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24.

PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS. 24

Returns of the 27th Regt Light Dragoons.

Ordered to be printed 30th June 1806.

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LIST OF PAPERS.

Preſented to the Honourable the Houſe of Commons, in Return to their Orders of the 5th, 23d, and 25th June 1806.

Return to the Order of 5th and 25th June, which requires a Monthly Return of His Majeſty's Twenty-Seventh Regiment of Light Dragoons from the 1ſt of November 1798 to the 31ſt of October 1799; the Sums actually paid by the Company on Account of that Regiment during that period, whether in India, or Allowances drawn in England; where ſtationed, and by whom paid.

Return to the Order of 23d and 25th June, which requires a Monthly Return of His Majeſty's Twenty-Seventh Regiment of Light Dragoons from 1ſt November 1799 to 30th November 1801; the Sums actually paid by the Company on Account of that Regiment during that period, whether in India, or Allowances drawn in England; where ſtationed, and by whom paid.

India-Board Office,
30th June 1806.

Adjutant General's Office,
28th June 1806.

RETURNS OF THE 27TH REGIMENT OF LIGHT DRAGOONS, STATIONED IN THE EAST INDIES.

108347

THERE are no Documents in the Adjutant General's Office which contain an Account of any Sums paid by the East India Company on Account of the 27th Regiment of Light Dragoons in India, nor of any Allowances drawn in England.

W. Wynyard,
D^y A. G.

RETURN of the 27th REGIMENT of LIGHT DRAGOONS,

DATES.	STATIONS.	OFFICERS PRESENT. Commission. Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets or Ensigns.	STAFF.	Non-comm^d Quarter Masters.	Serjeants.	Trumpet^rs or Drum^rs
1st November 1798	Cawnpore	-	1	2	3	10	5	4	5	24	6
1st December —	D^o	-	1	2	3	10	5	4	5	24	6
1st January 1799	Anopshire	-	1	2	4	11	5	4	5	24	6
1st February —	Camp near Ghynah	-	1	2	4	11	5	4	5	24	6
1st March —	D^o at Bibbypore	-	1	2	4	10	5	4	5	24	
1st April —	Cawnpore	-	1	2	3	10	5	4	5	24	
1st May —	D^o	-	1	2	3	10	4	4	5	24	6
1st June —	D^o Camp	-	1	2	3	10	4	4	5	24	6
1st July —	D^o	-	1	2	5	10	5	4	6	24	6
1st August —	D^o	-	1	2	5	10	5	4	6	24	6
1st September —	D^o	-	1	2	5	10	5	4	6	24	6
1st October —	D^o	-	1	2	5	10	5	4	6	24	6

THERE are no Documents in the Adjutant General's Office which contain an Account of any Sums paid by the East India Company on Account of the 27th Regiment of Light Dragoons in India, nor of any Allowances drawn in England.

W. Wynyard,
D^y A. G.

RETURN of the 27th REGIMENT of LIGHT DRAGOONS,

1st November 1799	Cawnpore	-	1	2	4	10	5	4	6	24	
1st December —	D^o	-	1	2	4	9	5	4	6	24	
1st January 1800	D^o	-	1	2	4	9	5	4	6	24	
1st February —	D^o	-	1	2	4	9	5	4	6	24	
1st March —	D^o	-	1	2	4	9	5	4	6	24	
1st April —	D^o	-	1	2	4	9	5	4	6	24	
1st May —	D^o	-	1	2	4	9	6	4	5	24	
1st June —	D^o	-	1	2	4	9	6	4	5	24	
1st July —	D^o	-	1	2	4	9	6	4	5	24	
1st August —	D^o	-	1	2	4	9	6	4	5	24	
1st September —	D^o	-	1	2	4	9	6	4	5	24	
1st October —	D^o	-	1	2	4	9	6	4	5	24	
1st November —	D^o	-	1	2	3	10	5	4	5	24	
1st December —	D^o	-	1	2	3	10	5	4	5	24	
1st January 1801	D^o	-	1	2	3	10	4	4	5	24	
1st February —	D^o	-	1	2	3	10	3	4	5	24	
1st March —	D^o	-	1	2	3	10	3	4	5	24	
1st April —	D^o	-	1	2	3	10	3	4	5	24	
1st May —	D^o	-	1	2	3	11	3	5	5	24	
1st June —	D^o	-	1	2	3	11	3	5	5	24	
1st July —	D^o	-	1	2	3	11	3	4	5	24	
1st August —	D^o	-	1	2	3	11	3	4	5	24	
1st September —	D^o	-	1	2	3	10	3	4	5	24	
1st October —	D^o	-	2	1	3	9	3	4	5	24	
1st November —	D^o	-	2	1	3	12	1	4	7	33	

from the 1st November 1798 to 1st October 1799.

RANK AND FILE. Men. Present and fit for Duty.	Men. Sick.	Men. On Command.	Men. Recruiting.	Men. On Furlough.	Men. Total.	Horses. Present and fit for Duty.	Horses. Sick or Lame.	Horses. On Command.	Horses. Total.	WANTING to COMPLETE. Serjeants.	Trumpets or Drums.	Rank and File.	Horses.	ALTERATIONS, &c. Men. Joined.	Men. Dead.	Men. Discharged.	Men. Deserted.	Horses. Recruited.	Horses. Dead.	Horses. Cast.	Recruits not joined.	Invalids. Sent to Europe.	Invalids. With the Regiment.
295	49	22	-	-	366	331	7	12	350	-	-	72	156	-	3	-	-	6	1	13	-	-	-
274	37	22	-	-	333	344	10	-	354	-	-	105	152	-	1	-	-	7	-	3	-	-	32
268	20	46	-	-	334	348	8	-	356	-	-	104	150	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	31
270	12	51	-	-	333	346	9	-	355	-	-	105	151	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	30
262	10	58	-	-	330	346	8	-	354	-	-	108	152	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	30	—
239	28	14	-	-	331	341	12	-	353	-	-	107	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	29	—
282	75	-	-	-	357	346	5	-	351	-	-	81	155	29	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	25	5
283	69	-	-	-	352	362	5	-	367	-	-	86	139	-	5	-	-	18	1	1	-	25	5
347	95	-	-	-	442	386	15	-	401	-	-	-	105	92	1	-	-	36	2	-	-	26	5
355	85	-	-	-	440	420	5	-	425	-	-	-	81	-	2	-	-	26	2	-	-	26	5
356	82	-	-	-	438	424	7	-	431	-	-	-	75	-	3	-	-	8	2	-	-	26	4
356	71	7	-	-	434	433	7	-	440	-	-	-	66	-	4	-	-	11	-	2	-	26	4

from 1st November 1799 to 1st November 1801.

357	53	7	-	-	417	431	7	-	438	-	-	-	68	9	3	-	-	8	-	10	-	26	27
349	59	6	-	-	414	431	7	-	438	-	-	-	68	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	27
342	65	6	-	-	413	431	7	-	438	-	-	-	68	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	3
322	85	6	-	-	413	429	7	-	436	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	49	3
330	74	5	-	-	409	427	7	-	434	-	-	-	72	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	53	—
311	91	5	-	-	407	426	7	-	433	-	-	-	73	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	53	—
294	110	1	-	-	405	421	11	-	432	-	-	-	74	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	53	—
290	113	1	-	-	404	421	8	-	429	-	-	-	77	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	53	—
305	95	1	-	-	401	425	9	-	434	-	-	-	86	-	3	-	-	14	3	6	-	53	—
293	105	1	-	-	399	425	9	-	434	-	-	-	86	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	53	—
277	119	1	-	-	397	420	13	-	433	-	-	-	87	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	53	—
291	94	1	-	-	389	425	7	-	432	-	-	-	88	-	8	-	2	-	1	-	-	53	—
277	72	1	-	-	350	392	9	-	401	-	-	-	111	2	6	-	-	-	10	21	-	53	35
249	99	1	-	-	349	394	6	-	400	-	-	89	112	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	53	35
261	80	1	-	-	345	394	6	-	400	-	-	93	112	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	35
295	81	1	-	-	375	395	5	-	400	-	-	-	112	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	35
293	81	1	-	-	375	395	5	-	400	-	-	-	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	35
283	90	1	-	-	374	389	10	-	399	-	-	-	113	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	50	35
260	113	-	-	-	373	388	10	-	398	-	-	-	114	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	50	35
275	98	-	-	-	373	392	6	-	398	-	-	-	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	35
295	76	-	-	-	371	390	7	-	397	-	-	-	115	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	85	—
280	91	-	-	-	371	380	16	-	396	-	-	-	116	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	85	—
300	71	-	-	-	371	365	13	-	378	-	-	-	124	-	-	-	-	2	2	18	-	85	—
282	87	-	-	-	369	368	11	-	379	-	-	-	295	1	3	-	-	4	3	-	-	85	—
243	72	-	-	-	315	348	4	-	352	-	-	185	318	-	3	14	-	12	6	33	-	85	37

24.

PAPERS

relating to

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Returns of the 27th Regt Light Dragoons.

Ordered to be printed 30th June 1806.

25.

PAPERS,

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

(FINANCIAL and POLITICAL STATE of INDIA, 1798—1805.)

Ordered to be printed 30th June 1806.

LIST of PAPERS

Preſented to the Honourable the Houſe of Commons, in return to their 9th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 18th Orders of the 24th March 1806.

(N° 9.)—Copy of Lord Lake's Letter to Lord Cornwallis; dated Muttra, 25th September 1805; encloſing a MEMOIR on the Countries Weſt of the Jumna - - p. 3.

(N° 10.)—Copy of Lord Lake's Letter to Lord Cornwallis, N° 8, dated Muttra, 7th October 1805; relative to HOLKAR's INCURSION - - p. 19.

(N° 14.)—Minute of the Governor General, Lord WELLESLEY, dated 12th June 1798; exhibiting the FINANCIAL STATE of India on his Arrival in that Country - - - - - - - - - - p. 21.

APPENDIX to Ditto, viz.

1.—Sketch of the Eſtimated Receipts and Diſburſements of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, for 1798-9 - - - - - - - - p. 31.

2.—Memorandum of Sums appropriated in India to the Purpoſes of Inveſtments and Commercial Charges in 1796-7 and 1798-9 - - - p. 33.

3.—Eſtimated Amount of Indian Inveſtments for 1798-9 - - p. 34.

4.—Abſtract of the actual Accounts of the Revenues and Charges of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, - - - 1796-7 - - p. 35.

5.—D° — — D° — — — 1797-8 - - p. 36.

6.—General Abſtract or Sketch of the Eſtimates - - - - p. 37.

7.—Compariſon of the actual Revenues and Charges of Bengal, 1796-7, with the eſtimated D° for 1798-9 - - - - - - - - p. 38.

8.—Account of the Balances of the Land Revenue, 1792-3 to 1797-8, both inclusive - - - - - - - - - - - p. 39.

9.—Statement of the Balance due from the Vizier Saadit Ali, on 9th June 1798 - - - - - - - - - - - - ibid.

10.—Plan for a Loan at 10 per cent. - - - - - - - ibid.

11.—Letter from Mr. Myers, the Accountant General, to Sir John Shore, dated 16 Novr 1797 - - - - - - - - - - - p. 41.

12.—Memorandum relative to Exports from Europe to India - - p. 44.

13.—Extract of Lord Cornwallis's Minute of 31ſt January 1788, on the Subject of Reform - - - - - - - - - - p. 45.

(N° 15.)—Copy of the Governor General's Minute, of the 12th of Auguſt 1798, in the Secret Department; on the POLITICAL STATE of India - - p. 46.

(N°. 16.)—Return to the 16th Order requiring Copies of Lord Lake's Letters, N° 3 and 4, to the Marquis Welleſley, dated Muttra, 1ſt July 1805, relative to the Rajah of Bhurtpore - - - - - - - - - p. 69.

(N°. 18.)—Copy of a Letter from the Governor General, Lord Welleſley, to the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 25 March 1805; p. 71.

ENCLOSING,

PARTS II. and III. of *Appendix to the printed Notes on Marhatta Affairs* - p. 77.

Together with the *Continuation of Calcutta Gazettes*, tranſmitted by the Governor General in Council to the Court of Directors, relative to the War with Holkar, down to the Peace with the Rajah of Bhurtpore - - - - pp. 226-295.

(N° 9.)

Copy of Lord LAKE's Letter to Lord CORNWALLIS; dated Muttra, 25th September 1805; enclosing a MEMOIR on the Countries West of the Jumna.

The Most Honourable Marquis CORNWALLIS, &c. &c. &c.

My LORD,

AS I considered any information that could convey to your Lordship a clear and comprehensive idea of the nature and value of our possessions to the west of the river Jumna would at this moment be particularly acceptable, I desired a Memorandum to be written which should comprize the substance of all the documents in my possession relative to that subject. I also desired that a concise account of the different Chiefs and Rajahs, whose states border or intermix with these possessions, should be included in the Memorandum; and that a general Table of the former and present Revenues of these Provinces, should be subjoined to it, made out from the best authorities that were extant.

I have the honour to enclose the Memorandum, with annexed Statement, which has been drawn up by Mr. Metcalfe; and though the want of materials has prevented that gentleman making this document so minutely correct in every particular as could be wished, it will, I have no doubt, be considered by your Lordship as a valuable record, as it gives, in a clear and concise form, a well arranged and satisfactory general idea of the provinces which it describes.

From the statement of former and present revenues, your Lordship will observe that many of the possessions of the Company to the west of the Jumna are, in actual value, little inferior to the fertile provinces of the Dooab, though they have been so completely exhausted by the continual depredations to which they have been for many years exposed, that a considerable period will no doubt elapse before they can arrive at their former state of prosperity.

To elucidate the Memorandum, I enclose a sketch made by Lieutenant Colonel Don, from the best materials in his possession, of the provinces to the west of the Jumna; and I also transmit a scale which that officer has given me of that river from Agra to Delhi, shewing the ghauts and number of boats at each station; to which are added, Notes explanatory of the period of the year in which the different ghauts are fordable.

From the last document, your Lordship will observe that the Jumna river is fordable at many places above Agra, before the first of October, and indeed can be looked upon at no place above its junction with the Chumbul as a boundary of any strength, for above a few weeks in the dry season; below where it meets that river, it continues I believe to be unfordable near the end of December, and even at that period there are but few fords where troops can pass.

From this statement, your Lordship will observe that the Jumna above Agra can, as a boundary, afford little security to the provinces of the Dooab, to Rohilcund, or the countries of the Vizier, from the incursion of a predatory army. These countries are however well protected by the possessions of the Company, their tributaries and allies, to the west of the Jumna; and I shall here presume to call your Lordship's attention to the most important points of our present line of defence in this quarter, in order that you may form an opinion of its comparative strength, with that which existed before the termination of the war with Dowlut Rao Scindia.

From the extension of the Company's possessions to the top of the Dooab, the line of defence against any attack from the Seiks is much narrowed, and a small corps well stationed in that quarter will always effectually protect the Dooab and adjoining provinces against any incursions of that tribe.

From the complete expulſion of the Marhattas from Hindoſtan, that unſettled nation is thrown back to a great diſtance from the valuable provinces in this quarter. To the north weſt, the countries of Hurrianah, Bicaneer, and Joudpore, preſent an almoſt inſurmountable barrier againſt their incurſions; they are inhabited by a warlike race, that will always make it difficult for any army to paſs through them without ſuffering ſeverely; and the nature of the ſoil of not only theſe provinces, but of the northern parts of Jeypore and the Shekaotee, is ſo dry and ſandy, and ſo deſtitute of water, that they can only be conſidered paſſable for large bodies of troops during a very ſhort part of the year; and when to other obſtacles is added the difficult paſſes through which an invading army muſt come, it may be concluded, that unleſs their inhabitants are friendly to the invader, that their advance would be attended with great loſs; and retreat, if ſuch a meaſure was to become neceſſary, would be certain deſtruction.

The more ſouthernly roads from the preſent poſſeſſions of the Marhattas by Mewat, or by the territories of the Bhurtpore Rajah, are certainly leſs difficult than thoſe above-mentioned, but the neareſt of theſe roads is a diſtance of more than one hundred and fifty miles to the Jumna, and through a country which has many difficult paſſes and ſtrong towns, and is moſtly inhabited by a warlike and plundering race, who commit depredations without diſtinction on all who paſs through their country. The difficulties indeed of advancing in this direction, if the Rajahs of Jeypore, Boondee, Bhurtpore, and the other chiefs that poſſeſs power are unfriendly, are ſo numerous, that when to thoſe is added a well eſtabliſhed line of defence on the part of the Britiſh Government, there is little probability of any Marhatta Chiefs ever making an attempt to penetrate to Hindoſtan by this direction.

It is of importance to remark that none of the countries lying in this direction, between the Chumbul and Jumna, can in their preſent ſtate become an object of deſirable conqueſt to the Marhattas, unleſs with a view to farther attempts on the more ſettled provinces of Hindoſtan, as they would almoſt all, from the nature of the country and the inhabitants, require the preſence of a ſtronger military force than the revenues drawn from them by the conquerors could poſſibly ſupport.

From the ſouthern part of the territories of Bhurtpore, to the junction of the Chumbul with the Jumna, the approach from Malwa is not difficult, but the line is ſhort; the fords in the Jumna are not ſo numerous as thoſe higher up that river, and a corps well ſtationed would effectually check any attempt at invaſion in this direction.

I ſhall here, with every diffidence to your Lordſhip's better judgment, moſt reſpectfully offer ſome opinions on the ſtations which appear to my mind moſt eligible for the future principal cantonments of this army.

The chief cantonments in this quarter ſhould, I conſider, be at Muttra, and near Delhi; the former poſition would require the largeſt force, and it would guard the line upon the Jumna from Calpee to Delhi, while the former would not only give complete protection to the Dooab from an incurſion of the Seiks, but be a good poſition to act againſt any attempt of the Marhattas to invade Hindoſtan by the routes before ſtated to the weſtward of that capital.

To theſe military poſitions, another ſhould, I conſider, be added of a force ſomewhere near Calpee, in Bundlecund; which would not only be well ſituated to preſerve order in that province, and to co-operate with the corps at Muttra, but would effectually cover the lower part of the Dooab, and the northern part of Bahar, from any attack or incurſion. With ſuch a line of defence, I ſhould conſider the countries of Bahar, Benares, Rohilcund, the territories of the Vizier, and the Dooab, as effectually protected from any invaſion, and there would only be a neceſſity for keeping ſuch troops in theſe countries as were deemed neceſſary to preſerve their internal tranquillity; and this object would, in my opinion, be greatly promoted by eſtabliſhing the line of defence I have ſuggeſted, as nothing would be ſo calculated to put an end to every deſcription of intrigue and inſubordination among the Zemindars and Chiefs of our own provinces—the eſtabliſhment of a line of troops between them and thoſe ſtates with whom they have been in habits of communication, and to whom they might look for ſupport in the event of their rebellion.

The occupation of the poſitions I have ſuggeſted, would have a decided effect in preſerving the allegiance and friendſhip of the different Rajahs, Chiefs, and others, who poſſeſſed the difficult countries that interpoſed between the territory of the Marhattas and the more ſettled provinces of the Company; and while thoſe feared, from the vicinity of the Britiſh troops, to commit any hoſtility againſt that ſtate,

they

they would be forward in oppoſing any invading enemy, from the confidence they would have of immediate and efficient ſupport.

In concluding this Letter, I feel it a duty to ſtate to your Lordſhip my deliberate opinion, that this ſtrong line of defence, which is ſo obviouſly calculated to prevent external attack, and to preſerve internal tranquillity, will not require more troops than what will abſolutely be neceſſary under any other arrangement which could be made to embrace the ſame important objects; and I feel ſatisfied, from a conſideration of the actual ſtate of the Native Powers, that this advanced and commanding line of defence is the only effectual means of keeping their ambition in check, and of placing the poſſeſſions of the Company, in this quarter of India, in a ſtate of undiſturbed and permanent tranquillity.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Yours, &c.
(Signed) *Lake.*

Muttra,
25th Sepr 1805.

MEMORANDUM of HINDOSTAN, Weſt of the JUMNA.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

THE territories acquired on the right bank of the Jumna, in the war with Scindia, contain provinces which yielded in former times a very large revenue, but which have been greatly reduced by the frequent conteſts, revolutions, and diſturbances, which have happened ſince the decline of the powers of the Emperors.

The Britiſh territories run along the bank of the Jumna, from the conflux of that river and the Chumbul, as far north as Kernol; and are confined on the weſt by the diſtricts of Dholepore, Barree, and Rajah Kerra, the territories of the Bhurtpore Rajah, and the territories of the Rao Rajah. From Delhi they ſtretch out weſt and north as far as the fort and diſtrict of Futiabad, and nearly inſulate the dominions of the Rao Rajah, by ſtretching ſouth to the weſtward of his country, as far as Katpolle.

Theſe territories included the province of Hurriana, many diſtricts of Mewat, and the principal towns and forts of Delhi, Agra, Muttra, Deeg Kiſhen Ghur, Hauſee, Panneput, Futtiabad, and the lands attached to them reſpectively.

The north and north weſt boundary is occupied by the Sikhs; on the weſt are the Bhuhees, the Rajah of Bykaneer, and the Shekaokee Chiefs; and on the ſouth weſt of Narnol, Kantie, and Katpollee, is the territory of the Rajah of Jeypore.

Within the territories are ſeveral Jagheers and Jaidads, which in ſome caſes have been granted to chiefs of rank, and in others have been confirmed to thoſe who held them under former Governments; and a part of the Jagheers given at the peace to Bhala Bhaye, and others of Scindia's family and chiefs, is alſo included.

There are alſo many ſmaller Jagheers granted by the Marhattas to the religious men of the Hindoo profeſſion, and there are innumerable claims for penſions, for which grants are produced from the many different rulers which this part of India has lately known. In this manner many perſons will produce a grant for the ſame land, from as many different chiefs, who have at different times held authority over the country.

It is very difficult to aſcertain the juſtice of the various claims for Jagheers, Rozeena, &c.; and the important occupations of thoſe to whom, from their ſtations, ſuch claims are referred, muſt generally prevent that minute enquiry, which a regard for juſtice and for the intereſt and reputation of Government would appear to demand. Perhaps it would be neceſſary to reviſe all former grants, to recal all old ſunnuds, and to iſſue new. A fixed ſyſtem, formed under ſuch meaſures, would remove the confuſion which at preſent exiſts in a great degree, would doubtleſs produce a conſiderable ſaving, would ſettle and conciliate the minds of a large claſs of ſubjects, and would encreaſe the fame and ſtrength of Government.

The inhabitants of many diſtricts, and particularly of Hurriana and Newal, have been ſo little accuſtomed to any other adminiſtration than one of military violence, that they will not pay their revenues unleſs a force is at hand to compel them.

Sufficient time has not elapſed for the introduction of that regular ſubmiſſion and confidence which muſt follow the permanent eſtabliſhment of our Government; but

the preſent diſpoſition of the inhabitants is the natural effect of the changes and apprehenſions to which they have been expoſed; every year of tranquillity and good government muſt contribute ſomething to the improvement of theſe provinces, and a ſeries of years of ſecurity and juſt adminiſtration will doubtleſs reſtore them to their former excellence.

A large portion of the country is aſſigned for the ſervice of the royal houſhold.

ASSIGNED TERRITORY.

A Superintendant of Revenue has been appointed for this territory, but hitherto it has been under the ſuperintendance of the Reſident at Delhi.

In conformity to the orders of Government, a triennal ſettlement has been made for many of the diſtricts, but there are ſome for which ſuch ſettlement has not yet been made.

PERGUNNAHS farmed for Three Years.

	1ſt Year.	2d Year.	3d Year.	Total of 3 Years.
Rewarree	1,08,000 —	1,20,500 —	1,35,501 —	3,64,001 —
Noh, Hateen, Tizarrah, Bhora, Tapookra, Sonah, Kolla Indore	1,24,000 —	1,35,625 —	1,48,339 —	4,07,964 —
Hoorul, Pulwul, Palie, Pankell	85,003 —	95,628 6	1,07,581 14	2,88,213 4
Alaverdee	12,501 —	13,500 —	14,500 —	40,501 —
Nugeena	16,000 —	17,000 —	18,062 8	51,062 8
Feroozpore, Sankrues	5,001 —	5,001 —	5,001 —	15,003 —
Munſonby	3,447 1	3,447 1	3,447 1	10,341 3
Total	3,53,952 1	3,90,701 7	4,32,432 7	11,77,085 15

Rewaree is one of the Pergunnahs which were given to the Rajah of Bhurtpore in October 1803, and which have been reſumed from him in conſequence of his treachery. It is eſtimated now to be capable of yielding 1,40,000 rupees: it was aſſeſſed formerly, according to the Ajeen Akburree, at 2,98,921 rupees, and at this ſum it was actually rented twenty-five years ago. This diſtrict has lately been the ſcene of Narrain Rao's depredations, and theſe for a time prevented any receipts; but this Pergunnah may be much improved; its principal want is that of population.

Noh, Hateen, Tizarrah, &c. are ſituated in Mewat, and are nearly all among the Pergunnahs which were given to the Rajah of Bhurtpore. Salt is made at Noh, and is an article of revenue to the amount of from twenty to fifty thouſand rupees. The inhabitants of Mewat are turbulent. When theſe Pergunnahs were in M. Perron's poſſeſſion, he maintained in them, for five months in the year, from two to four battalions of his troops, excluſive of Sebundies.

Hoorul and Pulwul are on the Jumna, and adjoin the diſtrict of Agra: Alaverdee is in the neighbourhood of Delhi.

Nugeena, Sangnees, and Ferozpore, are in Mewat, and were given to the Rajah of Bhurtpoore, and with the others were reſumed. Nugeena is rented to Uhmeed Bukſh; Sangnees, Feerozpore, are given to him in Iſtimrar; Rehmud Bukſh Khan has attended the Commander in Chief as Vakeel from the Rao Rajah, and his conduct entitles him to the favourable conſideration of Government.

Probable

Probable amount of the remaining Pergunnahs of the aſſigned territory for 1213 Fuiſlee.

Paneeput, Soonput, Gunnour, Semalka,	68,704.	

Offers have been received for theſe Pergunnahs on an increaſing Jumna, for five years, of two annas in the rupee. Theſe Pergunnahs are ſituated to the northward of Delhi. It is ſaid that theſe Pergunnahs, together with Kernol, yielded above twelve lacks during the exiſtence of the great Caval, was made in the reign of Shah Jeehan, by Alee Murdan Khan, a Perſian nobleman of the Court. Paneeput at that time was a place of very great importance, and received the trade from Punjab, Caſhmeer, Cabul, Perſia, and all the north weſtern countries. The trade was then very extenſive, and now ſcarcely exiſts. Theſe Purgunnahs, without a military force, are expoſed to the depredations of the Sikhs.

Kanooud, Kautie, Narnol,	1,47,000.	

An offer to this amount was made, but the reſident has preferred keeping the Pergunnahs under the Government Aumil. Theſe formerly yielded 3,24,761. Theſe Pergunnahs are ſituated between the Rao Rajah's country and the Shekoatee country; they have been infeſted by the depredations of Narrain Row.

Havilee Palum,	55,000.	
Bewana,	21,002.	
Maudhautee,		
Nujeeff Ghur,	34,000.	
Poonahana,	18,000.	
Bhawul,	14,000.	
Village Mujaull	2,951.	

This eſtimate is formed on an average of five years.

Kiſhenghur, and its dependencies	70,000.

This offer has been made: they yielded for the laſt three years as follows:

1802	40,458	5	8.
1803	46,474	3	3.
1804	63,687	7	4.

And the amount of the duties collected in 1804 was 2,199 14 3. Several natives ſtate the revenue at more than 1,00,000.

The inhabitants are repreſented by the officer commanding at Kiſhenghur to be quiet, and well diſpoſed to cultivate and pay their revenues, if they are encouraged and protected.

The fort of Kiſhenghur is a hill fortreſs, and is ſaid to be a poſt of ſtrength and importance: it was built by Sooraj Mull, the celebrated Rajah of Bhurtpore.

Within the aſſigned territory are ſeveral Jagheers and Jaidads: the principal holders are Nawaub Bhumboo Khan, Nawaub Nazamut Alli Khan, and family. The Sikh Chiefs, Bhag Sing, Lol Sing, &c.

JAGHEERS and JAIDADS.

Bhumboo Khan.

Bhumboo is the ſon of the late Zabila Khan, and the brother of the atrocious Gholam Khadir. At the commencement of the war with Scindia and Bhoſelah, he joined the Britiſh Government with a body of troops. A large extent of country was granted to him, the preſent revenue of which is eſtimated at three lacks. The country is known by the general name of Hureeana, and includes the Pergunnahs of Hanſa, Hiſſan Mohem, Tooſham, Futihabad, Berwala, and Roetuck. Theſe Pergunnahs form the north weſtern boundary of the Britiſh territories. The inhabitants are refractory, and require, it appears, a more vigorous authority than that maintained by Bhumboo Khan; for that weak chief has lately applied for a regular military force to eſtabliſh his power in the country. He has expended large ſums of

money

money in maintaining a numerous and deſpicable rabble, who have done no real ſervice, but conſiderable miſchief, and who are now mutinous for pay; and *Bhunbhoo Khan is a clamorous petitioner for the generoſity of the Britiſh Government.

* Since this Memorandum was written, an arrangement has been made, by which Bumbhoo Khan reſumes his Jaidad. It is propoſed to eſtabliſh in the diſtricts ſome *Afgan* chiefs.

Roetuck is the beſt and leaſt turbulent of theſe diſtricts; it is ſaid to have yielded not long ago three lacks, and recently more than one lack. It yielded to M. Perron about 8,00,000 rupees. M. Perron did not obtain much from the other diſtricts of Hurreeana, and it does not appear that he ever eſtabliſhed any ſettled authority in this country.

The inhabitants have been ſo accuſtomed to have no fixed government, and have experienced ſo many changes, that fear of force alone can manage them. Although Bumbhoo Khan (whoſe character is that of a very weak man) failed in the management of Hurreeana, it is believed that it will be rendered productive, under active management, when a body of troops, (and perhaps good irregulars would accompliſh the object), could be ſpared for the ſervice.—The weſternmoſt country is at preſent infeſted by the Bheetees: the former aſſeſſment of theſe lands is as follows:

Hiſſar	1,00,997
Handſee	1,35,860
Mohim	1,23,965
Tooſham	26,713
Burwalla	28,445
Futiabad	29,609
Roetuck	2,68,919
Total	7,14,508

Some of theſe diſtricts formed the principal part of George Thomas's country; and in his Memoirs by Captain Franklin, the account of the former and preſent Produce of ſome of them is thus ſtated:

	Former Produce.	Preſent Produce.
Hanſee	2,50,000	60,000
Burwalla	60,000	11,000
Hiſſan	3,00,000	10,000
Toſham	70,000	16,000
Mohim	50,000	23,000

The principal forts are Hanſee and Futihabad, the latter is the weſtern extremity of the country where the Bheeties are in force. Futihabad has lately fallen into their hands, by the weakneſs and treachery of the garriſon placed in it by Bumbhoo Khan. Theſe diſtricts in general want water; Sultan Feerz brought the water of the Jumna, by a canal, to Hiſſan, and as water is the only want in the period of the exiſtence of this canal, theſe diſtricts muſt have been very fruitful.

Bareech Family, Nizabut Alee, &c.

The Jaghires and Jaidads granted to this chief and his family are partly ſituated in the Dooab. On the right bank of the Jumna they hold Bhadlee, Bahadur Ghur, Jugier, and Pathaudee. Theſe Pergunnahs are eſtimated by the reſident at Delhi at 1,50,000. The three firſt form the Jaidad of Nizabut Alee, and the laſt in the Jagheer of his brother Fyztullub Khan. Three of theſe Pergunnahs, Bhadilee, Jujun, and Pathoudee, according to the Ayeen Akberry, formerly produced 1,95,181.

The

The ſame places with Bahadur Ghur were eſtimated under Scindia's government at 2,78,286, and in an account contained in the Memoirs of George Thomas, the former revenue of Jujun Badlee and Pathoudee is ſtated to have been 5,20,000, and the preſent revenue of thoſe three places is in that account reckoned to be 2,00,000.

Nizabut Allee's Jaidad furniſh us eight hundred good cavalry. His brother Fyztullub Khan, who commands a party of them, is a chief of remarkable bravery, and particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf under the command of Lieutenant Lucan, in an action with Holkar's cavalry, in which he was ſeverely wounded; Pathoudee was granted to him in Jagheer, in reward for his good conduct. Another brother, Iſhmael Khan, has the command of a diſtinct body of horſe, which is paid by Government. Theſe chiefs are deſcendants of an high family of Patans; their grandfather, Baban Jung, was Soubah of Uzeemabad, and a chief of reputation. They received their Jaidad from Mahajee Scindia.

Rajah Behader Sing.

Rajah Behader Sing holds Furruckabad, eſtimated at 100,000 on Allumgha Jagheer, and the fort of Bulumghur; he holds the office of Fouzdaree Gud, which includes the care of the police round Delhi.

Sikh Chiefs.

Bhy Lal Sing and Bhung Sing.

To Bhy Lal Sing and Bhung Sing were granted, by the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, Gharee and Birſut, eſtimated at 70,000. Birſut is the richeſt and leaſt turbulent part of the Pergunnah of Pareeput, and lies between the city of that name, and Kamol.

Bhag Sing.

Kirkhanda, eſtimated at 20,000, was confirmed to this chief by Lord Lake; he received this Jagheer from M. Perron.

Bala Bye, and others.

The Jagheer of Bala Bhye includes fifty-nine villages in the Pergunnahs of Paneeput, Soonput, Gunour, and Ruvanee.

The Jagheer of Munſoon Saheb conſiſts of twenty-one villages in the vicinity of Muttra.

Other ſmall Jagheers, which were granted by the 7th article of the Treaty of Surjee Anjengaum, are included in ſome of the diſtricts of the Britiſh poſſeſſions.

ZILLAH of AGRA.

The Zillah of Agra adjoins the Delhi diviſion, at a ſhort diſtance north of Hoſee, and extends along the banks of the Jumna, to where that river receives the waters of the Chumbul. On the weſt of the Zillah, are the Pergunnahs of Deig, the Bhurtpore territories, and the Purgunnahs of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah Kerra; the holy places of Muttra and Bundaband are within the diſtrict. Theſe places contain a great number of Brahmins, whoſe maintenance draws largely upon the produce of the country; great portion of the land ſeems to have been ſet aſide under the Hindoo Government for the ſupport of theſe perſons.

No triennial ſettlement has yet been made for any of the diſtricts, and it is difficult at preſent to aſcertain their real value; the following was the Jumma for 1210:

Kunaiah	45,884	—	—
Suchindie	29,751	13	3
Mundhoor Ahun	94,192	13	3
Nahirjury	60,531	9	9
Shumſabad	97,790	—	—
Malpoorah	1,26,380	—	—
Fullehpoor Line	60,401	12	9
Kurowlee	51,734	—	—

Uchnera	68,396	9	—
Udalalnaghun	48,892	15	3
Futteabad	93,568	9	—
Jugner	37,247	—	—
Khegraghun	39,063	—	—
Furee	55,936	10	—
Koſce	1,13,393	1	—
Sherajghun	41,991	6	9
Shapore	26,131	4	6
Muttra and Bendrabund	12,641	13	—
Bat	88,294	—	—
Pannabut and Jewan	51,776	8	—
Total	12,39,064	12	9

The whole of this aſſeſſment was not realized, and the Jumma was conſidered to be exceſſive, and the Jumma of the next year did not much exceed 8,50,000.

All of theſe Pergunnahs that appear in the accounts given to Colonel Malcolm by Scindia's miniſters are rated at a higher degree.

Mundooi	1,36,425
Naherjung	60,205
Strumſtiatiabad	1,12,104
Malpoorah	1,20,145
Futtighpore	80,734
Kurdwlie	72,778
Uchneia	1,30,000
Adalutnaghan	60,000
Futiabad	1,24,000
Jugner	45,238
Keraghier	70,135
Turee	1,26,000
Koſee	1,98,000
Total	13,35,764

which is more by about four lacks than the ſame places are rated in the Jumma of 1210, and the confidential agents of M. Perron ſay, that the real value of the country even exceeds this ſtatement. The diſtricts of the Zillah of Agra are capable of being exceedingly productive.

The Pergunnahs are not deſcribed in the Ayeen Akberry, excepting Futipore Sikree, which is eſtimated at 2,12,350. The greater part of theſe diſtricts was held in Jaidad under Scindia's government by Colonel Heſſing, the commandant of Agra.

DHOLEPORE BAREE and RAJAH KERRA.

The Pergunnahs of Dholepore Baree and Rajah Kerra, reſtored to Scindia at the peace, are at preſent, under the management of the collector of Agra. The ſettlement for the Pergunnahs for 1210 was rupees 5,75,218. 14. 9. This was conſidered to be exceſſive, and the Jumma of 1211 was 3,95,606. 12. 3. Theſe Pergunnahs, however, are ſaid always to have yielded above five lacks to Ambajee. They are rich and productive.

DEEGH.

The fortreſs of Deegh is not included either in the territory which is under the reſident at Delhi, or in that which forms the Zillah of Agra. An independent diſtrict has been aſſigned to it, containing four Pergunnahs; Sehar, Sonk, Gowurdheen, and Souſa.

In the treaty with the Rajah of Bhurtpore, the town and fort of Deegh only were retained, without the territory which was aſſigned to it, under the Rajah's government. The diſtricts now under the commanding officer were given to the Rajah

in

in 1803, and reſumed at the treaty. M. Perron's Mootſuddie eſtimates the produce of theſe Pergunnahs to be 1,18,000 rupees.

Another account received, ſtates it at 74,000. The monthly collections of town duties at Deegh may amount to 1,000 rupees, annual total 12,000; total land revenue and town duties 1,30,000 rupees.

To preſerve the town of Deegh from the violence of the torrents of rains from the hills, it is neceſſary to keep in repair large bands which have been conſtructed to keep off the water from the town; theſe bands are in the country of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, whoſe territory extends to the walls at Deegh.

TONK, RAMPOORAH, &c.

Theſe diſtricts, conquered from Holkar, are ſituated between the Jypoor and Boondee territories. The ſettlement for 1210, when it was under M. Perron's management, was, for

Tonk	1,80,000
Rampoora	45,000
Shooporra	20,000
Boondie	60,000
Patoon	20,000
Luckheree	15,500
Bamungoam	11,500
Numſura	6,501
Total	3,58,501

The ſum ſtated to have been received from Boondee was probably a peſhcuſh from the Rajah, and if ſo, cannot be demanded by the Britiſh Government.

Independent of the above amount, the confidential ſervants of M. Perron ſtate that the fixed Nuzurana, or payment to the perſons who had the ſettlement of theſe diſtricts, was 35,000 rupees. This Nuzerana, though conſidered under the Marhatta Government, as the perquiſite of the individual who had charge of the diſtrict, was as regularly fixed in its rate as any part of the revenue. The account of it was kept in a private dufter, and was never entered on the Surkar book. The Nuzerana is eſtabliſhed over all the diſtricts ſubject to the Marhattas.

RAJPOOTS.

The large tract of country in the north weſt of Hindoſtan, is poſſeſſed by the Rajpoot ſtates. The three original and principal ſtates are Odeepore, Joudpore, and Jypore, and the other ſtates generally have been formed by diſmemberments of the territories of thoſe three. The Ranah of Odeepore is conſidered to be the firſt in rank of the Rajpoots, and formerly his poſſeſſions and power were the moſt extenſive; but now, the Jypore ſtates muſt be regarded as the moſt important.

JYPOOR.

Jypoor is ſituated in the centre of Hindoſtan, weſt of the Jumna. It is bounded on the north by the poſſeſſions of the Shekoatee Chiefs; on the eaſt by the Rao Rajah's and Bhurtpore Rajah's countries; on the ſouth by Kerowly, Tonk, &c. and Boondee; on the weſt by Mewar and Murwar. The preſent Rajah, Juggeet Sing, ſucceeded to his father, Purtal Sing, in 1803; Purtal Sing poſſeſſed himſelf of the government on the death of his elder brother, to the excluſion of that brother's ſon, Man Sing, the legitimate heir. Man Sing is at Gwalior, and continues to aſſert his right to the government. There is a partly in Jypoor always ready to ſupport his claim at a ſeaſon when ſucceſs might be probable. Juggeet Sing is ſaid to be cruel and weak. The revenues of Jypore amount to ſixty lacks. The military force is ten battalions of infantry, ſaid to conſiſt of 8,000 men, and 10,000 cavalry, excluſive of numerous adherents. The policy of the Jypore Durbar appears to have been to keep on good terms with all parties while the ſuperiority was doubtful, and to ſide with the ſtrongeſt when ſucceſs was complete, in the period of Holkar's temporary ſucceſs againſt the Britiſh army. The Rajah of Jypore collected a force which was to have co-operated with that chief in the event of his further triumph. After the complete defeat of Holkar, a part of the Jypore troops was deſtined to join the Britiſh army.

army. This force, however, though advanced for the purpoſe of joining the army of the Commander in Chief, was recalled, in conſequence of the report of a general confederacy of the Marhattas, and of Scindia's advance from the ſouthward to the aſſiſtance of the Bhurtpore Rajah. Since the junction of Scindia and Holkar, reports have been generally circulated of a confederacy of all the Rajpoot ſtates in ſupport of the Marhattas, but it appears probable that the views of the Rajahs have been directed to their own preſervation only. The Marhatta army was at firſt ſupplied with grain from the Jypore country, and the Marhatta Vackeels have been treated with attention; but lately the Rajah iſſued a proclamation, prohibiting the exportation of grain to the Marhatta camp. He has not, it ſeems, complied with the demands of Scindia and Holkar for money, and he has endeavoured to preſerve the friendſhip of the Britiſh Government. There is certainly a party at the Jypore Durbar which is much inclined to the intereſts of the Marhattas, and which has ſucceeded in diſgracing that ſervant of the Rajah who is moſt attached to the Britiſh Government. Theſe perſons would, perhaps, for purpoſes very diſtinct from the intereſts of the Rajah, be happy to witneſs the increaſe of the Marhatta influence: but there is ſome ſecret influence in the Rajah's palace, which is ſaid to urge him ſtrongly to cultivate the alliance of the Britiſh. This advice is attributed to his mother.

The enemies of the Britiſh Government make uſe of arguments which are ſuppoſed to have a great effect on the minds of the Hindoos. The atrocious crimes of beef-eating and peacock-ſhooting have been founded againſt the Britiſh character at every court of Hindoſtan.* An argument, too, againſt our allegiance, has been drawn from our liberality. Becauſe the Britiſh Government has releaſed the Rajahs from tribute, its enemies inſinuate that it has in view to overturn altogether their Governments. They cannot conceive that a power which can exact tribute will refrain from it, unleſs it has deſigns of a more ſerious nature.

The Rajah of Joudpoor, and the Ranah of Oudpore, ſeem to look up to the Jypoor Durbar as the medium of their communications with us, and the Jypore ſtate ſeems to encourage this feeling in the others, as tending to encreaſe its own importance: the Jypore Durbar is diſtinguiſhed by its ſplendor, pride, and formalities. The influence of Jypoor appears, at preſent, to extend in different degrees over the greater part of Rajpootana; Bukſhie Meetha Lal is Vakeel from Jypore to the Commander in Chief.

* His Excellency the Commander in Chief, in the month of June, iſſued a proclamation prohibiting the ſlaughter of any of the cow ſpecies in the neighbourhood of the Hindoos holy places of Muttra and Bindrabund. This proclamation appears to have been attended with beneficial effects on the minds of the Hindoos, and has ſilenced the clamours of the adverſaries of the Britiſh Government.

ODEEPORE.

The Ranah of Odeepore is the higheſt in rank, and was formerly the greateſt in power, of the Rajpoot Chiefs. His territories yielded, it is ſaid, a crore and half of rupees. Madhoo Row Scindia, by repeated incurſions, threw his government and country into confuſion; his chiefs caſt off his authority, and the preſent revenue of the Ranah is ſaid not to exceed ſeven or eight lacks. The chiefs eſtabliſhed petty ſeparate dominions, of which Shahpoorah Derghur, &c. are the principal.

Odeepore is bounded on the north by Joudpoor and Ajmere, by Kota on the eaſt, by Malwa on the ſouth, by Gugerat on the ſouth weſt, and by hills on the weſt.

The Ranah has ſent frequent letters to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, full of profeſſions of friendſhip, and lately a letter was received from him by the way of Jypore, which contained propoſals of an intimate alliance againſt the Marhattas; no accredited Vakeel has yet waited upon his Excellency, but a perſon of that deſcription has been long appointed, and is now at Bhurtpore on his way to the Britiſh army*. After the precipitate retreat of the armies of Scindia and Holkar from Lord Lake, at the cloſe of the laſt campaign, all the petty ſtates looked upon that event as the moſt decided proof of the ſuperiority of the Britiſh Government, and ſeemed all to expect to be taken under its influence. This impreſſion may be referred to a prevalent ſentiment, that the power which has poſſeſſion of Delhi and the King's perſon is the natural ruler of Hindoſtan.

* This Vakeel has arrived.

JOUDPOOR.

The Rajah of Joudpore is a Rathore Rajpout.

The territory of Joudpore is extenſive, the ſoil is dry, the revenue is about fifty lacks.

Mann Sing, who is now on the muſnud, was the younger brother of Bheem Sing, who at his death left his widow pregnant: ſhe produced a ſon, Dakeel Sing. Before the birth of this ſon, Mann Sing had ſeized the Government, and he has kept it notwithſtanding

notwithſtanding the claims of the infant. Dakeel Sing's party conveyed him from Joudpore, and made ſome unſucceſsful attempts to eſtabliſh him in the government. The boy is now under the protection of the Shekoatee Chief of Ketree, Obhy Sing. This Chief, with the Chiefs of Seekree and Futtepore, both Shekoatee, ſupport the cauſe of Dakul Sing, and the Ranee his mother; Seme Omraos of Joudpore are alſo attached to this party, in oppoſition to Mann Singh. Vakeels from both parties have waited upon the Commander in Chief, but his Lordſhip never interfered in the conteſt. The Joudpore army is now engaged againſt Lutchman Sing Shekoatee, Shakoor of Seekree. It is ſaid that the Rajah of Joudpore has endeavoured to engage Holkar to extirpate the party of Dakeel Sing by promiſes of pecuniary aſſiſtance.

After the battle of Laſwarree, the Vakeels from Joudpore, who attended the Commander in Chief, ſigned a treaty of defenſive alliance on the part of the Rajah. The Rajah, however, did not ratify it; he has ſince expreſſed wiſhes for the renewal of it. A Vakeel of rank from him arrived at head-quarters ſince the cantonment of the army.

KOTAH.

Kotah is bounded on the ſouth by the intermixed poſſeſſions of Scindia and Holkar, and to the north and north-weſt by the territories of the Rajahs of Jypoor and Boondee. Kotah formerly formed part of the Boondee country; but by the aſſiſtance of the Rajah of Jypore, became independent of it. Since Kotah has been eſtabliſhed as a ſeparate government, its territories have been increaſed by country taken from the neighbouring Chiefs of Kerowly and Shahpore. The revenues are ſaid to amount to twenty-five lacks per annum. Kotah is at preſent under the government of a regent (Zalim Sing,) who keeps in confinement the Rajah, always however treating him with the outward ſhew of the moſt ſubmiſſive reſpect. The Rajah Ranah Zalim Sing has conſtantly expreſſed a deſire to be allied to the Britiſh Government. An accredited perſon has always attended the Britiſh army on his part, and a Vakeel of rank has waited upon the Commander in Chief ſince his return to Muttra, and is now in attendance. Zalim Sing alſo has lately ſent, in a private manner, an agent, who is particularly in his confidence, charged with ſome ſecret communications.* The Kotah territories are on the high road from Hindoſtan to the Deckan. The Merekundra paſs is within them. The armies of contending Powers frequently march through them. The Rajah's chief policy is to irritate no party, and to preſerve his country from plunder. Zalim Sing is an able man, and devotes great exertions to the cultivation of his country, which he is always ready to preſerve from plunder by the payment of a ſum of money.

* Theſe communications have been made, and this agent has produced a treaty of twelve articles, which the Rajah propoſes to enter into with Government.

BOONDEE.

Boondee was formerly a conſiderable power; but by the loſs of the greater parts of its territories, which were formed under one of the Rajah's family into a government at Kotah, its revenue has been reduced to leſs than three lacks, and its power has of courſe been reduced with its revenues. The paſſes of Boondee and Lackhera are ſituated in this country. The hills are inhabited by the Meenas, an uncontroiled race, who are either plunderers or cultivators, accordingly as the ſeaſons for either profeſſion may be moſt advantageous.

The conduct of the Boondee Rajah Beſhon Sing has been unexceptionably friendly to the Britiſh Government; and he has always expreſſed anxious wiſhes for its protection. Boondee is on the road from Agra to Kotah.

KUROWLEE.

The Rajahs of Kurowlee's dominions lie ſouth-weſt of Dholepore and Barree, and ſouth of Jypore, and north-weſt of Gohud and the Chumbul. He is connected by marriage with the Jypore Rajah. A daughter of his father Manick Pal was married to Puntab Sing, the father of the preſent Rajah of Jypore: Rajah Manick Pal and his eldeſt ſon died in this year. The preſent Rajah is a boy of thirteen years. A Dewan manages his affairs. The revenue of his country does not exceed two lacks. The reſt of the former territory of the Rajah of Kerowlee is in the poſſeſſion of Ambajee Ingliah. A Vakeel from the Rajah of Kerowlee attended the Commander in Chief, in 1804, at Biana; and a Vakeel now attends his Excellency. The object

of the Kerrowlee Rajah is, to gain a poſſeſſion, by the friendſhip of the Britiſh Government, of the territories formerly belonging to the Kerowlee ſtate, which are in the hands of Ambajee.

BIKANEER.

Bikaneer is north of Joudpore, and borders on Heireeana and the Bhulſee and Shekoatee countries. The Rajah is a Rathore of the ſame family as the Rajah of Joudpore. The elder branch of that family eſtabliſhed itſelf at Joudpore, and the younger branch at Bikaneer. The country is very extenſive; but, from want of water, unproductive. His army amounts to about five or ſix thouſand men. He never paid the Marhattas any tribute. He owed his exemption, perhaps, more to the poverty and difficulty of his country, than to his policy and ability.

JUSULMER.

North-weſt of Bikaneer is the country of Juſulmer, inhabited by the Barees, a Raypout tribe. The country borders on the Deſert, and is itſelf almoſt a deſert from want of water, thinly cultivated and thinly inhabited. This is the extreme boundary of an inhabited country towards the Indies, on the north-weſt. The Chief of theſe poſſeſſions, who is of the Joudpore family, has addreſſed letters to the Commander in Chief, ſoliciting the friendſhip of the Britiſh Government.

SHEKAOTEE CHIEFS.

The Shekaotees inhabited the country which forms the weſtern boundary of the Britiſh dominions, and is bounded to the ſouth by the territories of Jeypore; to the weſt by the territories of Bikaneer; and to the north by Hurreana. The Shekaotee Chiefs are a military claſs of people, who are tributary to the Rajah of Jypore, and ſubject to be called upon by him for the defence of his territories, while in the field, on the Rajah's ſervice. They receive pay. The principal Shekaotee Chiefs are:

1ſt. Rao Biſhen Sing, of Munnohurpore, who is nominally the Chief, and the mark of his ſuperiority is, that in returning the reſpectful ſalute of all the other Chiefs, he puts his hand no higher than his breaſt; but his ſuperiority is only nominal.

2d. Mirſing Doſs and Purtate Sing, Rajahs of Kundela and Rewarra, who are impriſoned at Jeypore.

3d. Ubhee Sing, Oude Sing, Luchman Sing, Shamſing, Runjeit Sing, Juanee Sing, Dulchee Sing, and Judor Sing; the moſt powerful are ſaid to be Shamſing and Runjeit Sing of Joojnoo, Lechman Sing of Sekree Nuwulghoe, and Ubhee Sing of Ketree; the latter is the only Shekaotee Chief with whom the Britiſh Government is yet connected. A body of his troops accompanied the detachment under Colonel Monſon laſt year; this Chief enjoys from Government the diſtrict of Katpolee in Eſtimrar, for 20,000 rupees. He has had it for two years, and has never paid any ſum. His Vackeels urge his readineſs to pay, but wiſh a reduction for his loſſes with Colonel Monſon.

Dokeel Sing, the depoſed Rajah of Joudpore, is living under the protection of Ubhee Sing. The greater part of the countries inhabited by the Shekaotee are not fertile; the ſoil is very dry and ſandy, and few diſtricts yield two crops. The common cultivation is Jawar, Bajra, and moſt wheat is cultivated in few places; the population is ſmall, and on the decline; the only towns of any note are Oudepore and Kundela; the latter has been ſeized by the Rajah of Jeypore, the former is in the poſſeſſion of Oude Sing. There are no manufactures, and the cloaths in uſe with the inhabitants are brought from Kotack. The Shekaotee force is principally compoſed of horſe, not well appointed. Their infantry alſo is almoſt as badly equipped. The country is by nature ſtrongly encircled by mountains, and ſecured by paſſes. The ſcarcity of water would form an additional obſtacle to the progreſs of an enemy. The principal paſſes are Kitree, Kundelah, Oudeepoor, and Babhye; near to the laſt is a copper mine.

RAO RAJAH.

The Rao Rajah Purtub Sing, the father of the preſent Rajah, was a ſubject of the Rajah of Jypore, and his Aumil at Mucheree about twenty-five years ago; he revolted from his maſter, and obtained a grant from Nurjiſt Khan of ſeveral diſtricts of the Jypore country, together with the title of Rao Rajah, and by Nujiff Khan's aſſiſtance eſtabliſhed his authority when Nujiff Khan was engaged in war with the

Rajah

Rajah of Bhurtpore; Puſtal Sing ſeized Alwar (now the capital of the Rao Rajah's dominions) and other diſtricts belonging to the Bhurtpore Rajah, and added them to his territories. He afterwards quarrelled with his patron Nujiff Khan, and was deprived of all his territories, except the fort of Luchmurjhur, in which he was beſieged by Nujiff Khan; the rainy ſeaſon prevented the capture of the fort; and more important affairs calling the attention of Nujiff Khan, the Rao Rajah remained in his Raje. He has ſince that time ſupported his power by forming connections with the ſtrongeſt party; his revenues are between ſix and ſeven lacks, his country is hilly, and in many parts uncultivated. It is ſaid that he diſcouraged cultivation in his territories, in order that they might afford no temptation to powerful neighbours; and that he built many forts, in order to oppoſe every difficulty to an invader. The lands which are under the protection of the forts are cultivated; his principal forts are Ulwar, Raghur, Kaukwaree, Ramghur, Luchmunghur, Rajpoor, Purtabghur, Buree, and Gajee, Ka Tannah, Dodvee, and its dependencies, yielding nearly two lacks of rupees per annum, were granted to the Rao Rajah by his Excellency the Commander in Chief; he wiſhes to reſign theſe Pergunnahs, and to obtain in exchange lands of the ſame value in Muſcat. Dadree and its dependencies are north of Narnol and Kanour, and are troubleſome diſtricts. In order to make the collections, the Rao Rajah's troops muſt paſs through the diſtricts of Narnoul and Kanoor. The diſtricts in the north-weſt quarter of the Rao Rajah's territory have been troubled by the depredations of Narrain Row, and the Kakoor of Neemara. Theſe plunderers, ſince they have been expelled, have taken refuge in the Jeypore territory.

The Rao Rajah has hitherto remained firm to his engagements with the Britiſh Government; his Vakeel has attended the Britiſh army throughout the campaign againſt Holkar. The Mooſulman intereſt at the Rajah's Durbar, with which the Vackeel is connected, are firm in their attachment to the Britiſh Government, as they are likely to benefit by its ſucceſs. It is ſaid that the Rao Rajah's Durbar ſtill look up to Jeypoor as the head of their ſtate Pergunnahs granted to the Rao Rajah, Iſmulpore, Madawar, Nummrar, Dadree, and Laharoo, Burdwanna, Bhau, and Chulnuheer; the amount of theſe is differently ſtated, but it is ſuppoſed to be above two lacks of rupees.

BHUTEES.

The Bhutees are a turbulent, ſavage race of people, on the borders of Hureeana, who are, from their diſpoſition, always at enmity with their neighbours, and whoſe principal occupation is plunder; their chief place is Bhutner, and their leader Khan Bahauder Khan. They are of the Mooſulman religion; their country is very old, and is covered with graſs. Jungle, and beyond Bhutner, is an uninhabited deſert, which extends to the banks of the Indus; the number of theſe people bearing arms is ſtated to be fifteen thouſand horſe and foot.

SEIKS.

The Seiks appear to have no union or aſſociation among themſelves; their cavalry are the beſt mounted of any Indian power; they combat ſkilfully on horſeback with the matlock, but make little uſe of the ſword. The principal Seiks on our northern frontiers are Lal Jingh of Kerual, Bhunga Sing of Tanaſſa, Saheb Sing of Outnala, and Surhind Rungeet Sing of Lahere, Jod Singh of Thouka, Ranee of Uluas, of Sirdhanna Ranee Suder Koar.

JATS.

The Jat Chiefs are the Rajah of Bhurtpore and the Rana of Gohud.

BHURTPORE.

The father of the preſent Rajah, Soory Mul, extended his dominions very conſiderably, and was for many years in poſſeſſion of Agra, Muttra, Coel, and many places on both ſides of the Jumna; he built forts and palaces, and was a great and magnificent prince; his power however was much reduced by Nujuff Khan. The Bhurtpore country now forms the weſtern boundary of the diſtrict of Agrah. In October 1803 the following Pergunnahs were given to Runjeet Sing, by his Excellency the Commander in Chief; Sehar Souk Gowurdhun Kalhoomur Souk Scuktra, Sonſa Kewarree Poonahana, Becker Nugeem, Sangrus, Bahaha Johna, Jaooroo Tyara, Bawul Tapookra Nulheen Kiſhengur, and Feerozpoorjehrka. Theſe diſtricts have been eſtimated at ſeven lacks fifty-four thouſand. The treachery which the Rajah diſplayed

in

in return for this generous grant is well known, and in conſequence, at the peace granted to Runjeet Singh, theſe places were reſumed; Kewarree and moſt of the Muwat Pergunnahs have been placed under the ſuperintendance of the reſident at Delhi; Sangras and Firojpoor have been granted to Uhmud Bukſh Khan, Vakeel from the Rao Rajah, who is to pay an annual rent of five thouſand rupees. Sawkhar and Kulhoomeer are held in Amanee by the Rao Rajah. Sihar Sowkh Gowardhun and Sanſee have been attached to the fortreſs of Deig, and placed under the ſuperintendance of the commanding officer. Theſe four Pergunnahs, with Kuthoomur and Souka, yielded to M. Perron 1,58,000. Runjeet Sing's remaining territories are ſaid to yield to him about nine lacks. His principal forts are Bhurtpore, Wer, Koman, and Karra.

GOHUD.

On the ſouth bank of the Chumbul lie the territories of the Rana of Gohud, eſtimated to yield an annual revenue of eighteen lacks, of which nine are appropriated to the payment of the ſubſidiary forces.

Eighteen lacks is the ſum at which theſe territories were eſtimated when given over to the Rajah, but they are ſtated by Scindia's officers to amount to at leaſt twenty-five lacks. The Rana, ſince his acceſſion, has not been able to make collections to any great extent; the Rana is weak, and has no experience in government, and has no good miniſters. Many of the people of his country are unwilling to acknowledge his authority, and ſome have hitherto ſucceſsfully reſiſted it in arms. The unſettled nature of the times, and the advanced ſituation of his country, which was for ſome time open to the intrigues of Ambajee, have alſo been cauſes which have retarded the complete eſtabliſhment of his authority.

(Signed) *C. T. Metcalfe.*

ACCOUNT of the Revenues of the Countries now forming in the Britiſh Territories Weſt of the Jumna; taken from different Authorities.

ASSIGNED TERRITORY.	N° 1.	N° 2.	N° 3.	N° 4.	N° 5.	N° 6
Karnoul	-	20,000 — —	20,000 — —	-	140,000 — —	141,956 — —
Kanceput	30,000 — —	65,471 12 3	20,103 14 3	350,000 — —	99,478 — —	208,919 — —
Soonput	30,000 — —	33,250 — —	2,52,101 0 0		39,348 — —	1,93,183 — —
Gunnoor	12,000 — —	10,000 — —	56,140 8 6	1,25,000 — —	- - -	42,969 — —
Samilk	9,000 — —	6,000 — —	29,214 8 —	1,00,000 — —	6,642 — —	—
Pauly Pakul	20,000 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	44,485 — —
Najif-ghur	56,000 — —	45,000 — —	75,000 — —	70,000 — —	—	—
Alaverdee Pahur	14,500 — —	—	—	—	—	—
Madhouty	12,000 — —	22,000 — —	55,000 — —	45,000 — —	76,585 — —	71,455 — —
Banaana	24,000 — —	—	—	—	—	—
Havelly Palum or Delhi	60,000 — —	64,000 — —	1,43,380 10 —	20,000 — —	56,223 — —	1,44,853 — —
Hoorul	1,00,000 — —	10,990 12 —	1,00,000 — —	- - -	- - -	11,567 — —
Pulwull		62,895 11 6	2,82,375 2 6	2,32,000 — —	- - -	44,262 — —
Poonahana	18,000 — —	22,432 7 6	60,053 2 6	53,000 — —	- - -	30,000 — —
Beechour						
Bohora	1,48,339 — —	10,000 — 3	- - -	- - -	20,400 — —	18,888 — —
Sohna		20,954 13 3	1,02,000 — —	90,000 — —	- - -	98,209 — —
Pigarra		35,000 — —	50,567 4 9	56,000 — —	44,349 — —	90,889 — —
Noh Numukſar		- - -	- - -	60,000 — —	—	—
Papookra		8000 — —	19,864 2 —	- - -	19,864 — —	—
Kella Indere		61,524 15 —	1,05,687 2 3	—	—	—
Huteen		31,075 9 6	78,058 9 6	1,25,000 — —	—	—
Nuguna	18,062 8 —	19,294 2 9	45,725 13 6	45,000 — —	- - -	9,433 — —
Rewarree	1,35,521 — —	85,000 — —	1,50,000 — —	16,000 — —	1,41,200 — —	2,98,921 — —
Kanoon	1,47,000 — —	72,018 15 6	1,50,000 — —	2,00,000 — —	- - -	68,028 — —
Nurnoc		65,500 — —	1,99,108 — —	50,000 — —	1,40,000 — —	147,830 — —
Kantee		25,000 — —	50,000 — —	- - -	24,000 — —	1,08,903 — —
Bhawul	14,000 — —	15,000 — —	35,610 — —	45,000 — —	28,610 — —	—
Village Meyoulee	2,931 — —	—	—	—	—	—
Feezpore	5001 — —	- - -	- - -	50,000 — —	50,567 — —	76,066 — —
Sankrus		3,715 9 6	15,633 12 —	10,000 — —	- - -	10,152 — —
Munſoulee	3,447 1 —	—	—	—	—	—
Kithenghur	63 687 7 4	- - -	- - -	56,000 — —	—	—
Total	9,23,489 0 4					

JAGEERS and JAEDATS.	N° 1.	N° 2.	N° 3.	N° 4.	N° 5.	N° 6.
Hanfee		50,000 — —	2,00,000 — —	35,000 — —	- - -	1,35,860 — —
Hiffar		50,000 — —	1,70,000 — —	10,000 — —	- - -	1,00,997 — —
Mohima		58,000 — —	58,000 — —	35,000 — —	- - -	1,23,965 — —
Tafham	3,00,000 — —	45,000 — —	45,000 — —	- - -	- - -	27,713 — —
Burwuila		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28,445 — —
Fatihabad		50,000 — —	50,000 — —	- - -	- - -	29,609 — —
Rotuck		- - -	- - -	1,75,000 — —	- - -	2,14,981 — —
Badlee		25,000 — —	- - -	45,000 — —	62,982 — —	1,52,858 — —
Bahadurghur		- - -	- - -	- - -	62 — —	-
Injur	1,50,000 — —	90,508 — —	1,71,930 1 9	1,15,000 — —	1,01,930 — —	35,561 — —
Prothonder		25,000 — —	38,374 6 —	80,000 — —	38,374 — —	56,752 — —
Ghanee		- - -	- - -	- - -	1,16,329 — —	—
Buffuh	70,000 — —	20,000 — —	1,24,022 — —	— —	— —	—
Kirkhunda	20,000 — —	25,000 — —	57,978 — —	- - -	57,968 — —	—
Katpottee	20,000 — —	40,042 — —	1,30,000 — —	- - -	40,042 — —	1,06,670 — —
Kurreedabad	- - -	85,000 — —	85,000 — —	1,20,000 — —	1,26,000 — —	—
Fouzdaree Delhi	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,000 — —	—
Total						

ZILLAH of AGRA.	N° 1.		N° 2.	N° 3.	N° 4.	N° 5.	N° 6.
Mundoor Ahim	94,192 12 6	69,433 8 —	90,000 — —	- -	14,000	1,36,425	—
Nurhgung	60,531 9 9	39,338 5 —	65,000 — —	- -	55,000	60,205	1,123,911
Shumfabad	97,790 — —	61,530 8 —	63,485 0 6	1,12,104 12	1,10,000	1,12,104	—
Malpoora	1,26,380 — —	72,417 — —	1,13,144 — —	1,20,145 —	1,10,000	1,20,145	—
Kurrara	45,884 — —	28,532 — —	55,255 6 6	79,697 —	60,000	—	—
Foutepoor Sickree	60,461 12 9	15,367 10 6	35,511 4 —	1,12,500 —	85,000	80,734	2,12,350
Kurrulee	51,734 — —	24,889 — —	32,464 14 —	1,00,000 —	82,000	72,778	—
Utchreera	68,396 9 —	51,271 0 3	09,430 5 9	1,30,000 —	1,20,000	1,30,000	—
Jraduhagur	48,892 15 3	26,994 — —	33,126 14 —	60,000 —	55,000	60,000	—
Pulihabad	93,568 9 —	86,845 11 —	1,07,732 11 3	1,24,175 9	1,25,000	124,175	—
Jugner	37,247 — —	20,083 3 —	30,175 — —	76,169 —	65,000	45,238	—
Surpurdie	29,751 13 3	12,447 — —	20,735 — —	- -	25,000	—	—
Kheragur	39,063 — —	29,933 — —	26,131 15 9	70,135 —	45,000	70,135	—
Furu	55,936 10 —	51,186 — —	40,846 7 9	65,270 —	1,10,000	1,26,000	—
Kofee	1,13,393 1 —		87,044 0 6	2,00,000		1,98,553	—
Sheraghur	41,997 6 9	1,40,125 — —	35,462 9 0		2,60,000	28,989	—
Shapore Burakee	20,131 4 6		22,000 — —	30,000 —	including Sikar.		
Muttra	12,641 13 0	12,105 15 6	55,026 1 9	63,070 6	1,05,000	—	28,895
Bundrabun					with Saye.		
Bah	88,294 — —		1,500 — —	15,000 —	—	—	—
Punnahut	51,776 8 —	90,001 — —	1,37,457 11 9	1,55,000 —	1,50,000	—	—
Jawan							
Total	12,38,064 12 9	8,32,499 13 3	11,21,529 7 —				

DEEG PURGUNNAHS.	N° 1.		N° 2.	N° 3.	N° 4.	N° 5.	N° 6.
Sonk	31,000	23,000	44,861 9 3	50,000 —	—	—	—
Sonfu	14,000	12,000	10,490 13 —	12,500 —	—	—	—
Gowurdun	9,000	7,000	12,000 — —	21,907 3	- -	10,000	—
Sihar	20,000	76,000	65,632 5 —	1,85,000 —	- -	- -	62,245
Sonkur	70,000	40,000	77,000 — —	90,749 —	—	—	—
Kuthoomun			32,000 — —		—	—	—
Total	1,44,000	1,58,000	2,41,984 11 3				

TONK and RAMPOORA.	N° 1.	N° 2.	N° 3.	N° 4.	N° 5.	N° 6.
Tonk	1,80,000 — —	—	—	—	—	—
Tampoora	45,000 — —	—	—	—	—	—
Shoopoora	20,000 — —	—	—	—	—	—
Boondee	60 000 — —	—	—	—	—	—
Patun	20,000 — —	—	—	—	—	—
Luckheree	15,5,00. — —	—	—	—	—	—
Bamungam	11,500 — —	—	—	—	—	—
Numfura	6,501 — —	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3,58,501 — —	—	—	—	—	—

Account N° 1. is extracted from information received from the officers of Government. With reſpect to the territories which have been under the ſuperintendance of the reſident at Delhi, and the Jageers and Jaidads, the account is extracted from the correſpondence of that officer. With reſpect to the lands of the Zilla of Agra, it is taken from the accounts furniſhed by the collector. With reſpect to the Pergunnahs of Deeg, there are two accounts under N° 1. one furniſhed by Ahmed Buſkh Vakeel from the Row Rájah, at the time when ſeveral Purgunnahs were given up into the temporary charge of his maſter; the other was received from Jewakar Mul, one of the Mutſuddies of M. Perron's office. The account of Tonk and Rampoora was received from the confidential ſervants of M. Perron.

N° 2. and 3. are furniſhed by Kooſhall Khan, M. Perron's Dewan; 2. is the amount of revenue of Fuſily 1206; and 3. of the time of Nijif.

N° 4, is an account extracted from the papers of Mujiff Khan, given by Sootan Begum.

N° 5. is extracted from an account given by Sindia's miniſters to Colonel Malcolm. In theſe different accounts, the amount of the Nuzzerana received by the managing officers under the Marhatta government does not appear. The average of ſome accounts of it, which have been brought forward by Kooſhall Ram, would make it ſeem to be about ten per cent. on the groſs revenue, but it is perhaps more probable, that this act of extortion was never reduced to any fixed ſyſtem.

N° 6. is the account of ſuch places as can be found in the Nizeen Ukberree. The changes of names which have happened ſince the time of Ukber, prevent the diſcovery of others.

The revenue is ſometimes groſs, ſometimes eſtimated, and ſometimes ſettled Jumma.

This confuſion has been found unavoidable.

(Signed) *C. T. Metcalfe,*
A. G. G.

(N° 10.)

Copy of Lord LAKE's Letter to Lord CORNWALLIS—N° 8—dated Muttra, 7th October 1805; relative to Holkar's Incurſion.

To the Moſt Honourable Marquis CORNWALLIS, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I before informed your Lordſhip that a body of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's cavalry had penetrated into the territories of the Company near Narnoul; I delayed a further communication, in the hope of obtaining correct information of that chief's movements, and of being able to form a tolerable accurate judgment of his deſigns; but I have not yet been enabled, from the intelligence I have received, to form any concluſive opinion upon theſe points: I ſhall therefore ſhortly ſtate, for your Lordſhip's information, the ſubſtance of my lateſt intelligence, and the idea I have formed from it of the probable deſigns of the enemy.

2.—Holkar appears to have entered the Shekaotee with about twelve thouſand horſe, a ſmall body of ill equipped infantry, and about thirty guns of various calibres, moſt of which are ſtated to be unſerviceable. After ſkirting the country of the Rajah of Macherry, and the province of Rewarree (in neither of which much injury has been ſuſtained from his ravages) he proceeded to Dadree, and I underſtand has continued his march, with the moſt of his cavalry, towards Patilah, where it is reported he expects to be joined by the Sikh Chiefs.

3.—I am not yet correctly informed whether he has left his infantry and guns, or whether he has carried the whole or any part with him; this however I judge, from the nature of the country into which he has moved, to be very improbable. Narrain Row, with about one thouſand horſe, has been left at Dadree, and he is now committing depredations on that and the neighbouring countries.

4.—I ſhall briefly ſtate, for your Lordſhip's information, the meaſure which I have conſidered it my duty to adopt on this occaſion.

5.—I have directed Colonel Burn, who has been joined by Lieutenant Colonel Richardſon, with a detachment of Native infantry conſiſting of one battalion and eight companies, to take up a poſition at Narnoul: the whole force under Colonel Burn conſiſts of three battalions and eight companies of Native infantry, and eight ſix pounders; and two corps of irregular horſe, conſiſting of upwards of two thouſand, with four four-pound gallopers, will I conceive be fully equal to maintain itſelf againſt any body of the enemy that can be brought againſt it.

6.—I have directed Colonel Ball, with three battalions of Native infantry, and two thouſand of the beſt irregular horſe, to march to Rewarree, where he will be joined by two battalions of Felingar, and one of Nujib's, under Major Armſtrong; and with this force aided by the troops of the Rajah Macherry, he will not only be able to maintain the tranquillity of that quarter, but to cut off the communication of the enemy with Ajmere and Malwa, and to prevent his retreating by the route which he has advanced.

7.—With a view of ſecuring the defeat of the enemy's infantry, and capture of his guns, which I deem an object of much importance, not only as it will effect his reputation, but as it muſt deprive him of the means of ſubſiſting his cavalry during the rains.

8.—I have ordered Major General Jones to advance with the army under his command towards the Shekaotee; and from the laſt intelligence from Jypore, I am induced to hope the operations of that officer will receive aid from that country.

9.—I have the honour to encloſe copy of a letter from Mr. Guthrie to Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, which will ſhew your Lordſhip the arrangements made in conſequence of the late agreement with the Begum Samroo for the defence of the

upper

upper part of the Doab; but as it is my immediate intention to detach a ſtrong corps, and eventually to move myſelf in that direction, I ſhall not at this moment avail myſelf of the Begum's offer of further aid.

10.—I expect in the courſe of three or four days that all the cavalry will have arrived at Muttra, and it is my intention to move with that body, accompanied by a ſmall reſerve of infantry, towards Delhi, on whichever ſide of the river Jumna the accounts I may before that period receive of the movements of the enemy may render it moſt adviſable; and that no delay might occur in the event of my wiſhing to march up the Doab, I have directed a bridge of boats to be thrown acroſs the river at this place, which I expect will be finiſhed in five days.

11.—It appears difficult to conjecture the nature of the grounds on which Jeſwunt Rao Holkar founds his expectation of the co-operation of the Sikhs; I have addreſſed a circular letter to the chiefs of that tribe, tranſlations of which I have the honour to encloſe; and I hope this communication, combined with the defenſive meaſures I have adopted, will prevent his being joined by any of the powerful leaders of that nation; but if it ſhould prove otherwiſe, I feel confident that their united efforts will be early completely defeated.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your, &c.

Muttra, October 7th 1805.

(Signed) *Lake.*

(N° 14.)

MINUTE of the Governor General Lord WELLESLEY, dated 12th June 1798;—exhibiting, The FINANCIAL State of INDIA, on his arrival in that Country.

FORT WILLIAM, June 12th 1798.

THE State of the Finances of the Government of Fort St. George neceſſarily became an object of my attention during my continuance at that Preſidency. I found the preſſure of the pecuniary diſtreſs of the Government to be ſo ſevere, that the inveſtment for the preſent year muſt be wholly relinquiſhed, unleſs immediate relief can be afforded from Bengal; my public duty therefore rendered it incumbent on me to loſe no time in aſcertaining the ſituation of the Finances of this Government, with a view to the adoption of the earlieſt meaſures for furniſhing ſuch aid to the Government of Fort St. George as might obviate the evil conſequences to be apprehended from any long continuance of their preſent embarraſſments.

Having directed the Accountant General to prepare the moſt accurate eſtimate, which the materials in his poſſeſſion, with relation to this Preſidency, together with ſuch as he has procured from the others, could enable him to form at this ſeaſon of the year, of the probable receipts and diſburſements of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, for the year 1798-9, I now lay that Eſtimate N° 1. before the Board, for the purpoſe of bringing under their conſideration a general view of the actual ſtate of the pecuniary affairs of the three Preſidencies.

That eſtimate has been formed with the uſual caution of calculating the receipts rather lower, and the charges rather higher, than either may be expected to prove, ſo that upon the whole the reſult will probably be more favourable than the preſent calculation.

With this obſervation that eſtimate will be made the foundation of the ſuggeſtions which I ſhall offer to the Board.

From that paper it appears that, allowing for a ſupply in the courſe of the year 1798-9 to Fort St. George of 75,00,000 ſicca rupees, and to Bombay of 25,00,000, the deficiency for which proviſion muſt be made, in order to meet the expected demands at the three Preſidencies reſpectively, will be, in

Bengal	- -	1,28,68,360,
Madras	- -	43,45,350,
Bombay	- -	41,67,611;

the total deficiency therefore at the three Preſidencies together will amount to ſicca rupees 2,13,81,321.

The preſſing exigencies of the Government of Fort St. George require the moſt ſpeedy aſſiſtance. I therefore propoſe that whatever ſum in ſpecie, not exceeding the amount of 15,00,000 ſicca rupees, can be furniſhed in the courſe of the months of June and July, conſiſtently with the other indiſpenſable engagements of this Government, ſhall be forwarded to Fort St. George on board his Majeſty's ſhip La Virginie; that mode of conveyance being the ſafeſt as well as the earlieſt and moſt expeditious that appears likely to offer.

The great amount of the probable deficiency of reſources for the year 1798-9, as ſtated in the annexed eſtimate, N° 1. added to the poſſibility of an encreaſe of demands upon us in that year, and to the ſtill more aggravated preſſure to be apprehended in the year 1799-1800, requires the moſt ſerious conſideration. For the information of the Board, as well as for that of the Honourable the Court of Directors, I now proceed to conſider this important ſubject in the ſeveral diſtinct points of view in which it appears to me to demand attention.

In the firſt place I wiſh to examine the cauſes of the great deficiency in our actual reſources, and the direct and collateral effects produced by thoſe cauſes upon the whole ſyſtem of public and private credit, diſtinguiſhing ſuch of thoſe cauſes or effects as appear to me to be of a permanent nature from ſuch as may be deemed temporary.

Secondly, I mean to propoſe ſuch temporary expedients as appear likely to enable us to meet our preſent exigencies, and to anſwer the demands of the other Preſidencies as well as of this Government, without any diminution of the inveſtments of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay for the current year.

And, laſtly, I will lay before the Board the only plan which, in my opinion, can tend to check the progreſſive accumulation of our embarraſſments, to afford the proſpect of permanent relief to our reſources, and to reſtore the foundations of public and private credit.

The immediate cauſes of the eſtimated deficiency will appear obvious from the annexed accounts.

By account N° 2. the ſums appropriated in India to the purpoſes of inveſtment and commercial charges, in the years 1796-7 and 1797-8, amounted to 4,96,15,165 current rupees, having been in 1796-7 - - 2,30,70,125,
and in 1797-8 - - 2,65,45,040,
and exceeding the amount of Bills drawn upon the Court of Directors from India, within the ſame period, by the ſum of 3,83,39,263 current rupees, the bills drawn on the Court of Directors having been
in 1796-7 - - 79,88,699,
and in 1797-8 - - 32,87,203.

And by account N° 3. it appears that the propoſed inveſtment for 1798, from all our Indian Poſſeſſions, including the ſupply promiſed to Canton, amounts to 2,40,88,000 current rupees.

But the accounts N°s 4. 5. and 6. ſhew that the total ſum applicable to the purchaſe of inveſtment, from the revenues in India, and produce of ſales of imports from Europe, was, in 1796-7 - - - 81,43,858,
1797-8 - - - 96,44,550,
and is eſtimated to be in 1798-9 - - - 78,20,133.

This annual demand for the purpoſe of inveſtment, upon a ſcale ſo far exceeding the annual means of the three Preſidencies, is the principal cauſe of the preſent deficiency.

However diſproportioned this demand may be to our reſources in India, I neither expect nor deſire it to be reduced; and being convinced of the great advantages derived from an enlarged ſcale of inveſtment to the affairs of the Company at home, to the moſt important intereſts of our Indian Poſſeſſions, and to the general proſperity of the Britiſh Empire, I conſider the preſent amount of the inveſtment as a charge of which no diminution can or ought to be made in any ſubſequent year.

A conſiderable encreaſe of expence has ariſen at each of the three Preſidencies from the late military regulations, as modified under the reſolutions of this Government, from the various augmentations of our military force, and from the expeditions undertaken againſt the ſeveral foreign ſettlements, as well as from the expence incurred in maintaining the eſtabliſhments in our numerous conqueſts.

Of theſe a great part of the charges incurred on account of the military regulations muſt be deemed permanent; and I ſhall take a future opportunity of ſtating the grounds of my opinion, that at the preſent criſis it would not be prudent to attempt any reduction of the augmented military force of this Preſidency.

I do not expect any further expence in the current year on account of foreign expeditions. The eſtabliſhments maintained in our ſeveral conqueſts muſt be conſidered as permanent charges until the concluſion of peace; they may however very properly become the objects of immediate reviſion.

It is not at preſent poſſible to obtain an accurate ſtatement either of the total amount of the expenſe incurred on account of the intended expedition to Manilla, or of the proportion of it which will fall upon this year; but this article, whatever may have been its amount, muſt be viewed among the number of the temporary demands which have contributed to our preſent embarraſſment.

Under the ſame head muſt be conſidered the ſupplies advanced in Bengal to his Majeſty's and the Company's ſhips, for repairs and other purpoſes, of which no preciſe ſtatement can now be procured.

The annual payments to the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot have been a heavy charge upon the reſources of this Preſidency, and will continue to be ſo until they ſhall be completed.

Some encreaſe has taken place in the charges of the Civil eſtabliſhment of this Government, amounting, as appears by Account N° 7. upon the compariſon of the actual charges of 1796-7 (being the lateſt period to which the account of the actual Revenues and Charges of Bengal has been made up), with the eſtimated

charges

charges of 1798-9, to 9,25,000 ficca rupees; of theſe the encreaſe under the general and judicial departments ariſes principally from the charge for arrears of ſalary payable to the Governor General, and to the Judges, under the regulations of the Act of 1773, from the period of the reſpective embarkation of the perſons appointed to thoſe offices in England, while their immediate predeceſſors were in the receipt of the ſame allowances in Bengal. Theſe charges of courſe are not of a permanent nature. I am not at preſent in poſſeſſion of materials to enable me to form a judgment upon the nature of the other articles of encreaſed charge which appear upon this account. But it is neceſſary to remark, that the total encreaſe of charges, Civil and Military, as ſtated in this account, amounts to 34,25,000; to balance this encreaſe there has been an augmentation of the Subſidy from Oude, to the amount of 26,50,000, and an encreaſe upon the produce of the Cuſtoms, from which however is to be deducted the amount of the Cuſtoms at Benares, formerly carried to the account of the Land Revenue of that Province.

The compléte accounts not having yet been received from Madras or Bombay, I am not at preſent enabled to enter into any detailed view of the ſeveral articles of encreaſed charge at thoſe Preſidencies; but the Eſtimate N° 1. founded upon communications from the Accountants of each Preſidency, ſufficiently ſhews, that the charges at Madras and Bombay have been augmented in an equal proportion with thoſe in Bengal.

To this increaſe of charges muſt be added the failure of ſome branches of our ordinary reſources.

The deficiency of the produce of the ſales of ophium has been frequently the ſubject of obſervation both at home and in Bengal; the cauſes of that deficiency have been well underſtood, and the moſt adviſable means have been taken to reſtore this branch of Revenue, under the improved ſyſtem of management by agency, which has been ſubſtituted in the place of the former mode of contract. The full benefit of this improvement cannot however yet be realized; but there appears to be every rational ground of expectation, that the Revenues collected on ophium will reach their former amount within a period of three or four years; at preſent, although the eſtimated amount of the profit upon ophium is higher than the actual produce of the laſt year, yet the reduced ſcale both of the actual and eſtimated profit, upon this article compared with its former amount, muſt be deemed a failure in the ordinary reſources of this Government.

The Stamp Duties impoſed in place of the Police Tax, which were eſtimated at about five lacs of rupees, have not produced more than one, and are eſtimated at two lacks for the current year; this is a poſitive failure of reſources for the preſent, which however may be remedied in future. The duties have not yet been impoſed for a period of time ſufficiently long to juſtify any deciſive opinion upon their permanent produce. In the mean while I have every reaſon to believe, that improvements may be introduced in the mode of collecting them, which will greatly encreaſe their produce, without any augmentation of the burthen upon the people.

The outſtanding balances upon the Land Revenue muſt be enumerated under the head of Deficiency of Reſources for the Current Year, vide Account N° 8. But I have the ſatisfaction to obſerve, that the greater part of the balances outſtanding on the 30th of April in each year, ſince the year 1792-3, has conſtantly been realized within the courſe of the year, and that the ſum which has ultimately remained in arrear, has borne a very inconſiderable proportion to the magnitude of the total collections of the Land Revenue; it is however to be remarked, that for theſe laſt three years the encreaſe has been progreſſive (though to no large amount) in the ultimate arrear, which has been carried on to the account of the enſuing year. This has ariſen chiefly from an irregularity in the payments of the Zemindars holding the largeſt tracts of lands, who either derive an advantage in withholding their rents from Government, until the lateſt poſſible moment of delay, or find a difficulty in collecting them from the inferior tenants. This ſubject has already been diſcuſſed in ſeveral of the general letters in the Department of Revenue. It has occupied much of my attention ſince my arrival in Bengal, and I hope to be enabled to ſtate my ſentiments upon it more fully before the time of the next diſpatches to England; it may not be difficult, without any infringement of the lenient principles of the judicial ſyſtem, to improve the mode of proceſs now in uſe for the recovery of arrears of rent due either from the Zemindar to the Company, or from the inferior tenants to the Zemindar; by applying a proper remedy in both caſes, the recovery of arrears may in future be rendered more eaſy and expeditious.

The

The laſt article which deſerves notice under the head of Failure of Ordinary Reſource, is the arrear upon the Subſidy payable by the Nabob Vizier, vide Account N° 9.; this amounted, on the 30th of April, to twelve lacks of Lucnow ſicca rupees, of which about five may be placed to the account of the increaſed Subſidy under the treaty lately concluded by Lord Teignmouth, and the remainder to that of the Subſidy under the former treaty. This arrear is ſince encreaſed to the amount of above eighteen lacks. I have however great pleaſure in ſtating my belief, that the Nabob Vizier is ſincerely diſpoſed to make every poſſible effort for the liquidation of this arrear, as well as for introducing ſuch a ſyſtem of order and economy into the management of his finances, as will enable him to be more punctual in his future payments. Under this impreſſion I truſt I am not too ſanguine in my hope, that an arrear to this amount cannot juſtly be ſtated under the head of a probable permanent deficiency in the receipts of this Government.

I am not at preſent in poſſeſſion of materials to enable me to ſtate with accuracy the particulars of any deficiencies which may have ariſen in the ordinary reſources of Madras or of Bombay; I will merely obſerve, that at Madras I learnt that a conſiderable deficiency had happened in the produce of the two diſtricts of Tanjore, aſſumed by that government under the Treaty of 1792, in conſequence of Amer Sing's failure in his monthly payments; and that the Company was likely to ſuffer a heavy loſs by the miſconduct of one of their ſervants in a diſtrict of the Northern Circars.

The progreſs of expence, accompanied by the failure of ordinary reſources, has compelled the Governments of the three Preſidencies to reſort annually to the expedient of raiſing money by loan for the ſervices of the current year, and as theſe ſums of money have been borrowed at a rate of intereſt unuſually high, and under engagements of repayments within ſhort periods of time, the temporary relief which they have afforded has been cloſely followed by heavy additions to the annual charges under the heads of Payment of Intereſt and Principal of Debt. The encreaſe of the debt in Bengal, between the 31ſt of January 1797 and the 31ſt of January 1798, has been 1,21,63,033 ſicca rupees. The nature of the difficulties to be expected at this Preſidency in the preſent and in the enſuing year, from the encreaſe of debt and the engagements contracted with the public creditors, will be underſtood by referring to Account N° 1.; the Eſtimate of the Extraordinary Diſburſements of the Government Bengal for 1798-9, where the annual charge of intereſt is ſtated at 50,00,000 ſicca rupees, and the ſum to be paid upon the principal of the loans borrowed at 12 per cent is 37,48,360 ſicca rupees in the courſe of that year; in the enſuing year 1799-1800, a further ſum of ſixty-two lacs of rupees will become due at this Preſidency on the ſame account.

Although, for the reaſons already ſtated, I cannot particularize the encreaſe of the debt at the other Preſidencies, I have no reaſon to doubt that it has made nearly an equal progreſs with that of Bengal.

To recapitulate therefore the principal cauſes of our actual embarraſſment, they are to be found in the great amount of the ſupplies furniſhed on account of inveſtments to Europe and China, in the encreaſe of the civil and military eſtabliſhments of all the Preſidencies, in the expences incident to the acquiſition and maintenance of our ſeveral conqueſts in India, and to the intended expedition againſt Manilla, in the partial failure of certain branches of our ordinary reſources, and finally in the heavy addition to our debt under the accumulated preſſure of a high rate of intereſt and of the obligations contracted for the annual diſcharge of large portions of the principal.

Upon the public records the conſiderations appear which induced this Government to borrow money for the Public Service, upon the terms to which I have adverted. A letter is recorded upon the proceedings of Government, from ſeveral reſpectable merchants at Calcutta, concerned in the trade of indigo, ſtating that, ſo early as the 17th of Auguſt 1796, a very unuſual ſcarcity of current ſpecie had become a matter of general complaint and diſtreſs in the ſettlement, and that money could not at that time be borrowed at the intereſt of twelve per cent. even with a depoſit of Company's paper. This diſtreſs is attributed to the ſpirit of adventure and commercial ſpeculation, which had occaſioned imprudent projects of trade beyond the real capital of the merchants concerned.

Under theſe circumſtances it is ſtated, that the Government could not have raiſed a ſum ſufficient to meet the public exigencies, at any rate of intereſt lower than that propoſed by the order of the 19th of September 1796. The ſame circumſtances clearly prove that the embarraſſed ſtate of private credit cannot be imputed

imputed entirely to the effect of the terms of that loan, in raiſing the general rate of intereſt throughout India, ſince the early complaints of the merchants themſelves have eſtabliſhed the fact that the ſcarcity of money, the conſequent encreaſed rate of intereſt, and the embarraſſments of private credit, exiſted to an unuſual extent previouſly to the publication of the terms of that loan.

But although the loan of September 1796 may have been an unavoidable meaſure, under the circumſtances of that time, and although it cannot be ſaid to have occaſioned, it certainly greatly aggravated the exiſting embarraſſments of private credit, they have ſince encreaſed in a very alarming degree, and ſimilar effects have been produced upon the public credit of the Company in India; thoſe effects have been ſenſibly felt in every ſubſequent financial operation for the Public Service, and may now be traced in the general depreciation of the public ſecurities at each of the three Preſidencies.

BENGAL.

On the 1ſt June 1798.

12 per cents. from ¾ to 1¼ per cent.
8 per cents. from 12½ to 13½.
6 per cents. from 20 to 21.

MADRAS.

On the 8th of May 1798.

12 per cents. from 3 to 4 per cent.
8 per cents. from 19 to 20.
6 per cents. from 23 to 25.
6 per cent. acknowledgements to the Nabob's creditors, 28 to 30.

BOMBAY.

On the 16th of May 1798.

12 per cents.	- -	¾ per cent.
9 per cents.	- -	10.
6 per cents.	- -	20.

It is a great ſatisfaction to me to be enabled to add, that the plan lately adopted of applying a monthly ſum to the purchaſe of the Company's outſtanding paper, promiſes to produce the beneficial conſequences which might have been expected from it; in the courſe of the preſent month the diſcount upon the public ſecurities in Bengal has already fallen in the following proportion: This was added after the Minute had been dated.

On the 18th of June the diſcount on ſix per cents. was 17 per cent.; on eight per cents. 10 per cent.

Having thus examined the cauſes of the great deficiency of our actual reſources, as well as the effects produced upon the ſtate of public and private credit by the combined operation of our encreaſed expence, and of the means employed for defraying it, I cannot be inſenſible to the difficulties which muſt be encountered in deviſing any admiſſible expedient for raiſing the ſupplies required for immediate ſervice.

In the preſent criſis the common expedient of drawing Bills upon the Court of Directors would not be an available reſource in Bengal. There is too much reaſon to apprehend that no conſiderable ſupply could at preſent be procured in Bengal for bills upon England, as the ſum paid into the Treaſury between the 3d of April and the 10th of May, for bills drawn on account of the Sinking Fund at ſo favourable an exchange as 2s. 6d. per ſicca rupee, payable twelve months after date, is only ſicca rupees 31,000. But even if the neceſſary ſupplies could be raiſed by bills upon England, I ſhould not think it adviſable to incur the riſk of embarraſſing the affairs of the Company at home, by adopting ſuch a meaſure, without having firſt received the ſanction of the order of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

The reduction of the inveſtment, which might be ſtated as another mode of affording a temporary relief to our diſtreſs, by ſo formidable a train of ruinous conſequences, that I never would recommend ſuch a ſtep under any other circumſtances than thoſe of a moſt indiſpenſable neceſſity, the only expedient therefore which remains is that of endeavouring to raiſe a ſum of money by loan.

The amount of the total eſtimated deficiency of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, for the preſent year, is ſicca rupees 1,28,68,360,* including a ſupply of 1,00,00,000 rupees to Madras and Bombay. It is ſtated to me that neither the twelve per cent. loan now open, nor any other upon a ſimilar plan, could be lately eſtimated

* Through an inadvertency this ſum, which is the deficiency in Bengal only, as ſtated in the

former part of this Minute, was inserted in the Original Copy of this Paragraph as the deficiency at the three Presidencies.

to produce more than about two-thirds of this sum, being about eighty lacs of rupees. The sum therefore remaining to be provided in Bengal cannot be less than forty lacs of rupees.

The plan which I mean to propose for raising this supply has been adopted by me after full consideration, as that which, under all the circumstances of our situation, appears calculated to afford the speediest relief to our present exigencies, with the least probability of occasioning future distress.

For the details of the plan I must refer to the annexed paper v. N° 10. prepared by the Accountant General, being a modification of a plan submitted by him to the late Governor General in Council, on the 16th of November last. The modified plan appears to me to unite many recommendations which render it peculiarly well adapted to the present posture of our pecuniary affairs.

The rate of interest proposed being ten per cent. and the period of repayment of the principal ten years, with an option reserved to the Honourable Court of Directors of postponing the repayment of the principal for two years longer, the double advantage is obtained of a reduced rate of interest, and of every practicable degree of security against any material inconvenience to the Company, with respect to the time of the demand for the repayment of the principal.

On the other hand the plan offers to the subscriber, resident in India, the temptation of a higher rate of interest for a longer term of years than can be obtained in any other existing public fund; and, to persons returning to Europe, it holds out the advantage of the high rate of interest payable in Europe at a favourable exchange, and finally the repayment of the principal in Europe, upon the same beneficial terms.

Although by this plan a step is made towards the reduction of the rate of interest upon our loans, I still feel a great degree of reluctance in proposing to raise money for the Public Service at so high a rate as ten per cent.; and I am also aware of the objections which might be stated against subjecting the Company to the payment of such a rate of interest for so long a period as ten years.

By referring to the letter from the Accountant General to the *late* Governor General in Council, dated the 16th November 1797, v. N° 11. it will appear that the rate of interest offered to the subscriber, by the terms of the proposed loan, is not so high as he might obtain if he were to pursue the ordinary mode of placing his money in the Company's eight per cent. securities at the discount of the day.

No loan could be productive, the terms of which should not bear a just proportion to the existing value of money, and to the actual state of the public securities. If any probable term could be assigned to the continuance of the war in Europe, it might properly become a question, whether a loan for a shorter period, and at a higher rate of interest, might not be preferable to that which I now propose; because in the event of peace it might reasonably be expected that means might speedily be found of raising money at a lower rate of interest than ten per cent. But the prospect of peace in Europe appears to be so remote, and the pressure of our annual payments of the interest and principal of the late 12 per cent. loans is so heavy (the amount of the debt of Bengal at twelve per cent. being now sicca rupees * 1,05,68,658) that, under all the circumstances of the case, no measure appears to me more eligible than that which combines an immediate though small reduction *of the rate of interest, with an extension of the* period of redemption of the capital borrowed. I have already stated that the rate of interest is below the actual value of money in Bengal, and if the proposed period of redemption of the capital were shorter than ten years, it would not hold out sufficient temptation to the subscriber, whose money will now produce twelve per cent. upon public security, exclusive of the discount of the day.

* This was the exact amount of the 12 per cent. debt of Bengal on the 12th of June 1798.

With respect to the rate of exchange (being 2*s*. 6*d*. the sicca rupee upon bills payable fifteen months after date) it will be found to be considerably lower than the present ordinary rate of exchange between Bengal and England. The small sums paid into the Treasury on account of the Sinking Fund, for bills drawn on the Honourable the Court of Directors, even at 2*s*. 6*d*. the sicca rupee, payable twelve months after date, sufficiently proves the actual state of the exchange. If my information be correct, there is no probability of any great variation in the rate of exchange upon England, *even in the event of peace.* This is a subject which will hereafter demand further explanation. The principles on which I propose the loan for this year would require that I should also close the loan at 12 per cent., and encourage the transfer of the securities upon that loan to the new ten per cent. fund. My wish was to have attempted this operation immediately; but, understanding

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that the 12 per cent. loan now open produces a conſiderable monthly ſupply, I do not think it prudent to deprive the Treaſury of that reſource, until I ſhall have had ſome experience of the ſucceſs of the new loan.

By the rough eſtimates received from Madras and Bombay it appears, that at Madras, after receiving from Bengal the propoſed ſum of 75,00,000, and calculating the loans now open at Madras to produce 22,45,350 ſicca rupees within the current year, there will ſtill remain a deficiency in the reſources of the year 1798-9 of ſicca rupees 21,00,000.

And at Bombay, after receiving the propoſed ſum of 25,00,000 ſicca rupees from Bengal, and calculating the produce of the loans open at Bombay, at 10,00,000 Bombay rupees within the current year, there will remain a deficiency in the reſources of the year 1798-9 of 31,67,611 Bombay rupees.

As the ſupply to be furniſhed upon the ſcale propoſed to Madras and Bombay would not be adequate to their demands, and as it is probable that a part of the deficiency at each of thoſe Preſidencies might be raiſed by loans founded on a ſimilar plan to that which I propoſe for Bengal, my wiſh is to tranſmit that plan to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, directing that it may be attempted in the firſt inſtance with the improvement of any practicable reduction in the rate of intereſt or of exchange; or if any apprehenſion ſhould exiſt of its total failure, that thoſe Governments reſpectively ſhould ſuggeſt for our conſideration any other mode of raiſing the ſupplies for their ſeveral ſervices which may appear to them better adapted to the ſituation of their affairs.

The Government of Madras ſhould be apprized of the proviſion of 75,00,000 rupees intended to be made in Bengal for their ſupply; with a caution, however, that it may poſſibly be reduced in the courſe of the year by the preſſure of our own wants.

The Government of Bombay ſhould alſo be directed to regulate their drafts upon Bengal at the rate of twenty-five lacks as their annual ſupply for 1798-9, under an intimation of our intention to encreaſe the amount of the ſum now propoſed, if circumſtances ſhould admit ſuch an extenſion of their ſupply.

Having explained the nature of the temporary proviſions calculated to enable us to meet the exigencies of the preſent moment, it is now my duty to enter upon the conſideration of ſuch meaſures as may open the proſpect of future relief upon more ſolid and permanent foundations.

The comparative view which I have taken of our expences and receipts in examining the cauſes of our actual diſtreſs, ſufficiently proves that many of thoſe cauſes are of an abſolutely permanent nature, and that moſt of them muſt be expected to continue for a conſiderable time; that the inveſtment (at once the moſt powerful cauſe of our temporary diſtreſs, the main ſpring of the induſtry and opulence of the people committed to our charge, and the active principle of the commercial intereſts of the Company) is more likely to be encreaſed than to be diminiſhed in any future year; and conſequently that the embarraſſments of our finances muſt be progreſſive, if ſome means be not deviſed for aiding the reſources of this Preſidency, which muſt now be conſidered as the general Treaſury and Bank of our Indian Empire, furniſhing ſupplies for the ſervices of all our other poſſeſſions in India, as well as a large and encreaſing proportion of the capital employed in the trade to Europe and to China.

The propoſitions which I ſhall lay before the Board, with a view to this deſirable object, may be conſidered under two diſtinct heads:

The firſt will comprehend the conſideration of ſuch meaſures as may enable the Honourable the Court of Directors to aſſiſt the reſources of Bengal, by furniſhing additional ſupplies from Europe, in the mode the leaſt inconvenient to the affairs of the Company at home.

The ſecond will lead me to examine what may be gained by an effort of this Government to relieve itſelf.

By the account N° 2. to which I have already adverted with a different view, it will appear that the ſum of 3,83,39,263, current rupees, has been or is to be appropriated to the inveſtment in India, from the commencement of 1796-7, excluding any ſupply furniſhed from England within that period. To this ſum of 3,83,39,263 current rupees, conſiſting of the prime coſt of our inveſtments from India and China, and of commercial charges defrayed in Aſia, ſhould be added the ſale amount in Europe of the articles conſigned, and the total would form a very conſiderable fund, furniſhed from India to England. From this fund we may reaſonably expect aſſiſtance in the great object of preventing the neceſſity of any reduction of the inveſtment.

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The mode of ſupplying this aſſiſtance which I would recommend, has already been ſuggeſted by the Accountant General, and ſeems to unite ſeveral advantages with relation to the intereſts both of India and Great Britain. It is comprized in the following propoſitions:

That it be reſpectfully recommended to the Honourable the Court of Directors to take the earlieſt occaſion of ſending out ſupplies to India, to the amount of eighty-five lacks of rupees, in addition to their uſual conſignments, by an encreaſe of their annual export of Britiſh manufactures and produce to Bengal and Bombay, to the full extent of the indents from Bengal and Bombay reſpectively, and by an annual ſupply of ſilver bullion to Bengal to the amount of fifty lacks, the ſupply of bullion to be provided in part by a proportionate reduction in their uſual conſignments to China.

The encreaſe of the export of Britiſh manufacture and produce to Bengal and Bombay will probably afford conſiderable relief to the finances of this Government, as by reference to the account of ſales of imports from England it appears that the average profit upon the imports from England ſold in Bengal in 1796-7 has been above twenty per cent. and at Bombay 35 per cent. and that the demand is encreaſing. This meaſure would at the ſame time obviouſly become highly beneficial to the intereſts of Great Britain.

The export of ſilver to Bengal would be more advantageous to the Company than the payment of bills at the preſent high rate of exchange, a rate which will probably continue for a conſiderable period of time. Such a ſtock of ſilver would be a relief both to public and private credit, and would invigorate all the financial operations of this Government. From this reſource ſupplies might eaſily be furniſhed to Canton, through the medium of the trade in ophium.

If the ſale of Britiſh manufactures in Bengal and at Bombay ſhould equal the general expectation, an additional ſupply of nearly a crore of rupees would accrue to this Preſidency, from the combined reſult of the two propoſed meaſures. This ſupply would be nearly equal to the probable amount of the permanent deficiency of our reſources.

This plan cannot be too earneſtly recommended to the attention of the Honourable the Court of Directors; the details of it will be found in the letters of the Accountant General of the 16th November 1797, and are further explained in the annexed memorandum N° 12.

Nothing could be more juſt than to appropriate a portion of the profits ariſing from the ſale amount of the inveſtment in Europe to the augmentation of the funds neceſſary for the purchaſe of inveſtment in India. Unleſs ſome ſuch plan be adopted, or ſome other means deviſed of furniſhing aid to the reſources of Bengal from England, it is evident that a reduction in the amount of the Indian inveſtment will ſoon become inevitable; for it cannot be denied that a very large proportion of the capital which has paſſed into Europe through the medium of Indian commerce for theſe laſt two years, and is about to paſs in the preſent year, has been and muſt be created by loans of money raiſed in India, under every circumſtance of diſadvantage. The encreaſe of the inveſtment therefore, during the period deſcribed, muſt be viewed as repreſenting, not the ſurplus revenue, but the encreaſed debt of India. The circulating capital of India, which is known to be very inconſiderable in proportion to the productive and commercial powers of the country, cannot ſupply ſo large a drain for any long period of time, even in the event of peace; but if the war in Europe ſhould continue, the difficulty of raiſing money for the Public Service, by loans to be negociated in India, muſt become nearly inſurmountable.

The diſcuſſion of this important ſubject now leads me to that queſtion which moſt nearly affects our own duty and character.

What means does this Government poſſeſs of relieving itſelf from its actual embarraſſments, and in what manner is it moſt expedient for the Public Service to employ thoſe means?

For the purpoſe of ſolving this queſtion, it appears to me to be an urgent part of our duty to inſtitute a diligent enquiry into the nature of all the branches, both of our expences and of our reſources, in order to commence without delay every juſt and ſalutary reduction of the one, and every practicable improvement and augmentation of the other.

In urging the neceſſity of attempting the reduction of our expences, I do not mean to recommend that ſpecies of improvident economy which in this country, above all others, would ultimately prove real profuſion, and the ſource of every abuſe. I

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do not mean to deprive perſons, holding laborious and reſponſible ſtations, of the liberal reward to which they are juſtly entitled, and which ought upon every ground, both of policy and juſtice, to furniſh them with the means of acquiring a competent fortune, and of returning to their native country within a moderate period of ſervice. This principle, in my opinion, is the foundation of the preſent ſyſtem of government in India; and it ſhould always be held ſacred and inviolable in every attempt to reviſe the Indian eſtabliſhments. On the other hand, it is difficult to believe that eſtabliſhments, of ſuch magnitude and intricacy as thoſe of the Britiſh Empire in India, ſhould not, in the courſe of time, require frequent reviſion.

This conſideration alone would have been ſufficient to have induced me, upon my firſt taking charge of this Government, to have examined whether its eſtabliſhments had in any degree departed from the rules of rational economy; but the ſevere preſſure of the public exigencies has rendered that duty much more urgent.

Without therefore pledging myſelf to the amount of any ſaving which may ultimately appear practicable, I propoſe immediately to commence a general reviſion of all the public eſtabliſhments of Bengal, and to direct the adoption of a ſimilar meaſure at Madras and Bombay, as well as at all our ſubordinate ſettlements, and in all our recent acquiſitions from the enemy.

My intention is, that the reviſion of the Civil eſtabliſhment of Bengal ſhould be made under my own immediate ſuperintendance, with the aſſiſtance of the acting Preſident of the Board of Revenue, Mr. Bebb, one of the members of the Board of Trade, and the Accountant General, and Mr. Tucker, Sub-Secretary in the Judicial and Revenue Departments. Theſe gentlemen I propoſe to appoint to be a Committee for the purpoſe already mentioned; Mr. Tucker to act as Secretary to the Committee.

The Proceedings of the Committee may be laid before the Board, either when the enquiry ſhall be completed, or occaſionally, as circumſtances may require.

No better principles can, I think, be preſcribed for the conduct of the propoſed meaſure than thoſe laid down in the Minute of Lord Cornwallis, recorded on the proceedings in the Secret and Separate Department of 31ſt January 1788, when the laſt general reviſion of the eſtabliſhments under this Preſidency took place.

I recommend therefore that the Committee ſhall be furniſhed with ſuch parts of thoſe proceedings as relate to the Civil eſtabliſhments, together with copies of all papers relating to the alterations which have been ſubſequently made in them; in order that the Committee may know the grounds on which all the exiſting eſtabliſhments have been formed, and conſequently may be able to judge how far change of circumſtances, or any other cauſe may have rendered any alteration neceſſary, either in the conſtitution of any department of Government, or in the allowances annexed to any exiſting office.

Any relief in the Military branch of our expences muſt ariſe either from reductions in the effective ſtrength of the army, or in the number of troops on field allowances, or from the reform of any Officers, or official eſtabliſhments, which may be found ſuperfluous.

A reduction of our effective ſtrength, attended with any degree of danger to the public ſafety, would fruſtrate its own object. On the other hand, whenever it ſhall appear that the circumſtances which led to the late augmention of our Military eſtabliſhments no longer exiſt, and that no new cauſes have ariſen to require the maintenance of ſo large a force, it will be our duty to relieve the finances of this Government from that part of our heavy Military charge.

It will be my care to watch, with the utmoſt degree of anxiety, the favourable moment when this deſirable meaſure may be adopted, without incurring that riſk which might defeat its expected effects.

Without entering into any minute detail of the actual ſtate of the political ſyſtem of India, it will be ſufficient to obſerve, that although I perceive no circumſtance either in the preſent diſpoſition, or in the actual ſtrength and condition of the Native Powers, which ſhould afford reaſon to apprehend the approach of hoſtilities from any quarter, I do not think it conſiſtent with prudence to reduce our army until we ſhall have been enabled to aſcertain with more accuracy the deſigns of Tippoo Sultaun, and of Zemaun Shah, and until the ſettlement of the province of Oude ſhall have acquired more vigour and conſiſtency.

In the mean while, however, I requeſt that the Commander in Chief will undertake, on the principles preſcribed by Lord Cornwallis, in the Minute of the 31ſt January 1788, the reviſion of ſuch part of the Military eſtabliſhments as are

neither connected with the effective ſtrength of the army, nor with the pay and allowances of the different ranks fixed by the Honourable the Court of Directors, and by this Government.

At preſent I ſhall propoſe to reduce merely two articles of our Military charges, which reſt on grounds entirely diſtinct from any to which I have adverted.

The firſt, the regiment of Hindoſtannee Cavalry, purchaſed for two lacks of rupees from M. De Boigne, in February 1796, which I propoſe to transfer to the Nabob Vizier on the ſame terms.

I am aware that it is deſirable to reduce rather than to augment the force of the Vizier. Whatever troops however it may be thought adviſable for him to maintain, ſhould be capable of effective ſervice; this regiment may be ſubſtituted in the room of any other corps that he may be induced to diſband.

The troops now quartered in the fort of Allahabad, are, I underſtand, at preſent upon the Vizier's allowances, and the Commander in Chief has ſtated to me ſufficient reaſons for continuing that indulgence to them until the firſt of Auguſt next; but from that period I think it would be adviſable (and I have the ſatisfaction to ſtate the concurrent opinion of the Commander in Chief as will appear by his Minute upon this ſubject) that thoſe allowances ſhould ceaſe, and that in future the garriſon of Allahabad ſhould receive the ſame allowances with that of Chunar. Quarters will of courſe be provided for the European troops at Allahabad, and no reaſon can exiſt againſt placing them in every reſpect on the ſame footing with thoſe attached to the garriſon of Chunar.

The reviſion of the ſeveral branches of our Revenue may very properly be referred to the ſame Committee appointed to reviſe our Civil eſtabliſhments under my inſpection. It is not poſſible to form any accurate eſtimate of the improvement of our reſources which may be the reſult of ſuch an enquiry; I am aware that the demand of Government on the landholders is fixed in perpetuity, and conſequently that no addition can be made to the land revenue. Even under different circumſtances I would not recommend any additional aſſeſſment, conſidering the land to be already taxed as highly as is conſiſtent with the real intereſts of the Company and the proſperity of the country. Perhaps, however, regulations for accelerating the recovery of outſtanding balances might be deviſed, without injury or oppreſſion to the landholders, or to the cultivators of the ſoil.

The Cuſtoms, the Stamp Duties, and the Tax on Spirituous Liquors, may admit of conſiderable improvements, either in the mode of collection, or by the variation of the rates, and other ſources of revenue may be deviſed without injury to the country.

In directing the extenſion of theſe meaſures to the Preſidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, I ſhall propoſe the regulation of their civil and military eſtabliſhments on the ſame principles of juſtice and liberality which conſtitute the rules of this government. It will alſo be a leading object of my propoſitions on this part of the ſubject, to connect with the reform of the Civil eſtabliſhments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and of our territories upon the coaſt of Malabar, the introduction of the ſyſtem of internal adminiſtration of juſtice, and collection of revenue eſtabliſhed in Bengal with ſo much advantage to the Government and to the people.

The extenſion of this ſyſtem to our poſſeſſions upon the coaſt is an object of great anxiety to the authorities in England.

Under all the circumſtances of the preſent moment, I do not think it would be adviſable to propoſe the reduction of any part of the effective ſtrength of our armies on the coaſts of Coromandel or Malabar.

The Governments of Fort St. George and of Bombay ſhould be directed to reviſe the ſeveral branches of their Revenue, in the ſame manner as ſhall be adopted at this Preſidency. I truſt that I ſhall find in the governments of Fort St. George and of Bombay, as well as in their ſervants ſelected for the execution of theſe important meaſures, the ſame degree of zeal for the public intereſts, and of alacrity in promoting their improvement, which I have had the ſatisfaction to obſerve in every department of the Company's ſervice in Bengal. The ſituation of our affairs, although happily exempt from any immediate danger of the calamity of war, demands the moſt ſpirited exertion of every upright ſervant of the Company, as well as the cordial co-operation of every ſincere friend to the proſperity of the Britiſh intereſts in India.

(Signed) *Mornington.*

Appendix, No. 1.

SKETCH of the Eſtimated RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of BENGAL, MADRAS, and BOMBAY, for 1798/9.

BENGAL.			Deficiency to be provided for.
Ordinary Revenues:			
Mint, Poſt-Office, and Stamp Duties		4,00,000	
Fees, Fines, &c. in the Judicial Department		3,00,000	
Land Revenue and Syer (including balance of former years)		3,00,00,000	
Sale of Salt		1,00,00,000	
— of Opium		16,00,000	
Cuſtoms		12,00,000	
Oude Subſidy, ſuppoſing the Arrear on the 30th April 1799 to be no more than it was on the 30th April 1798		69,10,897	
Military Buxar Collections		1,70,000	
		5,05,80,897	
Deduct, Ordinary Charges for 12 Months:			
Civil Charges	52,00,000		
Judicial	47,00,000		
Revenue	28,00,000		
Commercial (including advances for Salt and Opium) (The latter eſtimated at 8 Lacks).	50,00,000		
Marine	5,50,000		
Military, allowing for the late Encreaſe in the Eſtabliſhment	1,56,60,897		
		3,39,10,897	
Surplus Revenue			1,66,70,000
Add, Extraordinary Receipts:			
Sale of Imports and Stores, allowing for an expected Encreaſe in the Quantity to be received from England		25,00,000	
Remittance Loan of 3d May 1797		2,00,000	
Miſcellaneous		8,30,000	
			35,30,000
			2,02,00,000
Deduct, Extraordinary Diſburſements:			
Annual Intereſt on the Debts		50,00,000	
Regiſter Debt to be paid off, agreeably to the late Reſolution of Government		1,20,000	
Loans, at 12 per Cent. becoming due in 1798/9		37,48,360	
Miſcellaneous		20,00,000	
Supplies:			
Inveſtment for Europe	93,50,000		
Fort St. George } ſuppoſed	75,00,000		
Bombay } appropriation	25,00,000		
Bencoolen	6,00,000		
Prince of Wales's Iſland	2,50,000		
Canton	15,00,000		
Captured Settlements	5,00,000		
	2,22,00,000		
		3,30,68,360	
Deficiency to be provided for, to meet the expected Demands upon Bengal			1,28,68,360

MADRAS.			
Ordinary Revenues, Pagoda		37,05,556	
Subſidy and Poligar Peſhcuſh		12,09,022	
		49,14,578	
Deduct, Ordinary Charges; viz.			
Civil Charges	3,50,000		
Revenue	9,00,000		
Commercial	1,10,000		
Military	36,80,000		
	50,40,000		
Exceſs of Charges	1,25,422		

			Deficiency to be provided for.
Deduct, Extraordinary Receipts:			
Sale of Imports and Stores - - -	2,00,000		
Remittance Loan - - - - - -	1,57,000		
Pearl Fifhery - - - - - - -	4,50,000		
Miſcellaneous - - - - - -	37,000		
Bengal (ſuppoſe 75 lacks of ſicca rupees or pagodas) - - - - - - -	21,73,900		
		30,17,900	
		28,92,478	
Deduct, Extraordinary Diſburſements:			
Intereſt on the Debts - - - - - - -		2,62,000	
Dutch Settlements, and French and Dutch Priſoners -		8,27,000	
Miſcellaneous - - - - - - - -		4,23,000	
Extra Military Diſburſements, &c. as per Mr. Wolfe's letter, dated 11th April 1798 * - - -		5,50,000	
Inveſtment for Europe - - - - - -		21,00,000	
		41,62,000	
Deficiency to be provided for to meet the expected Demands upon Madras - - - - Pag[s]		12,59,522	43,45,350
BOMBAY.			
Ordinary Revenues:			
Land Revenues and Syer - - - - -		20,96,500	
Cuſtoms, Poſt-Office, Dry Docks, &c. - - -		5,55,000	
Travancore Subſidy - - - - - -		3,82,456	
		30,33,956	
Deduct, Ordinary Charges, viz.			
Civil Charges - - - - - - -	9,02,917		
Judicial - - - - - - -	1,60,300		
Revenue - - - - - - -	5,85,800		
Commercial - - - - - - -	1,44,500		
Marine - - - - - - -	7,13,050		
Military - - - - - - -	53,15,000		
		78,21,567	
Exceſs of Charges - -		47,87,611	
Deduct, Extraordinary Receipts:			
Sale of Imports and Stores - - -	18,00,000		
Remittance Loan - - - - - -	2,00,000		
Foreign Settlements - - - -	40,000		
Miſcellaneous - - - - -	2,00,000		
Bengal (ſuppoſed) - - - - - -	25,00,000		
		47,40,000	
		47,611	
Add, Extraordinary Diſburſements:			
Intereſt on the Debts - - - - - -		5,00,000	
Foreign Settlements - - - - - -		50,000	
Miſcellaneous - - - - - - -		10,70,000	
Inveſtment:			
For Europe - - - - - -	23,60,000		
For China - - - - - - -	1,40,000		
		25,00,000	
		41,20,000	
Deficiency to be provided for to meet the expected Demands upon Bombay - - - - -		- - -	41,67,611
TOTAL DEFICIENCY to be provided for the Service of the three Preſidencies, for the Year 1798/9 -		- - S[a]R[s]	2,13,81,321

Fort William, Account[t] Genl[s] Office, the 18th May 1798.

Errors excepted.

(Signed)

Thomas Myers,
Account[t] Gen[l].

* This Sum is not properly ſtated, nor is it ſufficiently explained by Mr. Wolfe; but it appears to be conſidered by him as a proviſion proper to be made for certain extra Military Diſburſements, and for certain Failures that may be expected in the ſums reckoned upon by him as receivable under the Head of Revenue and Loans.

Appendix, No. 2.

MEMORANDUM of Sums appropriated in INDIA to the Purposes of INVESTMENTS and COMMERCIAL CHARGES in 1796/7 and 1798/9.

			Deficiency to be provided for.
In 1796/7:			
Bengal - - - - - Ct Rs	119,64,209		
Madras - - - - - -	75,63,504		
Bombay - - - - - -	27,10,844		
Bencoolen - - - - -	1,53,375		
India Investment - - -		2,23,91,932	
Supplies sent from India to Canton for the China Investment:			
From Bengal - - - - Ct Rs	2,81,575		
Madras - - - - -	96,000		
Bombay - - - - -	3,00,618		
China Investment - - -		6,78,193	
Total in 1796/7, according to the actual Accounts - Ct Rupees		2,30,70,125	
In 1797/8:			
Bengal - - - - - Ct Rs	1,14,15,830		
Cost of Spices (actual) - - -	26,43,756		
		1,40,59,586	
Madras, including Cost of Spices - -	78,23,920		
Deduct,			
Reduction advised of Pags 4,00,000, or	16,00,000		
		62,23,920	
Bombay - - - - - - - - -		34,85,220	
Bencoolen - - - - - - - - -		2,15,000	
India Investment - - Ct Rs		2,39,83,726	
Supplies sent from India for China Investment:			
From Bengal - - - actual Ct Rs	19,14,000		
Madras Dollars, 139,000. Vide Letter 28th April 1798	3,47,500		
Bombay - - - - -	2,99,814		
China Investment - - -		25,61,314	
Total in 1797/8, taken generally from Estimates - - -		2,65,45,040	
Total Appropriation to the Purposes of the Investments and Commercial Charges in 1796/7, 1798/9 - - -		Ct Rs	4,96,15,165

			Deficiency to be provided for.
Deduct,			
Bills drawn upon the Honourable the Court of Directors by their Governments abroad, in 1796/7 and 1797/8.			
In 1796/7. Transfer of India Debt:			
Bengal - - - - - -	Ct Rs 45,37,196		
Madras - - - - - -	16,16,456		
Bombay - - - - - -	2,95,773		
		64,49,427	
Caſh:			
Bengal - - - - - -	1,77,713		
Madras - - - - - -	13,54,831		
Bombay - - - - - -	6,728		
		15,39,272	
			79,88,699
In 1797/8. Transfer of India Debt:			
Bengal - - - - - -	19,19,989		
Madras - - - - - -	11,95,053		
Bombay - - - - - -	1,63,549		
		32,78,591	
Caſh:			
Madras - - - - - -	1,720		
Bombay - - - - - -	6,892		
		8,612	
			32,87,203
Total Amount of Bills drawn in 1796/7 and 1797/8 - - -			1,12,75,902
It appears therefore that, notwithſtanding the large Encreaſe of Expences incurred in India in conſequence of the War, and of the new Arrangement of the Military Eſtabliſhments, the Supplies ſent, and to be ſent, from India to England, exceed the Amount of Bills drawn upon the Honourable Court in 1796/7 and 1797/8 in the Sum of - - - - - - - - - - Ct Rs			3,83,39,263

Fort William, Accountant General's Office, the 18th May 1798.

Errors excepted.

(Signed) *Thos Myers*, Accountt Genl.

Appendix, No. 3.

Eſtimated Amount of Indian Investment, for 1798/9.

Bengal - - - - - - - - - - - -	Current Rupees	1,08,48,000
Madras - - - - - - - - - - - -		84,00,000
Bombay - - - - - - - - - - - -		29,00,000
Bencoolen (ſuppoſed) - - - - - - - - - - - -		2,00,000
Total India Inveſtment -		2,23,48,000
Add, Promiſed Supply from Bengal to Canton, for the China Inveſtment - - - -		17,40,000
Total - - -	Ct Rs	2,40,88,000

Appendix, No. 4.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Actual Accounts of the REVENUES and CHARGES of BENGAL, MADRAS, and BOMBAY, for 1796/7.

			Deficiency to be provided for.
REVENUES.			
Bengal - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Sa Rs		4,93,00,787	
Madras - - - - - - Pags 46,53,317			
Pearl Fishery, and Foreign Settlements - 3,79,643			
	50,32,960, or	1,73,63,712	
Bombay - - - - - - - - - Rs 27,80,175			
Foreign Settlements - - - - - - - 38,351			
		28,18,526	
			6,94,83,025
CHARGES.			
Bengal - - - - - - - - - - Sa Rs	3,04,87,830		
Add,			
Captured Settlements, &c. - - - - - -	5,10,862		
		3,09,98,692	
Madras - - - - - - Pags 51,26,529			
Foreign Settlements - - - - 10,39,822			
	61,66,351, or	2,12,73,911	
Bombay - - - - - - - - - - Rs	79,04,609		
Add,			
Captured Settlements - - - - - - - -	50,614		
		79,55,223	
			6,02,27,826
			92,55,199
Deduct,			
Supplies from Bengal to Bencoolen, and Prince of Wales's Island, &c.		- - -	9,34,995
Surplus, after providing for the Subordinate Settlements		- - -	83,20,204
Deduct,			
Interest paid upon the Debts in the course of the Year:			
In Bengal - - - - - - - - - - - - -		30,37,288	
Madras - - - - - - - - - - - - -		3,14,764	
Bombay - - - - - - - - - - - - -		3,00,896	
			36,52,948
Net Surplus - - -		- - Sa Rs	46,67,256
Add,			
To this Sum is to be added the Produce of the Sales of Imports, as follows:			
In Bengal - - - - - - - - - - - - -		15,42,592	
Madras - - - - - - - - - - - - -		7,72,603	
Bombay - - - - - - - - - - - - -		11,61,407	
			34,76,602
The Sum Total, applicable to the Purchase of Investments, &c. from the Revenues of India, and the Supplies from Europe, is, Sicca rupees -		- - -	81,43,858

Fort William,
Accountant General's Office,
the 7th June 1798.

Errors excepted.

(Signed)
Thomas Myers,
Account[t] Gen[l].

Appendix, No. 5.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the ESTIMATES of the REVENUES and CHARGES of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, for 1797/8.

			Deficiency to be provided for.
REVENUES.			
Bengal - - - - - - - - - - - - - Sa Rs		4,98,94,258	
Madras - - - - - - Pagodas	53,23,578		
Pearl Fishery, and Foreign Settlements * -	5,58,926		
	58,82,504, or	2,02,94,639	
Bombay - - - - - - - - - Rs	28,09,950		
Foreign Settlements - - - - - - - -	40,000		
		28,49,950	
			7,30,38,847
CHARGES.			
Bengal - - - - - - - - Sa Rs	3,31,35,637		
Captured Settlements - - - - - - -	4,46,000		
		3,35,81,637	
Madras - - - - - - Pags	52,71,265		
Foreign Settlements - - - -	8,06,387		
	60,77,652, or	2,09,67,900	
Bombay - - - - - - - - Rs	74,71,567		
Captured Settlements - - - - - - -	50,000		
		75,21,567	
			6,20,71,104
			1,09,67,743
Deduct,			
Supplies from Bengal to Bencoolen, Prince of Wales Island, &c. - - -			8,30,000
Surplus after providing for the Subordinate Settlements - - -			1,01,37,743
Deduct,			
Interest payable upon the existing Debts, as follows:			
In Bengal - - - - - - - - - - - Sa Rs		36,89,000	
Madras - - - - - - - - Pags	2,66,818, or	9,20,522	
Bombay - - - - - - - - - - - -		3,25,000	
			49,34,522
Net Surplus - - - - -			52,03,221
Add,			
To this Sum is to be added the Produce of the Sale of Imports, as follows:			
In Bengal - - - - - - - - - - Sa Rs		20,00,000	
Madras - - - - - - - - Pags	2,20,675, or	7,61,329	
Bombay - - - - - - - - - - -		16,80,000	
			44,41,329
The Sum Total, applicable to the Purchase of Investments, &c. from the Revenues of India, and the Supplies from Europe, is, - - -		- - Sa Rs	96,44,550

Fort William,
Accountant General's Office,
the 7th June 1798.

Errors excepted.
(Signed)
Thos Myers,
Accountt Genl.

* Including Arrears of the preceding Year.

Appendix, No. 6.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the SKETCH of the ESTIMATES.

			Deficiency to be provided for.
REVENUES.			
Bengal - - - - - - - - - - - - S[a] R[s]		5,05,80,897	
Madras - - - - - - Pag[s] 49,14,578			
Add,			
Pearls Fishery and Foreign Settlements - 4,50 000			
	54,64,578, or	1,88,52,794	
Bombay - - - - - - - - - - 30,33,956			
Add,			
Foreign Settlements - - - - - - - - - 40,000			
		30,73,956	
			7,25,07,647
CHARGES.			
Bengal - - - - - - - - - - 3,39,10,897			
Add,			
Captured Settlements, &c. - - - - - - 5,00,000			
		3,44,10,897	
Madras - - - - - - Pag[s] 50,40,000			
Add,			
Foreign Settlements - - - - 8,27,000			
	58,67 000, or	2,02,41,150	
Bombay - - - - - - - - - 78,21,567			
Add,			
Foreign Settlements - - - - - - - 50,000			
		78,71,567	
			6,25,23,614
Surplus Revenue of the Three Presidencies - -		- - -	99,84,033
Deduct,			
Supplies from Bengal to Bencoolen, Prince of Wales's Island, &c. -		- - -	8,50,000
Surplus, after providing for the Subordinate Settlements		- - -	91,34,033
Deduct,			
Interest estimated to be paid upon the existing Debts in the course of the year:			
In Bengal - - - - - - - - - - - - -		50,00,000	
Madras - - - - - - Pag[s] 2,62,000, or		9,03,900	
Bombay - - - - - - - - - - - -		5,00,000	
			64,03,900
And the Net Surplus is - -		- - S[a] R[s]	27,30,133
To this Sum is to be added the estimated Produce of the Sales of Imports as follows:			
Bengal - - - - - - - - - - - - S[a] R[s]		25,00,000	
Madras - - - - - - - Pag[s] 2,00,000, or		7,90,000	
Bombay - - - - - - - - - - - -		18,00,000	
Amounting to - - - - -		- - S[a] R[s]	50,90,000
And the Sum Total applicable to the Purchase of Investments, &c. from the Revenues of India, and the Supplies from Europe, amounts to - - - - - - - - - - - -		- - S[a] R[s]	78,20,133

Fort William,
Accountant General's Office,
the 18th May 1798.

Errors excepted.

(Signed) *Tho[s] Myers,*
Account[t] Gen[l].

Appendix, No. 7.

COMPARISON of the ACTUAL REVENUES and CHARGES of Bengal in 1796-7, with the eſtimated Revenues and Charges for 1798-9.

			Deficiency to be provided for.
Actual Surplus Revenue, in 1796/7 - - - - - Sa Rs		1,88,12,957	
Eſtimated Surplus Revenue, in 1798/9 - - - - - -		1,66,70,000	
Decreaſe in the Surplus Revenue - -		- - -	21,42,957
EXPLANATION.			
REVENUES:			
Exceſs in 1798/9, ariſing as follows:			
Stamp Duty, eſtabliſhed in 1797/8 - - 2,00,000			
Oude Subſidy, encreaſed in Do - - - 26,50,000			
Cuſtoms, eſtimated encreaſe - - - 1,30,000			
Opium - - Do - - - - - - 40,000			
	30,20,000		
Deduct,			
Police Tax, aboliſhed - - - - 4,78,000			
Fees and Fines in the Judicial Department (eſtimated leſs) - - - - - 1,00,000			
Land Revenues - - Do - - - - 6,15,000			
Salt - - - - - Do - - - - 5,26,000			
Military Buzars - - Do - - - - 16,000			
	17,35,000		
Net Exceſs in the REVENUES - - -		12,85,000	
Deduct,			
CHARGES:			
Exceſs in 1798/9, ariſing as follows:			
General Department:			
Durbar, Governor General, and Stamp Office, encreaſed -	2,00,000		
Judicial Department:			
Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, encreaſe - - - - - - - 1,20,000			
Moſuſſil Judicial Eſtabliſhments, encreaſe - 95,000			
	2,15,000		
Revenue Department:			
Sebundy Corps, &c. encreaſe - - - - - -	60,000		
Commercial Department:			
Sebundy Corps, and Advances for Salt encreaſe - -	3,60,000		
Marine Department:			
Armed Ship for the Protection of the Trade, eſtabliſhed in 1797 - - - - - - - - -	90,000		
Military Department:			
His Majeſty's 27th, 33d, and 78th Regiments, including the encreaſe in the Native Troops - - - -	25,00,000		
Exceſs in the CHARGES - - -		34,25,000	
Decreaſe, as above - - Sa Rs		21,40,000	
Add,			
Intereſt on the Debts:			
Actual Charges in 1796/7 - - - - - 30,37,288			
Eſtimated Charge in 1798/9 - - - - 50,00,000			
Exceſs in 1798/9 - -		19,62,712	
Produce of the Sale of Imports:			
Actual, in 1796/7 - - - - - - 15,42,592			
Eſtimated in 1798/9 - - - - - - 25,00,000			
		9,57,408	
			10,05,304
The Total Decreaſe in the Sum applicable to the Purchaſe of Inveſtments, &c. from the Surplus Revenue of Bengal, and Supplies from Europe, is - - - - - - - - - - - - -		- - Sa Rs	31,48,261

Accountant General's Office,
7th June 1798.

Errors Excepted.
(Signed)
Thos Myers,
Accountt Genl.

Appendix, No. 8.

ACCOUNT of BALANCES of the LAND REVENUE, from the 30th of April 1792/3 to the 30th of April 1797/8, both inclusive.

The Balance of Land Revenue of 1792/3, 1793/4, and 1794/5, was on an average - - - - - - - S^a R^s	20,94,372	0	0
Balance of D° of 1795/6, on the 30th of April 1796 - -	28,32,000	0	0
Balance of D° of 1796/7, on the 30th of April 1797 - -	29,76,000	0	0
Balance of D° of 1797/8, on the 30th of April 1798 (about)	34,21,000	0	0

Appendix, No. 9.

STATEMENT of the BALANCE due from His Excellency the NAWAUB SAUDIT ALI KHAUN, on the 9th of June 1798.

On Account of the Kist.			
For March 1798 - - - - - L^w S. R^s	5,40,489	2	7
For April - - - - - - - -	6,33,333	5	4
For May - - - - - - - -	6,33,333	5	4
On Account of the stipend of Vizier Ali - - - -	37,500	0	0
Lucknow S^a R^s - -	18,44,655	13	3

Fort William, Acco^t Gen^ls Office,
the 19th of June 1798.

Errors excepted.
(Signed) *Thos Myers*,
Accountant General.

Appendix, No. 10.

PLAN.

THAT a Loan be opened on obligations irredeemable for ten years, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum; and upon the following terms:

First. That the interest shall be paid annually, at the option of the lender, his executors, administrators, or assigns, in cash, at the Presidency, or by bills to be drawn by the Governor General in Council on the Honourable the Court of Directors, at the exchange of two shillings and sixpence the sicca rupee, and payable fifteen months after date.

Secondly. That the principal shall be paid at the expiration of the abovementioned term of ten years, at the option of the lender, his executors, administrators, or assigns, either in cash at this Presidency, or by bills to be drawn by the Governor General in Council on the Honourable the Court of Directors, at the same rate of exchange of two shillings and sixpence the sicca rupee, payable fifteen months after date; but reserving to the Honourable Court an option of postponing payment of the bills so to be drawn for the principal for one or two years longer, upon paying interest thereon half yearly, to be calculated at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from and after the expiration of the term of fifteen months from the date of the bills to the day of payment; provided that persons who may be desirous of receiving payment of the principal in Bengal, shall signify such desire in writing to the Accountant General, twelve months previous to the expiration of the term of the Loan; and provided also, that the Governor General in Council shall, in this latter case, have an option of postponing payment of the principal for one or two years after the expiration of the term of the Loan, upon paying interest thereon annually, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum to the day of payment.

Thirdly,

Thirdly. That all monies that may be tendered on account of this Loan be received by the Sub-Treaſurer at the Preſidency, by the Reſident at Lucknow, or by any of the Collectors of Revenue for any even ſum of not leſs than ſicca rupees 4,000.

The ſicca rupees of Lucknow and Benares to be received as equal in value to Calcutta ſicca rupees.

Fourthly. That the Sub-Treaſurer, Reſident at Lucknow, and Collectors of Revenue be authorized to grant receipts for the ſums that may be paid into their reſpective treaſuries, entitling the proprietor to receive an obligation, bearing date on the day of ſuch payment, to be granted under the ſignature of the Secretary to the Government, on application to the office of the Accountant General, and payable agreeably to the conditions above-mentioned.

Fifthly. That for the accommodation of perſons returning to Europe, the Subſcribers to this Loan, and their executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, ſhall be entitled to have the principal of the obligations to be granted to them, conſolidated at the time of their departure, into ſuch ſums as may beſt ſuit their convenience, and to be paid in caſh the amount of the broken intereſt that may be then due to them; and further ſhall be entitled, on application to the Governor General in Council, to have their obligations depoſited in charge of the Sub-Treaſurer for the time being, at the riſque and under the ſecurity of the Company, to receive an acknowledgment from him of the obligations being ſo depoſited with him, and to have the annual intereſt accruing upon ſuch obligations, and alſo the principal, as it ſhall become due, remitted by bills upon the terms above-mentioned, by the Deputy Accountant General, to be drawn payable to the proprietor, or ſuch other perſon or perſons as he may direct, and to be forwarded by the public packets to his or their addreſs; provided that the application to be made to the Governor General in Council be accompanied with the obligations ſo to be depoſited, and that directions be written in the following words, in red ink, on the face and acroſs the lines of each obligation, under the ſignature of the proprietor thereof, or his conſtituted Attorney or Attornies.

" The annual intereſt upon this obligation, and the principal, as they ſhall reſpectively become due, are to be remitted by bills upon the Honourable Court of Directors, purſuant to the tenor of this obligation, and the other conditions of the Loans, publiſhed in the Calcutta Gazette of the of 1798, payable to [here inſert the name of the perſon to whom it may be deſired that the bills ſhould be made payable] and to be forwarded to [here inſert the proper addreſs of the perſon to whom it may be deſired that the bills ſhould be tranſmitted] but this obligation is not to be pledged, ſold, or in any manner negotiated, nor are theſe directions with reſpect to the payment of the principal and intereſt thereof, to be in any manner altered, except on application to the Governor General in Council, to be made by myſelf, or my executors or adminiſtrators, or under the authority of a ſpecial Power of Attorney, ſpecifying the number, date, and amount of the obligation to be executed by me or them for that purpoſe."

Fort William,
Accountant General's Office, (Signed) *Thomas Myers*,
the 7th of June 1798. Accountant General.

For the immediate ſatisfaction of thoſe who may pay money into the Company's Treaſury, at any of the places above-mentioned, a Receipt will be granted in the following Form:

" I do acknowledge, That *A. B.* has this day paid into the Honourable Company's Treaſury the ſum of ſicca rupees for which he is entitled to receive, on application to the Deputy Accountant General, an obligation, to be granted under the Signature of the Secretary to the Government, payable conformably to the conditions of the plan for a Loan for ten years; publiſhed in the Calcutta Gazette of the of 1798."

The following is the Form of the Obligation to be granted under the ſignature of the Secretary to the Government:

" The Governor General in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from *A. B.* the ſum of ſicca rupees

" as a Loan to the Honourable the United " Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, and does " hereby promiſe, for and on behalf of the ſaid United Company, to repay " and diſcharge the ſaid Loan, by paying unto the ſaid *A. B.* his execu- " tors or adminiſtrators, or his or their order, the principal ſum of " aforeſaid, at the expiration of ten years from the " date hereof, and by paying annually the intereſt accruing thereon, at the " rate of ten per cent. per annum, conformably to the terms and condi- " tions eſtabliſhed by the Governor General in Council, on the " day of in the year 1798; " and publiſhed by his order in the Calcutta Gazette of the " day of in the ſaid year, for effecting a " Loan to the ſaid United Company."

Appendix, No. 11.

To the Honourable Sir John Shore, Bart. Governor General in Council.

Fort William, Secret Department.

Honourable Sir,

1. I BEG leave to report to you, that the total amount of ſubſcriptions to the Remittance Loan is only 30,97,700 ſicca rupees; and that, as the diſcount on ſix per cents. has riſen (as I expreſſed my opinion it would, in my letter of the 20th of April laſt) ſo high as 20 per cent. and is apparently riſing, I apprehend that the Remittance Loan will not produce, within the current year of account, ſo large a ſupply as forty lacks of ſicca rupees, which it is calculated at in the eſtimate for the current year.

2. I beg leave likewiſe to obſerve, that the intended ſupply of four lacks in ſpecie to Bencoolen was not provided for in the eſtimate for the year; and that the military expences may be now expected to exceed the ſum eſtimated, in conſequence of the movement of a larger proportion of the army into the field than was expected at the time the eſtimate was formed.

3. In conſequence of theſe circumſtances, added to the probability of a deficiency in the eſtimated produce of ſalt, the public reſources that may be now reckoned upon, appear to me to be inſufficient by at leaſt * 20 lacks of rupees, to provide for the current demands upon Government to furniſh the promiſed ſupply of ſpecie to Fort St. George, and to diſcharge the Bills that may be ſhortly expected from Canton, to the amount of 12 lacks of rupees.

4. I beg leave therefore to offer my opinion of the probable effect of the moſt obvious expedients that may be reſorted to, in order to provide for the probable deficiency above ſtated; and to ſubmit to your conſideration the outlines of a Plan which, amidſt a choice of difficulties, appears to me to be not only leſs prejudicial in its conſequences, but alſo to promiſe to be more productive than any of the other expedients.

5. In my letter of the 20th of April I had the honour to ſtate my opinion, that the opening of the Treaſuries within the provinces for a twelve per cent. Loan, was not likely to produce any material relief; and there is, I apprehend, ſtill leſs reaſon to expect it now, ſince the amount of twelve per cent. notes now in circulation is, in conſequence of the Loans ſince obtained at the treaſuries of Lucknow and Benares, 20 lacks of rupees more than it was then, and the diſcount upon thoſe notes being now near one per cent. the quantity already in the market may be conſidered as more than equal to the demand.

6. With regard to the iſſue of promiſſory notes, for the purpoſe of negociating them at the diſcount of the day; or of iſſuing them, either on account of Contracts, or in payment of the Salaries of the public ſervants, I had likewiſe the honour to ſubmit to you my opinion in my letter of the 20th of April; and to the arguments then uſed I beg leave to add, that the diſcount being at preſent very high, and

* Probable Deficiency of Remittance Loan - - - - - - 10
Supply to Bencoolen - - - - - - - - 4
Probable Increaſe in the Military Expences, and probable Deficiency in Salt 6
Total lacks - - 20

likely to be higher daily, in conſequence of transfers from Madras, I am of opinion that, if any of thoſe modes were reſorted to, to any conſiderable extent, public credit would rapidly ſink to ſo low an ebb, in conſequence of ſuch addition to the quantity of paper floating in the market, that much of the ſpecie now circulating would be held up, from an apprehenſion of greater impending diſtreſs, and the expectation of ſtill greater profits, ſo as to threaten the ſtagnation of commerce, and to encreaſe, in a degree far exceeding all paſt experience, the expence and difficulty of raiſing ſupplies in the event of any emergency, either by bills upon England, or in any other mode.

7. With reſpect to drawing upon England, I conceive that it would not be an eligible meaſure at preſent, even if the Honourable Court of Directors could pay bills at 12 or 15 months date without inconvenience, ſince the amount of the bills drawn on account of the Transfer Debt Remittance, between the firſt of May and the 31ſt ultimo, being ſix complete months, is only 7,42,248 S^{a} R^{s}; although the diſcount during that time has been between 13 and 20 per cent. and at the latter rate produces to the remitter 2*s*. 9*d*. per Sicca rupee. And I am therefore of opinion that the opening of a remittance, even at ſo high a rate as 2*s*. 9*d*. per Sicca rupee, would not produce any conſiderable ſupply.

8. The difficulty of deviſing means of providing for the public exigencies will appear in a ſtill more forcible view, when it is conſidered, that the Intereſt Debts of Bengal amounted on the 31ſt of October laſt to S^{a} R^{s} 4,66,00,000, being more than they were, on the 31ſt of October preceding, by 67 lacks; that, between the 1ſt of September 1797 and the 1ſt of September 1799, the amount iſſued and to be iſſued in ſix per cent. notes to the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot is 78 lacks, great part of which will probably be transferred to Bengal; and that no material alleviation of the public embarraſſments can be expected, until the twelve per cent. notes now floating in the market, to the amount of 51 lacks, ſhall be diſcharged, and the 6 per cent. debt, which is at preſent about 74 lacks, ſhall be conſiderably reduced; and, moreover, that of the twelve per cent. debt Government are bound to pay off 38 lacks in the enſuing year of account.

9. Under theſe circumſtances it appears to me that it would be highly eligible to provide for the Public Service for the preſent, without drawing at all upon England, if poſſible; and to recommend to the Honourable Court of Directors to ſend out to Bengal, as ſoon as the ſtate of their affairs will admit, a ſupply of Silver Bullion to the amount of fifty lacs of rupees; to encreaſe their Exports to Bengal and Bombay to the amount of 35 lacks of rupees beyond the uſual annual Export, which may be expected to produce a further reſource of about 50 lacks more; and to inveſt the Supreme Government with authority to raiſe the rate of exchange of the bills to be drawn on account of the Transfer Debt Remittance, whenever it may appear to them to be expedient.

10. I apprehend it would be much more advantageous to the Company to ſend out ſilver than to pay bills drawn at the preſent rate of exchange, which is not likely to fall in any great degree for ſome time to come; and the poſſeſſion of ſo conſiderable a ſtock of ſilver would materially aſſiſt Government to keep down, and poſſibly to do away, the batta upon gold. And with regard to the propoſed encreaſe in the Exports of Britiſh Manufactures and produce to India, I conceive that the meaſure would be highly beneficial to the intereſts of Great Britain, as well as to the financial operations of this Government, at the ſame time that it might be expected to produce a conſiderable commercial profit to the Company, as it appears from a reference to the account Sales of Imports, that the demand for thoſe articles is encreaſing, the average profit upon the Imports ſold in 1796-7 having been 26$\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. in Bengal, and about 35 per cent. upon thoſe lately ſold at Bombay.

11. I will now proceed to ſubmit to you the grounds upon which I conceive the plan that I mean to ſuggeſt is likely to be ſucceſsful, and alſo the principles upon which I apprehend it ſhould be formed.

12. I have obſerved that it is a common practice for Gentlemen returning to Europe to leave in Bengal, for ſome years, part of their property inveſted in Government ſecurities, for the purpoſe of deriving an augmentation of income from the Indian rate of intereſt. It appears to me therefore, that under the exiſting circumſtances, there is no mode by which Government would be likely to obtain any conſiderable pecuniary aid, and upon terms ſo advantageous to the Company, as by opening another Remittance Loan, which ſhould afford to perſons ſo diſpoſed an opportunity of effecting the regular remittance of a certain annual income for a term of years, and of their capital ultimately, free from riſque and expence.

13. I

13. I conceive that the terms to be offered to the Public, to induce them to ſubſcribe, ſhould bear a near proportion to the probable produce of money, if the proprietor were to purſue the ordinary mode of inveſting it for the ſame purpoſe in eight per cents. at the diſcount of the day.

14. I propoſe therefore, in the firſt place, to ſhew what money ſo inveſted would yield to the purchaſer for ten years, upon ſuppoſition that the capital will continue ſo long to produce an intereſt of eight per cent. per annum, and be at par withinthat term.

The eight per cents. being now at a diſcount of twelve per cent. a capital of 100 rupees in paper may be obtained for 88 r^{s} in caſh.

		R^{s} in Paper.
Accordingly, as 88 r^{s} in caſh will purchaſe 100 - - - 100 will purchaſe		113 10 2
Then, as 100. R^{s} in Paper. 8. R^{s} in Caſh. - - - 113. 10. 2. R^{s} in Paper. will produce		9 1 5
This for 10 years will amount to		90 14 6.
And, ſuppoſing the paper to riſe to par, the gain in the firſt inſtance being added, viz.		13 10 2
The total produce in 10 years will be		104 8 8
And dividing it by 10, to give the average produce per annum, the reſult is	R^{s}	10 7 3 per C^{t}.

15. Taking however into conſideration the probability that the rate of intereſt as well as of exchange may fall hereafter conſiderably, and the advantage of being ſecured in a certain remittance annually, and of the principal ultimately, free from expence, I conceive that an offer of intereſt at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for 10 years certain, to be remitted as well as the principal at the exchange of 2*s.* 6*d.* per ſicca rupee, payable 15 months after date, would be conſidered ſo liberal as to induce men of property to exert their perſonal credit to embrace, even at ſome trifling loſs.

16. I beg leave now to ſubmit to your conſideration the following outlines of a plan formed upon the principles above ſtated.

Firſt. That a Subſcription book be opened at the General Treaſury for a Remittance Loan, to bear intereſt in India after the rate of ten per cent. per annum, to be liquidated annually, and the principal, after the expiration of the term of ten years, by bills to be drawn by the Governor General in Council upon the Honourable Court of Directors, payable fifteen months after date, at the exchange of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per ſicca rupee.

Second. That ſubſcriptions be received at the General Treaſury, at the Preſidency, for any ſum, in *even hundreds*, of not leſs than ſicca rupees 500, to be paid by the ſubſcribers within months from this date (i. e. the date of the publication of the plan).

Third. That a receipt be granted by the Sub-Treaſurer for each payment to be made, bearing intereſt after the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from its date to the of 1798 incluſive; the intereſt that may be then due to be paid to the proprietor in caſh, and for the principal an obligation, dated the of 1798, to be granted under the ſignature of the Secretary to the Government, on application to the office of the Accountant General, payable agreeably to the conditions mentioned in the firſt article.

Fourth. That perſons returning to Europe may have the obligations which they poſſeſs granted in triplicate, on application to the Accountant General, and that he be likewiſe authorized to prepare annually a ſet of bills in triplicate for the amount of the intereſt becoming due at the end of each year, as well as for the principal when it ſhall become due, and to tranſmit them by ſeparate conveyances to the Secretary at the India Houſe, to be delivered to the Proprietor or other perſon duly authorized to receive them, on producing one of the obligations of this Government, with a ſufficient diſcharge thereon.

Fifth. That the receipt of the Sub-Treaſurer be granted in the following Form:

"I do hereby acknowledge, That *A. B.* has this day paid into the Honourable "Company's Treaſury the ſum of ſicca rupees to be "accounted

" accounted for to him, or order, as follows: Intereſt on the principal will
" be paid at this office, at and after the rate of twelve per cent. per annum,
" from this date to the of
" 1798 incluſive; and for the principal an obligation, to be dated
" the of 1798,
" will be granted under the ſignature of the Secretary to the Go-
" vernment, purſuant to the plan for a Remittance Loan, publiſhed in
" the Calcutta Gazette of the 179 .

Sixth. That the acknowledgment under the ſignature of the Secretary to the Government be granted in the following Form:

" The Governor General in Council does hereby acknowledge to have re-
" ceived from *A. B.* the ſum of ſicca rupees and does
" hereby engage for and on behalf of the Honourable the United Com-
" pany of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, to and with
" the ſaid *A. B.* his executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, or his or their
" order, to diſcharge the ſame at the expiration of the term of ten years
" from the date hereof, together with intereſt thereon annually on the
" of of each year, by bills
" to be drawn by the Governor General in Council upon the Honourable
" Court of Directors, at the exchange of 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per ſicca rupee, and
" payable fifteen months after date."

(To obligations granted in triplicate on the departure of perſons returning to Europe, the following addition to be made: " Three obligations being granted of " this tenor and date, on the performance of one the others are to become void.)"

17. In caſe your Honourable Board ſhould be pleaſed to approve of the foregoing plan, I would recommend that, previous to its being publiſhed, notification be made in the Gazette, that the Subſcription-book for the Remittance Loan, now open, will be cloſed at a certain period; and that about twenty or thirty days notice be given thereof, in order that perſons reſiding in the interior of the country may have an opportunity of ſubſcribing to that Loan, which poſſibly may (though I do not expect it) render the adoption of the foregoing plan unneceſſary at preſent. I have therefore left blanks for the periods to be fixed for the receipt and adjuſtment of the ſubſcriptions.

18. I beg leave to add that, in the event of your adoption of the foregoing plan, it may be adviſable, with a view to the convenience of the Company, to alter the period that may be fixed in the firſt inſtance for the payment of the Bills in England, if it ſhould appear that the ſubſcriptions are likely to exceed 20 lacks of rupees.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *Thos Myers*,

16th November 1797. Accountant General.

Appendix, No. 12.

Secret Dept Cons^n, 20th June. No 23.

THOUGH the Board of Trade have indented only for Imports to the amount of twenty-ſix lacks of rupees, which is about 4½ lacks leſs than the proportion to be conſigned to them, upon the ſuppoſition of my ſuggeſtion being adopted of encreaſing the Exports to Bengal and Bombay to the amount of thirty-five lacks of rupees beyond the uſual annual export; yet it is to be obſerved, that, in their indent, they are naturally careful to apply for no more than they conceive there would be a certain ſale for to a conſiderable commercial profit; and that, even in this narrow view of the ſubject, it would be eligible to make ſome proviſion for contingencies that may happen from capture, detention for convoy, and loſs or damage of part of the conſignments by accidents at ſea; ſince in the event of the ſafe arrival of the whole, and of there not being an immediate demand for it, no material ill conſequence could poſſibly enſue, as it would be eaſy to delay the ſale of a part for a few months, and to reduce the indent for the enſuing year.

Taking however a more enlarged view of the ſubject, it is clearly adviſable, whether we conſult the intereſts of the manufacturers of Great Britain, the important object of making London the grand emporium of Europe for the commodities of the Eaſt, or the improvement of the finances of this country, that we ſhould ingroſs, as far as poſſible, the ſupply of Aſia with European produce, even if there ſhould be no profit upon the export of it; ſince it is evidently impoſſible to provide inveſtments in India in future, adequate to the growing demand in Europe for the manu-

factures

factures of this country, except through the medium of an interchange of commodities, or by the exportation of bullion.

It may therefore be conſidered as fortunate for Great Britain, that the demand in each country for the produce of the other appears to be encreaſing nearly with equal pace, provided we ſeize the preſent moment to encourage the conſumption in this country of Britiſh produce, by ſupplying the market at a cheap rate, and to enlarge our exports and imports from time to time, in full proportion to the growing demands for each; ſince theſe precautions, added to a continuance of the liberal terms of exchange which are at preſent granted by the Company, are calculated to put it out of the power of any European nation to enter into competition with us in our commerce with India upon the return of peace, except by the exportation of bullion, which would be highly beneficial to this country, ſo long as ſuch commerce could be ſupported, but which would, in all probability, ſoon terminate in a manner ſtill more favourable for the immediate intereſts of Great Britain, by leading to a diſcovery, that the bullion might be carried for the purchaſe of Indian merchandize at leſs riſque and at leſs expence, and upon the whole to greater advantage, to the London than to the India market.

Appendix, No. 13.

EXTRACT of a Minute of Lord CORNWALLIS, on the Proceedings in the Secret and Separate Department of REFORM, of the 31ſt January 1788.

Firſt. That the offices for conducting the buſineſs of this Government be as few as poſſible, and no more than the public buſineſs requires.

Second. That the eſtabliſhment of writers and inferior ſervants in each office be regulated by the buſineſs in it.

Third. That the ſalary and allowances to every officer of Government be proportioned to the reſponſibility of the office he holds, and the unavoidable expences of the ſituation.

Fourth. That the allowances annexed to the principal and moſt reſponſible offices be ſuch as will enable the poſſeſſors of them, with proper economy, to return to Europe with a competency in a moderate period of ſervice.

Fifth. That the ſalaries to the inferior officers and ſervants of Government be equal to their ſubſiſtence.

Sixth. That no Company's ſervants be allowed to hold an office under two different departments.

Seventh. That all the principal offices be held by Company's ſervants.

Eighth. That it be declared and underſtood, that no officer of Government is to derive any advantages from his office or ſituation beyond thoſe authorized and allowed.

Ninth. That in the application of the preceding principles, the ſtricteſt economy, compatible with them, be adopted.

(N° 15.)

COPY of the GOVERNOR GENERAL'S MINUTE of the 12th Auguſt 1798, in the Secret Department, on the POLITICAL State of INDIA.

Fort William, 12th Augt 1798.

IN communicating to the Board an authentic copy of the proclamation iſſued by the Governor General of the Iſle of France, during the reſidence of the ambaſſadors of Tippoo Sultan in that iſland, I informed the Board that I would prepare the detail of ſuch meaſures as appeared to me moſt adviſable for the purpoſe of fruſtrating the united efforts of Tippoo Sultan and of France. Accordingly, I have laid before the Board, for that neceſſary purpoſe, a number of propoſitions, connected in their principle as well as in their object; and I have endeavoured to carry the propoſed ſyſtem of meaſures into execution, with every practicable degree of diligence and diſpatch. When it is remembered that I did not take charge of this Government until the 18th of May, that the proclamation did not make its firſt appearance at this Preſidency until the 8th of June, and was not authenticated here until the 18th of June, I truſt it will appear that I have proceeded with as much expedition as was compatible with the due conſideration of the various and important queſtions which demanded my deciſion. Although the leading objects of the ſeveral propoſitions which have been adopted by this Government may be collected from my late correſpondence with the Government of Fort Saint George and Bombay, and with the Reſidents of Poona and Hyderabad, it may be uſeful to review, with more particularity, the circumſtances which have ſuggeſted this ſyſtem of meaſures to my judgment. My preſent intention, therefore, is to explain and illuſtrate the principles upon which that ſyſtem is founded, the means by which I hope to carry it into effect, and the ends which I expect to accompliſh by its ultimate ſucceſs and permanent eſtabliſhment. In the retroſpect of my conduct I ſhall diſcloſe, without heſitation or reſerve, the whole train of reflections which has paſſed in my mind during the agitation of this intricate and extenſive ſubject; and I ſhall avow, without diſguiſe, every ſucceſſive variation of my opinion, and every inſtance in which I have reluctantly ſubmitted my unaltered judgment to the preſſure of practical difficulties; nor ſhall I deny that I have ultimately purſued a courſe far within the limit of that to which the ſenſe of my own duty and character, the cleareſt principles of juſtice and of policy, the unqueſtionable rights and intereſts of the Company, and the honour of the Britiſh name in India, would have directed me, if the obſtacle to my progreſs had not appeared abſolutely inſurmountable.

The various conſiderations which have ſucceſſively engaged my attention may be ſtated in the following order.

Firſt. The nature and character of the recent proceedings of Tippoo Sultan.

Secondly. The rights and intereſts of the Company, and the principles of my duty ariſing out of thoſe proceedings.

Thirdly. The circumſtances which might ſuſpend or limit the actual exerciſe of thoſe rights, the immediate and complete eſtabliſhment of thoſe intereſts, and the ſatisfactory diſcharge of that duty.

Fourthly. The intermediate precaution which might be adopted during the ſuſpenſion of more effective meaſures, and the ſecurities which might now be provided againſt the return of our actual danger.

The firſt conſideration required an attentive examination of the proclamation iſſued at the Iſle of France, together with all the collateral circumſtances accompanying that extraordinary publication. The proclamation made its firſt appearance at Calcutta in a newſpaper of the 8th of June.

Upon the firſt view of the ſubject I was much inclined to doubt the authenticity of the proclamation. It ſeemed incredible, that if the French really entertained a deſign of furniſhing aid to Tippoo, they would publicly declare that deſign, when no other apparent end could be anſwered by ſuch a declaration, excepting that of expoſing the

project

project in its infancy to the obſervation of our Governments, both at home and in India, and of preparing both for a timely and effectual reſiſtance. It did not appear more probable that Tippoo (whatever migh be his ſureſt deſign) ſhould have riſked ſo public and unguarded an avowal of his hoſtility; however, even under theſe circumſtances, I thought it adviſable to tranſmit a copy of the proclamation to the Governor of Fort Saint George, in a private letter of the 9th of June, apprizing him that if the proclamation ſhould prove authentic, it muſt lead to a ſerious remonſtrance from this Government to Tippoo, the reſult of which remonſtrance muſt be uncertain. My letter, therefore, directed him to return his attention to the means of collecting a force upon the coaſt, if neceſſity ſhould unfortunately require ſuch a meaſure.

The firſt regular authentication of the proclamation which I received was contained in the letter from Lord Macartney of 28th March, and in that from Sir Hugh Chriſtian of the ſame date, received on the 18th of June. It could now no longer be doubted that the proclamation actually had been iſſued by the governor general of the Iſle of France; ſtill, however, it might have remained a queſtion, whether this ſtep might not have been taken without the concurrence of Tippoo Sultan, and for the promotion of ſome ſeparate object of the French government, unconnected with his intereſts, and unauthorized by his conſent. From the accounts which I had received of the ſtate of the Iſle of France, I was led to believe that the object of Monſieur Molartic might have been to clear the iſland of the adherents to the cauſe of the preſent government of France, rather than to afford any effectual aſſiſtance to Tippoo. It appears, however, from a more accurate inveſtigation of evidence, that the ſhip which firſt conveyed to the Iſle of France thoſe accounts of the laſt revolution in France, and of the violent meaſures projected againſt the Iſles of France and Bourbon, which occaſioned the late diſturbances at Port Nord Weſt, and the expulſion of the French national troops from thence, did not reach the Iſle of France until Tippoo's ambaſſadors had departed from thence on their return to Mangalore. The aſſiſtance afforded to Tippoo cannot, therefore, have been connected with the recent communications in the Iſle of France. However, I do not apprehend, unleſs ſome new revolution ſhall happen in the Iſle of France, that Tippoo Sultan will be able to derive any conſiderable aid from that quarter. But whatever may have been the motives of Monſieur Malartic in this tranſaction, the object of Tippoo Sultan was always plain and clear, although, fortunately for our intereſts, his ſucceſs has not been anſwerable to the extent of his deſign; of the object of that deſign I ſoon poſſeſſed ample proof, ariſing from the beſt evidence which the nature of the caſe could admit. In the firſt place it appeared, by the general tenor of the letters from the Cape, as well as by every public account which had been given of the tranſaction, to be an undiſputed fact, that Tippoo diſpatched two ambaſſadors to the Iſle of France, and that the proclamation in queſtion was publiſhed ſubſequent to their arrival, and during their reſidence in that iſland. Theſe facts would perhaps have been ſufficient, without further enquiry, to warrant a ſtrong preſumption that this proclamation, purporting to declare the objects of the embaſſy, muſt have been framed with the conſent and knowledge of the ambaſſador of Tippoo then on the ſpot, and muſt have correſponded with their inſtructions from their ſovereign, whoſe order they would ſcarcely have ventured to exceed in a matter of ſuch ſerious conſequence as the concluſion of an alliance, offenſive and defenſive, with the French. In order, however, to obtain the moſt accurate information with reſpect to the circumſtances attending the reception of the embaſſy, the publication of the proclamation, and the conduct of the ambaſſadors, I examined upon oath ſome reſpectable perſons who were preſent in the Iſle of France during the reſidence of the ambaſſadors at Port Nord Weſt. From the concurrent teſtimony of theſe perſons, ſince corroborated by intelligence from various quarters, I obtained a connected account of the whole tranſaction.

Tippoo diſpatched two ambaſſadors, who embarked at Mangalore for the Iſle of France, and arrived there at the cloſe of the month of January 1798. They hoiſted Tippoo's colours upon entering the harbour of Port Nord Weſt, were received publicly and formally by the French government with every mark of diſtinction and reſpect, and were entertained, during their continuance in the iſland, at the public expence. Previouſly to their arrival, no idea or rumour exiſted in the iſland of any aid to be furniſhed to Tippoo by the French, or of any proſpect of a war between him and the Company.

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The ſecond day after the arrival of the ambaſſadors an advertiſement was publiſhed of the ſame purport as the proclamation, and immediately afterwards the proclamation was fixed up in the moſt public places, and circulated through the town. One of the ambaſſadors was ſaid to be converſant with the French language. A perſon accompanied the embaſſy from Mangalore, who was habited in the Turkiſh dreſs, who ſpoke French and Engliſh with uncommon correctneſs and fluency, and who appeared to poſſeſs conſiderable knowledge and talents, and to be well acquainted with moſt of the country languages of India. This perſon had been known at Buſſorah by the name of Abdoollah, at Surat by that of Deweiſh, and in the Iſle of France paſſed under that of Talama, under which laſt name he had alſo paſſed in Bengal, where he reſided for ſome years. The ambaſſadors (far from proteſting againſt the matter or ſtyle of the proclamation) held without reſerve, in the moſt open and public manner, the ſame language which it contained with reſpect to the offenſive war to be commenced againſt the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India; they even ſuffered the proclamation to be publicly diſtributed at their own houſe. Talama's converſation, though more cautious and myſterious, correſponded in ſubſtance with theirs. In conſequence of theſe circumſtances an univerſal belief prevailed in the iſland, that Tippoo would make an immediate attack on the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India; which opinion had gained ſo much force, that the perſons who gave this evidence, and all thoſe who arrived at that period in India from the Iſle of France, expected to find us at war with Tippoo; but they all concurred in declaring, that the temerity of Tippoo's deſign had excited general ridicule in the iſland. The ambaſſadors were preſent in the iſland when the French government proceeded to act under the proclamation in queſtion; they aided and aſſiſted the execution of it, by making promiſes, in the name of Tippoo, for the purpoſe of enticing recruits to enliſt. They propoſed to levy men to any practicable extent, ſtating their powers to be unlimited with reſpect to the numbers of the force to be raiſed. The ambaſſadors aided and aſſiſted in a levy of one hundred officers and fifty privates, for the ſervice of Tippoo, under the terms and for the purpoſes ſtated in the proclamation. Few of the officers are of any experience or ſkill; and the privates are the refuſe of the loweſt claſs of the democratic rabble of the iſland. Some of them are volunteers, others were taken from the priſons and compelled to embark; ſeveral of them are Caffrees and people of half caſt. With ſuch of theſe troops as were volunteers the ambaſſadors entered into ſeveral ſtipulations and engagements in the name of Tippoo. On the 7th of March 1798 the ambaſſadors embarked on board the French frigate La Preneuſe, together with the force thus raiſed; and they publicly declared an intention of proceeding to the Iſle of Bourbon, with the hope of obtaining more recruits for the ſervice.

The proclamation therefore originated in the arrival of the ambaſſadors at the Iſle of France, was diſtributed by their agents, was avowed in every part by their own public declaration, and finally was executed according to its tenor by their perſonal aſſiſtance and co-operation.

The proclamation itſelf furniſhes the moſt powerful internal evidence of the concurrence of the ambaſſadors in all its eſſential parts; the principal facts ſtated therein are,

That Tippoo Sultan, through his ambaſſadors, diſpatched for the purpoſe to the Iſle of France, had addreſſed letters to the colonial aſſembly of the Iſle of France, to all the generals employed there, and to the executive directory of France, and had made the following propoſition:

1. That he deſired to form an alliance, offenſive and defenſive, with France, and offered to maintain at his expence, during the continuance of the war in India, whatever troops ſhould be furniſhed by the French, and to ſupply (with the exception of certain ſtores) every neceſſary for carrying on the war.

2. That he had given aſſurances that all his preparations were already completed, and that the generals and officers would find every thing neceſſary for carrying on a ſpecies of war to which Europeans have not been accuſtomed in their conteſts with the Native Powers in India.

3. That he only waited for the ſuccour of France to declare war againſt the Engliſh, and that it was his ardent deſire to expel the Engliſh from India.

Upon the ground of theſe facts the proclamation recommends a general levy of men for the ſervice of Tippoo; and it concludes by aſſuring all the citizens who ſhall enliſt, that Tippoo will give them an advantageous rate of pay and allowances, which will be fixed by his ambaſſadors, who will alſo engage, in the name of their ſovereign,

that

that the Frenchmen who ſhall be enliſted in his army ſhall never be detained there after they ſhall have expreſſed a deſire of returning to their native country.

The avowed purport of the proclamation is to acquaint the inhabitants of the iſland with the propoſitions made by Tippoo Sultan, through his ambaſſadors then on the ſpot.

It enumerates thoſe propoſitions with a particularity of detail which could never have been hazarded in the preſence of the ambaſſadors, if the facts ſtated had not been correctly true, or if the propoſitions enumerated had varied in ſubſtance from thoſe communicated by the ambaſſadors under the orders of their ſovereign. But the laſt paragraph of the proclamation, connected with the conduct of the ambaſſadors, as already deſcribed, eſtabliſhes in the cleareſt manner their participation in the whole tranſaction. That paragraph contains a direct reference to the powers of the ambaſſadors, and engages, on their behalf, that they ſhall enter into certain ſtipulations in the name of their ſovereign, with reſpect to the pay and final diſcharge of ſuch French ſubjects as ſhall enliſt in his army under the conditions of the proclamation. The accounts which I have received from the Iſle of France concur in ſtating that the ambaſſadors openly acted under this part of the proclamation, and in the name of Tippoo entered into engagements and ſtipulations with the recruits according to the aſſurances ſpecified in the proclamation. Monſieur De Bru, now maſter attendant at Mangalore, ſtated to one of the witneſſes whom I examined, the whole ſubſtance of the engagements which had paſſed perſonally between him and the ambaſſadors, all of which engagements referred immediately to Tippoo's intention of commencing war upon the Company, with the aid of the French force there about to be levied. And it is certain that without ſome ſuch engagement, not a volunteer could have been raiſed in the Iſle of France for the ſervice of Tippoo. It appears, from the evidence which I have collected, that the ambaſſadors had not brought to the Iſle of France a ſupply of treaſure ſufficient for advancing bounty money to the recruits; it was ſtated, than an apprehenſion of the Engliſh cruizers had prevented the embarkation of treaſure for this purpoſe; and no doubt was entertained that, if the ambaſſadors had been better provided with money, they might have raiſed a much greater number of men, who refuſed to engage on the mere ſecurity of promiſes in the name of Tippoo.

The ambaſſadors, together with the force thus collected during the time of their miſſion in the Iſle of France, landed from the frigate La Preneuſe, at Mangalore, on the 26th of April. Accounts vary with reſpect to the exact number of the force landed, the moſt probable are, that it did not exceed two hundred perſons. Tippoo (far from manifeſting the leaſt ſymptom of diſapprobation of the conduct of his ambaſſadors, in any part of the tranſaction) formally received them and the officers and leading perſons, ſo landed, with public marks of honour and diſtinction; one of his ambaſſadors reſided for ſome time with the French recruits in a fortreſs at Mangalore, and the Sultan has admitted the whole levy of officers and men into his ſervice. Referring therefore to the conduct of the ambaſſadors in the Iſle of France, to their arrival at Mangalore with the force levied in conſequence of their miſſion, and finally to the reception of the ambaſſadors and of the French recruits by Tippoo Sultan, the following concluſions appeared to me to be incontrovertibly eſtabliſhed.

Firſt. That the ambaſſadors diſpatched by Tippoo Sultan to the government of the Iſle of France, propoſed to that government an alliance, offenſive and defenſive, againſt the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India; which alliance was accepted by that government, and its acceptance formally notified by a public proclamation.

Secondly. That the ambaſſadors were charged with letters from Tippoo Sultan to the executive directory of France, which letters were ſtated to contain the ſame propoſition; and that the ambaſſadors delivered thoſe letters to the governor of the Iſle of France, for the purpoſe of tranſmiſſion to France.

Thirdly. That the ambaſſadors, in the name of Tippoo Sultan, gave public aſſurances that he had actually completed the neceſſary preparations for commencing immediate hoſtilities, and that he only waited the arrival of ſuccour from the French to declare war againſt the Company, for the expreſs purpoſe of expelling the Britiſh nation from India.

Fourthly. That the ambaſſadors demanded unlimited military ſuccour from the French, and levied a military force in the Iſle of France, with the declared object of commencing immediate war againſt the Britiſh nation in India.

Fifthly. That this force has been actually landed in Tippoo's country, and publicly admitted into his ſervice with ſignal marks of approbation; and that the ambaſſadors have been received with ſimilar diſtinction.

Sixthly. That Tippoo Sultan (by receiving with public marks of approbation his ambaſſadors, who had concluded in his name an offenſive and defenſive alliance with the French, and by admitting into his ſervice the military force raiſed for effecting the objects of that alliance) has perſonally ratified the engagements contained in the proclamation of the governor general of the Iſle of France, and has proceeded to act under thoſe engagements, conformably to the tenor of that proclamation.

Seventhly. That although the ſuccour actually received by Tippoo Sultan, under his offenſive alliance with the French, is inconſiderable, yet the tenor of the proclamation, the propoſition made to the French government for unlimited military aid, and the declarations of the ambaſſadors, prove that it was the intention of Tippoo Sultan to receive into his ſervice the largeſt force which he could obtain, for the purpoſe of commencing a war of aggreſſion againſt the Company in India; having thus entered into offenſive and defenſive engagements with the enemy, having proceeded to collect in conjunction with the enemy a force openly deſtined to act againſt the poſſeſſions of the Company, having avowed, through his public ambaſſadors, that he has completed his preparations of war, for the expreſs purpoſe of attempting the entire ſubverſion of the Britiſh empire in India, and having declared that he only waits the effectual ſuccour of the French to proſecute offenſive operations, Tippoo Sultan has violated the treaties of peace and friendſhip ſubſiſting between him and the Company, and has committed an act of direct hoſtility againſt the Britiſh government in India.

Before I proceeded to apply the principles of the law of nations to the conduct of Tippoo Sultan, it appeared proper to enquire what had been the conduct of the Company towards him for ſome years paſt, and whether he has received any provocation to juſtify or to palliate his late proceedings.

Since the concluſion of the Treaty of Seringapatam, the Britiſh Governments in India have uniformly conducted themſelves towards Tippoo Sultan not only with the moſt exact attention to the principles of moderation, juſtice, and good faith, but have endeavoured by every practicable means to conciliate confidence, and to mitigate his vindictive ſpirit. Some differences have occaſionally ariſen with reſpect to the boundaries of his territory, bordering upon the confines of our poſſeſſions on the coaſt of Malabar. But the records of all the Britiſh governments in India will ſhew that they have always manifeſted the utmoſt anxiety to promote the amicable adjuſtment of every doubtful or diſputed point, and that Tippoo Sultan has received the moſt unequivocal proofs of the conſtant diſpoſition of the Company to acknowledge and confirm all his juſt rights, and to remove every cauſe of jealouſy which might tend to interrupt the continuance of peace.

The ſervants of the Company in India have not however been ignorant of the implacable ſentiments of revenge which he has preſerved without abatement ſince the hour of his laſt defeat. It has always been well underſtood that Tippoo Sultan's reſentment was not to be appeaſed by any conciliatory advances on our part, nor by any other means than the recovery of his loſt power, the diſgrace of the Britiſh arms, and the ruin of the Britiſh intereſt in India. With ſuch view it was expected that he would eagerly embrace the firſt favourable occaſion of ſtriking a blow againſt our poſſeſſions, and his intrigues at the Courts of Hyderabad and Poona, together with his embaſſy to Zemaun Shah, although managed with ſuch a degree of caution as to avoid the appearance of direct acts of aggreſſion, were ſufficient indication of an hoſtile mind. But none of theſe circumſtances have in any degree affected the conduct of the Company's ſervants towards him; the correſpondence between him and the late Governor General, and the letters from Bombay, on the ſubject of the diſtrict of Wynaud, furniſh ample proofs of a ſincere deſire to bring that queſtion to a fair iſſue, "with the conſent and "knowledge of both parties," according to the tenor of the 7th article of the Treaty of Seringapatam; and I can appeal to the letter which I diſpatched to him ſoon after my arrival in Bengal, propoſing an amicable adjuſtment of the ſame queſtion, as well as of his recent claims upon certain parts of the diſtricts of Coorga, for a teſtimony of the pacific ſpirit which has marked my firſt communication with him, although perhaps a leſs mild repreſentation might have been juſtified by his unwarrantable precipitation in ſtationing a military force on the frontier of Coorga, before he had made any trial of the preſcribed and regular channel of negociation. Tippoo Sultan cannot therefore alledge even the pretext of a grievance to palliate the character of his recent acts; he has indeed alledged none, but has conſtantly profeſſed the moſt ſincere deſire to maintain the relations of amity and peace with the Company. In his letters

to Sir John Shore, written a ſhort time before the return of his ambaſſadors from the Iſle of France, and received at Fort William on the 26th April 1798, (the day on which the French force landed at Mangalore, Tippoo declares, "That his friendly "heart is diſpoſed to every regard to truth and juſtice, and to ſtrengthen the founda- "tions of harmony and concord eſtabliſhed between the two ſtates." And he ſignifies his deſire that "Sir John Shore would impreſs Lord Mornington with a ſenſe of "the friendſhip and unanimity ſo firmly ſubſiſting between the two ſtates."

This is not the language of hoſtility, nor even of diſcontent; from what diſpoſition, in the friendly heart of Tippoo, theſe amicable profeſſions have proceeded, how they are connected with regard to truth and juſtice, or calculated to ſtrengthen the foundations of harmony and concord, and to impreſs me with a ſenſe of the Sultan's friendſhip, can now admit of no queſtion, ſince it is now proved that theſe letters were written at the very moment when Tippoo was in anxious expectation of the hourly arrival of that military ſuccour which he had ſolicited from the enemy, for the expreſs purpoſe of commencing a war of aggreſſion againſt the Company's poſſeſſions.

The motive therefore of Tippoo Sultan was no other than that avowed in his correſpondence with the enemy, and publiſhed under the eyes of his own ambaſſadors, "*an ardent deſire to expel the Britiſh nation from India.*"

It appears highly probable that he was inſtigated by the promiſes and exhortations of the government of France (whoſe emiſſaries have reached his councils) to haſten the execution of a project in which every conſideration of intereſt, and every ſentiment of paſſion would induce the French to embark with a degree of zeal, ardour, and rancour, not inferior to his own. The importance of theſe poſſeſſions to all the moſt valuable intereſts of Great Britain, has pointed the particular attention of the government of France to the deſtruction of our empire in India. The proſperity of our ſettlements in India has long been the primary and undiſguiſed object of the jealouſy of France, avowed by all her miniſters in every negociation, and by all her rulers in every ſtage of her innumerable revolutions. Tippoo therefore might reaſonably hope that, if the ceſſation of hoſtilities on the continent of Europe ſhould at any time enable the French Directory to turn their view to the diſturbance of the peace of India, ſuch an adventure would be among the earlieſt of their operations.

The concluſion of a peace upon the continent of Europe, the weak ſtate of the internal governments of Poonah and Hyderabad, the exiſting diſſenſions apparently precluding all co-operation and concert between two powers, adding to the growing ſtrength of a French faction in every part of India, may have appeared both to Tippoo, and to the French, to offer a favourable opportunity for the proſecution of their joint deſign.

The premature diſcloſure of this deſign may perhaps be imputed rather to the policy of M. Malartie than to the imprudence of Tippoo. Whether the ſcope of that policy was to involve us in a war with Tippoo, or to expoſe his treachery to our view, is yet a matter of doubt; but whatever circumſtances occaſioned the premature diſcloſure of the deſign, whether the deſign was wiſely or raſhly conceived, whether it has partially ſucceeded, or entirely failed, are queſtions the ſolution of which in no degree affects the offenſive nature of an aggreſſion ſo unprovoked, and of a violation of faith ſo flagrant and unqualified. The hiſtory of the world ſcarcely furniſhes an inſtance in which any two powers have united in a confederacy or alliance preciſely with the ſame motives: the party propoſing an offenſive alliance againſt the Company cannot be abſolved from the conſequences of ſuch an act, by any apparent or real indifference in the party accepting ſuch a propoſal. The conduct of Tippoo Sultan, therefore, cannot be correctly eſtimated by reference to the ſuppoſed motives of Monſieur Malartie. From the application of the acknowledged principles of the law of nations to the facts of this caſe, I formed my judgment of the right of the Company, and of my own duties, with reference to the aggreſſion of Tippoo. The courſe of reaſoning which I purſued may be ſtated in the following manner.

The rights of ſtates, applicable to every caſe of conteſt with foreign powers, are created and limited by the neceſſity of preſerving the public ſafety. The neceſſity is the foundation of the reciprocal claim of all nations to explanation of ſuſpicious or ambiguous conduct, to reparation for injuries done, and to ſecurity againſt injuries intended.

In any of theſe caſes, when juſt ſatisfaction has been denied, or from the incident nature of circumſtances cannot otherwiſe be obtained, it is the undoubted right of the injured

injured party to reſort to arms for the vindication of the public ſafety; and in ſuch a conjuncture the right of the ſtate becomes the duty of the government, unleſs ſome material conſideration of the public intereſts ſhould forbid the attempt.

If the conduct of Tippoo Sultan had been of a nature which could be termed ambiguous or ſuſpicious, if he had merely encreaſed his force beyond his ordinary eſtabliſhment, or had ſtationed it in ſome poſition on our confines, or on thoſe of our allies, which might juſtify jealouſy, or alarm, if he had renewed his ſecret intrigues at the courts of Hyderabad, Poonah, and Cabul, or even if he had entered into any negociation with France, of which the object was at all obſcure, it might be our duty to reſort, in the firſt inſtance, to his conſtruction of proceeding, which being a doubtful character might admit of a ſatisfactorily explanation. But where there is no doubt, there can be no matter for explanation. The act of Tippoo's ambaſſadors, ratified by himſelf, and accompanied by the landing of a French force in his country, is a public, unqualified, and unambiguous declaration of war, aggravated by an avowal that the object of the war is neither explanation, reparation, nor ſecurity, but the total deſtruction of the Britiſh Government in India. To affect to miſunderſtand an inſult and injury of ſuch a complexion, would argue a conſciouſneſs either of weakneſs or of fear. No ſtate in India can miſconſtrue the conduct of Tippoo. The correſpondence of our Reſidents at Hyderabad and Poonah ſufficiently manifeſts the conſtruction which it bears at both theſe Courts, and in ſo clear and plain a caſe our demand of explanation would be juſtly attributed either to a defect of ſpirit or of power. The reſult of ſuch a demand would therefore be the diſgrace of our character, and the diminution of our influence and conſideration in the eyes of our allies, and of every power in India. If the moment ſhould appear favourable to the execution of Tippoo's declared deſign, he would anſwer ſuch a demand by an immediate attack; if, on the other hand, his preparations ſhould not be ſufficiently advanced, he would deny the exiſtence of his engagements with France, would perſiſt in the denial until he had reaped the full benefit of them, and finally, after having completed the improvement of his own army, and received the acceſſions of an additional French force, he would turn the combined ſtrength of both againſt our poſſeſſions, with an alacrity and confidence inſpired by our inaction, and advantages redoubled by our delay; in the preſent caſe the idea therefore of demanding explanation, muſt be rejected as being diſgraceful in its principles, and frivolous in its objects. The demand of reparation, in the ſtrict ſenſe of the terms, cannot properly be applied to caſes of intended injury, excepting in thoſe inſtances where the nature of the reparations demanded may be eſſentially connected with ſecurity againſt the injurious intention.

Where a ſtate has unjuſtly ſeized the property, or invaded the territory, or violated the right of another, reparation may be made by reſtoring what has been unjuſtly taken, or by a ſubſequent acknowledgment of the right which has been infringed. But the cauſe of our complaint againſt Tippoo Sultan is not that he has ſeized a portion of our property which he might reſtore, or invaded a part of our territory which he might again cede, or violated a right which he might hereafter acknowledge; we complain, that, profeſſing the moſt amicable diſpoſition, bound by ſubſiſting treaties of peace and friendſhip, and unprovoked by any offence on our parts, he has manifeſted a deſign to effect our total deſtruction, he has prepared the means and inſtruments of a war of extermination againſt us, he has ſolicited and received the aid of our inveterate enemy for the declared purpoſe of annihilating our empire, and he only waits the arrival of a more effectual ſuccour to ſtrike a blow againſt our exiſtence.

That he has not yet received the effectual ſuccour which he has ſolicited may be aſcribed either to the weakneſs of the government of Mauritius, or to their want of zeal in his cauſe, or to the raſhneſs and imbecility of his own councils; but neither the meaſure of his hoſtility, nor of our right to reſtrain it, nor of our danger from it, are to be eſtimated by the amount of the force which he has actually obtained, for we know that his demands of military aſſiſtance were unlimited, we know that they were addreſſed not merely to the government of Mauritius, but to that of France; and we cannot aſcertain how ſoon they may be ſatisfied to the full extent of his acknowledged expectations. This therefore is not merely the caſe of an injury to be repaired, but of the public ſafety to be ſecured againſt the preſent and future deſigns of an irreconcileable, deſperate, and treacherous enemy. Againſt an enemy of this deſcription no effectual ſecurity can be obtained, otherwiſe than by ſuch a reduction of his power, as ſhall not only defeat his actual preparations, but eſtabliſh a permanent reſtraint upon his future means of offence.

To this ſpecies of ſecurity our right is unqueſtionable, upon the grounds already ſtated. But it cannot be ſuppoſed that Tippoo Sultan will voluntarily concede to us a ſecurity of this nature againſt the effects of his own reſentment, treachery, and ambition, and againſt the ſucceſs of the moſt favourite project of his mind.

Since therefore the principles of juſtice and of the law of nations entitle us to ſuch a ſecurity, and ſince we cannot poſſibly obtain it by the voluntary conceſſion of Tippoo Sultan, it is the right of the Company to compel him to yield it; and it is equally my duty to uſe that compulſion without delay, provided the intereſts of the Company committed to my charge be not more endangered by the attempt than by the unreſtrained progreſs of his preparations for war.

In proportion to the continual progreſs of Tippoo's preparations, he will acquire more deciſively the advantage of holding in his hands the iſſue of peace and war, together with the power of ſelecting the time and mode of his long meditated attack upon our poſſeſſions. He has not yet obtained any formidable acceſſion of ſtrength from his alliance with France, nor is it probable that any ſuch acceſſion will reach his country within a ſhort period, certainly not below the cloſe of the Monſoon on the coaſt of Malabar; while he ſhall retain the ready means of intercourſe by ſea with the French government, it cannot be doubted that they will uſe every endeavour to aſſiſt him with military aid, and to inſtigate him to war. The arrival of one or two French regiments would probably induce Tippoo to commence offenſive operations, and the aſſiſtance even of ſo ſmall a body of Frenchmen might become alarming in the actual ſtate of the native armies of India. The ſyſtematic introduction of French officers into the ſervice of all the Native Powers, is deſcribed by Mr. Wickham as the fixed policy of France; adopted with a view of eſtabliſhing the moſt certain means of ſubverting the foundations of our power. This ſyſtem has been purſued in the armies of the Nizam, of Scindia, and of many other inferior powers, with unremitting aſſiduity and extenſive ſucceſs. If Tippoo ſhould be allowed to derive from France ſuch ſuccour as would induce him to act offenſively againſt us, his earlieſt movements would probably be ſeconded by the general inſurrection of the various bodies of French adventurers who are incorporated in the ſervice of the ſeveral Native Powers, and who maintain a concert and correſpondence in every quarter of India. Under ſuch circumſtances it would be prudent to take advantage of the actual criſis in which the hoſtile deſign of Tippoo has been clearly manifeſted; but the means of accompliſhing it have happily diſappointed the ardour of his hopes. In this moment of his comparative weakneſs, of his diſappointment, and of his probable dejection, no policy could be more wiſe than to ſtrike ſuch an inſtantaneous blow againſt his poſſeſſions as ſhould effectually fruſtrate his preparations for war, and ſhould render him unable to avail himſelf of the aid of France whenever it may arrive.

The inconſiderable amount of the force which he has already received from France, while it cannot limit our juſt right to reduce his power, affords a ſtrong argument of policy in favour of an immediate attack.

It is therefore evident that the rights and intereſts of the Company concur to demand from the Government every practicable effort to anticipate the execution of his projects of vengeance, by attacking him on all ſides without delay. In this train of reaſoning I was confirmed by adverting to the general tenor of the order of that Court of Directors, and of the proceedings of this Government with reference to the contingency of a French force landing at any time in the territories of Tippoo Sultan.

The orders of the Court of Directors uniformly enjoin that the landing of a French force in Tippoo's country ſhould be "the ſignal for our attack upon him." The conſtructions of thoſe orders by the late Governor General in Council, in his inſtructions to the Preſident in Council of Fort St. George, of the 12th September 1796, appears to have been, that the number of the French force ſhould be conſiderable in order to juſtify our attack. But I am perſuaded that the real intentions of the late Governor General, in thoſe inſtructions, could not have been to declare that the juſtice or policy of attacking Tippoo was hereafter to be meaſured ſolely by the magnitude of any French force landed in his country. It is certainly true, that on the one hand the landing of a conſiderable French force in Tippoo's country would be an unqueſtionable indication of his hoſtile intentions againſt the Britiſh power, while on the other hand the landing of a few French officers and privates, and even their admiſſion into the ſervice of Tippoo might, under certain circumſtances, be ſuppoſed to manifeſt nothing more than a diſpoſition to improve the general diſcipline of his armies, without implying any formed deſign of war againſt the Company, or their allies.

This, I am perſuaded, is the only view in which the late Governor General in Council could conſider the magnitude of the French force landed in Tippoo's country as the foundation of a rule for limiting the diſcretion of the Company's Governments in ſuch a contingency. On the preſent occaſion the hoſtile intentions of Sultan are unequivocally manifeſted by the proclamation, by the declarations and conduct of his ambaſſadors, by their demand of French troops to an unlimited extent; connected with theſe circumſtances, the landing and admiſſion into the Sultan's armies, even of a leſs conſiderable force than that which he has received, would be deemed, under the juſt conſtruction of the opinion both of the Court of Directors, and of this Government, "a ſignal for our attack upon him."

My determination therefore was fixed to attack Tippoo with every degree of practicable diſpatch. The objects which appeared to me the moſt deſirable, as well as the moſt eaſily attainable, were firſt to ſeize the whole maritime territory remaining in his poſſeſſion below the Ghauts, on the coaſt of Malabar, in order to preclude him from all future communications by ſea with his French allies.

Secondly. By marching the army from the coaſt, directly upon his capital, to compel him to purchaſe peace by a formal ceſſion of the territory ſeized on the coaſt of Malabar.

Thirdly. To compel him to defray our whole expence in the war, and thus to ſecure the double advantage of indemnifying us for the expence occaſioned by his aggreſſion, and of reducing his reſources with a view to our future ſecurity.

Fourthly. To compel him to admit permanent Reſidents at his court from us and from our allies; a meaſure which would enable us at all times to check his operations, and to counteract the intricacies of his treachery.

Fifthly. That the expulſion of all the natives of France now in his ſervice, and the perpetual excluſion of all Frenchmen, both from his army and dominions, ſhould be made conditions of any treaty of peace with him.

With this plan in view, I directed that the army upon the coaſt of Coromandel, Malabar, and at Bombay, ſhould be immediately aſſembled, and I entertained a ſanguine hope that active operations might have been commenced ſo early as, with the co-operation of His Majeſty's ſquadron on the coaſt of Malabar (which Rear-admiral Rainier had promiſed) might have ſecured the effectual reduction of Tippoo's power, before any aſſiſtance could have reached him from France. But I never propoſed to undertake any attack upon him, of which the ſucceſs would be doubtful in the judgment of thoſe whoſe opinions muſt always govern my diſcretion in every queſtion of military detail.

The avowed deſigns of Tippoo, the ſtate of his preparations for war, with (notwithſtanding his late diſappointment, was certainly forward as far as regarded his own troops) the uncertainty of the motives which might impel the violence of his temper to action, and my knowledge of the indiſcreet zeal with which he has frequently purſued his favourite object of revenge againſt the Britiſh power, all concurred to urge the neceſſity of placing ourſelves in a ſtate of preparation for war, at leaſt equal to that of his army; theſe meaſures appeared to me not matter of choice, but of indiſpenſable duty. I could not ſuffer the ſecurity of the Carnatic to reſt on ſo precarious a foundation as the forbearance of Tippoo Sultan and of his French allies. To reſume the power of meeting him in the field, and to replace in our hands the option which he then poſſeſſed, of accommodating the time of attack to circumſtances and events, appeared to me to be the moſt prudent ſtep which could be immediately adopted, whatever might hereafter be the ſervice to which our force might be applied. The orders therefore which I gave for aſſembling the army (although pointed more particularly at the execution of the plan of operations which I have juſt now detailed) were founded upon principles independent of the practicability of that plan, and were connected not only with the immediate defence of the Carnatic, but with other comprehenſive meaſures of permanent precaution and ſecurity, to which my views have been extended at every period of this criſis.

When I ſubmitted my ideas of the time and objects of the propoſed attack upon Tippoo to thoſe military authorities, which I ſhall always conſider with reſpect, it ſeemed to be their opinion, that the ſtate of our army admitted no doubt of the ultimate ſucceſs of the plan which I had propoſed, if its ſpeedy accompliſhment had appeared to them as certain as its ultimate ſucceſs, I ſhould not have heſitated a moment in directing the commencement of offenſive operations. But I found that, inſtead of deriving to the intereſt of the Company the ineſtimable advantages of a ſudden and rapid reduction of Tippoo's means of offence, the reſult of ſuch an attempt was likely

to lead to a tedious, protracted, and expenſive, although ultimately ſucceſsful war. The obſtacles which aroſe were of a nature not to be ſurmounted by any degree of preſent activity or reſolution, although they originated in cauſes which I truſt may be removed by future diligence and perſeverance.

The reſult of my earlieſt enquiries convinced me that radical defects exiſted in the military eſtabliſhments on the coaſt of Coromandel, which would render it impoſſible to put our army in that quarter in motion ſoon enough to effect the objects which I propoſed. The opinions which I received from military authorities here, with reſpect to the impoſſibility of making any ſudden or ſpeedy military movements on the coaſt of Coromandel, were afterwards confirmed by the concurrent teſtimony of the Governor of Fort St. George, and of the Adjutant General of that eſtabliſhment. I have entered into a particular conſideration of this teſtimony, in a Minute recorded in the Secret Department of the 20th July, to which I deſire to refer on this part of the ſubject. The letter of the Government of Fort St. George, of the 10th July, proceeds far beyond the limits of any opinion which I have ever formed or heard, with reſpect to the difficulty of reſtraining the hoſtility of Tippoo in that letter. The Preſident in Council even deprecates the ordinary precautions of defence, leſt they ſhould draw down the reſentment of the Sultan upon our unprotected poſſeſſions.

The expence of a protracted war, and the evil effects which ſuch a calamity muſt produce upon the trade of the Company, upon the pecuniary affairs at home, upon the welfare of their ſubjects in India, and upon the general ſtate of the public revenue and credit of Great Britain now preſſed with great weight upon my mind, and the embarraſſment of our finances aggravated all the difficulties of my ſituation. The queſtion was now entirely changed; the plan which I originally had in contemplation was nothing more than a military expedition of ſhort duration, of no heavy expence, and of certain ſucceſs, with the additional advantage that ſucceſs would certainly exonerate our finances, and throw the whole expence of the undertaking upon the enemy who had provoked it. But it now appeared, that I could not hope to effect any of my propoſed objects, without encountering the expence and inconvenience of a long war.

In this ſtate of the queſtion, the conditions of our allies occurred as an inſuperable obſtacle to our progreſs, although the aſſiſtance of the Peſhwa, and of the Nizam, might not have been deemed indiſpenſable in an expedition of the nature which I have deſcribed. I have always been apprized that an offenſive war, of any long duration in Myſore, would be difficult, if not impracticable, without the effectual aid of the Peſhwa, and of the Nizam, in facilitating the ſupplies of proviſion to our army in the field.

The ſtate of the Courts of Hydrabad and of Poona, afforded no hope of their early co-operation with us; and although I had determined to take the moſt expeditious meaſures for reſtoring both our allies to the power of fulfilling their defenſive engagements with us, I could not expect to derive any benefit from thoſe meaſures for a conſiderable period of time; and it would have been imprudent to have undertaken offenſive operations with the proſpect of a continued war, until the efficiency of our alliances had been previouſly ſecured. Under the accumulated preſſure of all theſe difficulties, I felt, with the utmoſt degree of diſappointment and regret, that the moment was unfavourable to the adoption of the only meaſure which appeared to me ſufficient to ſatisfy the rights and intereſts of the Company, and the exigencies of my own duty; and I was therefore compelled to relinquiſh the idea of ſtriking an immediate blow againſt the poſſeſſions of Tippoo Sultan. But the circumſtances which thus ſuſpended the actual exerciſe of the rights, and the immediate eſtabliſhment of the intereſts of the Company, could not abſolve me from the duty of providing, without delay, every degree of intermediate ſecurity which might now be attainable, by adopting ſuch a ſyſtem of preparation and defence as might enable us to repel any attack which Tippoo may make upon us, or to ſupport any demand of ſatisfaction which we may eventually deem it adviſable, in concert with our allies, to make to him.

The ſenſe of this duty induced me to propoſe to the Board the ſeveral Orders and Inſtructions which have been forwarded to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and to the Reſidents at Poona and Hydrabad, from the 8th of July to the preſent time.

The principles upon which thoſe Inſtructions and Orders are founded will be beſt illuſtrated by referring to the nature of actual danger, as well as to the cauſes which have contributed to produce it.

No

No comprehenſive or ſatisfactory view can be taken of this ſubject, without adverting to the whole ſyſtem of our defenſive alliances with the Native States, and to the various circumſtances which have affected, or which now influence, the general balance of power in India.

The primary objects of the Treaties of Poona and Paungul, combined with the Treaty of Seringapatam, were to diminiſh Tippoo Sultan's means of future aggreſſion, by reducing his reſources and territory, and to provide an efficient defence againſt him, by ſtrengthening the Peſhwa and the Nizam, by uniting their intereſts with ours, and by ſecuring their co-operation in any future war with Myſore. On the other hand, a part of the policy of the treaty of Seringapatam ſeems to have been to preſerve to Tippoo Sultan that degree of power which might enable him to maintain a balance with the Mahratta and the Nizam in ſuch a manner, that the interpoſition of our force might always turn the ſcale.

It is evident that the policy of the ſyſtem has been entirely fruſtrated by the courſe of recent events, and that neither the Peſhwa, the Nizam, nor Tippoo Sultan, now retain the ſame relative poſition which they held at the concluſion of the Treaty of Seringapatam, either with reſpect to one another, or to our intereſts.

Since the concluſion of the peace of Seringapatam, the power and reſources of the Court of Hydrabad have been conſtantly declining. The diſgrace which fell upon the Nizam's arms in the unfortunate conteſt with the Mahrattas at Kurdelah, reduced the military character of the court of Hydrabad to the loweſt point of degradation. The treaty in which that defeat terminated, completed the humiliation of the Nizam; he was compelled to ſacrifice a large portion of territory, to engage to pay a fine of three crores of rupees, and to ſubmit to the captivity of his miniſter, Azim ul Omrah, who was carried a priſoner to Poona. Azim ul Omrah reſided at Poona during the late convulſions in the Mahratta government, and, although a priſoner, bore a very diſtinguiſhed part in ſupporting Nana through the various revolutions which followed the ſudden death of the Peſhwa, Mada Row. For theſe ſervices Nana agreed to relinquiſh all the benefits acquired by the Peſhwa againſt the Nizam under the Treaty of Kurdelah.

But the Peſhwa, Badge Row, having called in the aſſiſtance of Scindia to check the overgrown power of Nana, Scindia perſuaded the Peſhwa to violate the engagements concluded with Azim ul Omrah; and the event has been, the Peſhwa has inſiſted upon, and obtained from, the Nizam a ceſſion of one-fourth part of the territory, and the payment of one-fourth part of the fine, ſtipulated by the Treaty of Kurdelah.

In addition to ſo heavy a loſs, both of power and honour, the internal reſources of the Nizam's government have not yet recovered the derangement occaſioned by the rebellions of Ali Jah, and the ſon of Darah Jah, by the unfortunate conteſt with the Mahrattas, and by the detention of Azim ul Omrah at Poona.

The effect of theſe cauſes has neceſſarily been to reduce the conſideration of the Nizam in the ſcale of the neighbouring ſtates; and in this weak and degraded condition he has been for ſome time paſt menaced by the army of Scindia, ſtationed in the neighbourhood of Poona. But the moſt ſtriking feature of change in the ſtate of the Nizam's affairs ſince 1793, is the alteration which has taken place in his military eſtabliſhment. The Nizam, ſince the peace of Seringapatam, has greatly reduced his cavalry and other troops, and conſiderably augmented the body of infantry commanded by French officers, and known by the name of Raymond's Corps.

The corps of Raymond had been in the ſervice of the Nizam before the laſt war with Tippoo Sultaun, and, in 1792, when it ſerved with Lord Cornwallis's army, its ſtrength was not greater than 1500 men at the higheſt eſtimation, and its diſcipline very defective. At the battle of Kurdelah, in 1795, its ſtrength amounted to about 11,000 men; during the rebellion of Ali Jah, and in a variety of ſervice in which the corps has ſince been employed, it has acquired experience and ſkill, and it is now compoſed of thirteen regiments of two battalions each, amounting in the whole to upwards of 14,000 men. Its diſcipline, according to every recent account, is very conſiderably improved, inſomuch that, although inferior to our native force, it is ſaid to be ſuperior in nearly an equal proportion to the ordinary ſcale of the infantry in the ſervice of any of the Native Powers. Beſides field-pieces to each regiment, a part of forty pieces of ordnance, chiefly braſs, from twelve to thirty-ſix pounders, with a well trained body of artillery men (including a number of Europeans) is attached to the corps. A foundation has alſo been laid for raiſing a body of cavalry to act with the corps of infantry. The chief officers of this corps are all Frenchmen of the moſt

virulent

virulent principles of jacobiniſm; many of the privates ſerved originally with the French native force at Pondicherry; and the whole corps conſtitutes an armed French party of great power, zeal, and activity. The efforts of this party are continually employed to magniſy the power, the reſources, and ſucceſs of France, and to depreciate the character, force, and credit of Great Britain, in the eye of the Court of Hydrabad; and it appears by authentic intelligence, that wherever any detachment of this corps has been ſtationed for any conſiderable time, a moſt unfavourable impreſſion has been produced againſt the character of the Britiſh nation.

The death of Monſieur Raymond, which happened a few months paſt, appeared likely to impair the influence of this corps at the court of Hydrabad; and accordingly Azim ul Omrah took that opportunity to reſume the large Jaghire which had been allotted for the pay and maintenance of the corps; but another Frenchman, of the name of Perron, has ſucceeded to the command. His diſpoſition is deſcribed to be violent and brutal, and his principles do not appear to differ eſſentially from thoſe of Raymond. The corps, as now conſtituted, forms the moſt conſiderable and only efficient part of the Nizam's military eſtabliſhment, and retains ſuch a degree of aſcendancy over the councils of the Nizam, as to be an object of ſerious alarm to Azim ul Omrah. In addition to the command of this corps, Raymond had the entire conduct of the Nizam's ordnance, with an allowance of 50,000 rupees monthly. The ordnance has ſince been placed under the command of Monſieur Perron, and he derives great influence from ſo important a charge. This corps has been recruited in the proportion of one-third of its total numbers from our territories, and from thoſe of the Nabob of Arcot, and partly from deſerters abandoning our ſervice.

Diſtinct proof has been given of the aſſiduity and ſucceſs of the emiſſaries employed by Monſieur Baptiſte (the ſecond in command to Monſieur Perron, and ſtated to be of a very deſigning and artful character) for the purpoſe of exciting mutiny and ſedition, and of inviting deſertion amongſt our Sepoys ſtationed on the frontier of the Nizam's dominions. A conſiderable deſertion of our troops took place in that quarter ſome time ago; and nearly 500 men, with ſeveral native officers, who deſerted on that occaſion, are now ſerving in Monſieur Perron's corps. The repeated applications of our reſident for the ſurrender of theſe deſerters have hitherto been fruſtrated by the prevailing influence of Monſieur Perron and of his army, and by the weakneſs of the Nizam's government, which Azim ul Omrah has declared to be unable to control the overbearing ſpirit and formidable power of the French faction. After a protracted negociation, Azim ul Omrah has at length, with much difficulty, and by an extraordinary effort, obtained the ſurrender of two Sarbadars, who were the principal contrivers of the deſertion.

Monſieur Perron and his officers maintain a correſpondence with a faction at the Nizam's court, denominated the Paugah party, being compoſed principally of the officers of his Highneſs's body guard of cavalry.

The Paugah party has long been connected with Tippoo Sultan, and is entirely adverſe to Azim ul Omrah, and to all the friends of the Britiſh intereſts at the court of Hydrabad.

It muſt not be forgotten that, in the year 1798, during the detention of Azim ul Omrah at Poona, the French faction, with the aſſiſtance of the Paugah party, prevailed upon the Nizam to diſmiſs the Britiſh detachment, and took ſuch meaſures, in concert with Tippoo (a large body of whoſe army marched in this criſis to the frontier of the Nizam's dominions) as would have enabled them to diſpoſe of the ſucceſſion to the Muſnud according to their pleaſure, if the Nizam's death had happened in that critical conjuncture. At this period of time, the French contrived to obtain the grant of the large Jaghire, ſince reſumed. This grant, which compoſed the diſtrict of Maiduck, containing 2,142 ſquare Britiſh miles*, ſituated to the northward of Hydrabad, and producing a revenue of 18 lacks of rupees, may be conſidered as the firſt ſtep towards the eſtabliſhment of a territorial revenue; and there can be no doubt that it would have led to that neceſſary foundation of European power in India, if the death of Monſieur Raymond had not enabled Azim ul Omrah to fruſtrate the project. The French officers at Hydrabad maintained a direct correſpondence with their countrymen in the ſervice of Tippoo Sultan and of Scindia.

The lateſt accounts from the Reſident at Hydrabad ſtate, that French officers and adventurers arrive continually at Hydrabad to reinforce Monſieur Perron's corps, although the routs by which they gain acceſs to the Deckan are as yet unknown.

* The Company's Jaghire in the Carnatic contains 2436 ſquare Britiſh miles.

This French party, connected as it is with the prevailing factions in the court of the Nizam, corresponding with Tippoo Sultaun, zealous in the cauſe of France, and actuated by a ſpirit of intrigue which would lead it to mix in every diſtraction of the ſtate, if not to originate internal confuſion, muſt be conſidered as a circumſtance of poſitive weakneſs in the frame of the government of Hydrabad. Azim ul Omrah is fully aware of the magnitude of this evil, and dreads the growth of a party which he can no longer reſtrain within any bounds of moderation, and which already threatens to ſubvert his power and to diſturb the regular order of ſucceſſion, if not to deſtroy the throne itſelf. With reſpect to our intereſts and to the value of our defenſive alliance under the treaty of Paungul, the change in the Nizam's military eſtabliſhments places him in a condition worſe than that of abſolute inefficiency, and renders the Court of Hydrabad a ſource of additional ſtrength to our enemies, rather than of uſeful aſſiſtance to any branch of the triple alliance. The danger to be apprehended from the exiſtence of Perron's corps are not to be eſtimated merely by the actual ſtate of its diſcipline, of its numbers, or of its influence over the councils of the Nizam: our views of this danger muſt be extended beyond the preſent moment. The French army at Hydrabad muſt be conſidered not only as a powerful aid to the cauſe of France in the preſent criſis, but as a baſis of a permanent French faction in India, on which, according to the opportunities of fortune, and the variation of circumſtances and events, the activity of the enemy may eſtabliſh a ſtrength of the moſt formidable kind, either in peace or war.

It requires no labour of argument to prove the benefits which muſt be derived to the cauſe of France, even in time of peace, from an eſtabliſhment of an army of 14,000 men, commanded by natives of France, in the heart of the dominions of one of our principal allies, in the vicinity of our moſt active enemy among the Native Powers, and on the borders of a vulnerable part of our own dominions. In the event of peace, no more convenient channel could be provided for the intrigues of France, no more uſeful point of union for the numerous adherents to her principles, and emiſſaries of her deſigns: and it cannot be doubted, that the natural effect of the unchecked and rapid growth of ſuch an army at the Court of the Nizam, muſt be to detach that Court from our intereſt, and to fix it abſolutely in thoſe of our enemies.

But in the event of a war with Tippoo Sultan, or in the ſtill more aggravated caſe of a war with him, aided by a French force, what aſſiſtance can we expect from the Nizam, the main body of whoſe army is commanded by the correſpondents of Tippoo, natives of France, diſtinguiſhed by their zeal in the cauſe of that country, and united with the whole body of French adventurers now eſtabliſhed in India?

Under ſuch circumſtances, the force of the Nizam would become uſeleſs and even dangerous to us, preciſely in proportion to the exigency of the caſe in which we ſhould require its ſervices.

If the French troops of the Nizam did not afford Tippoo open aſſiſtance, at leaſt they could not be brought into the field againſt him without the utmoſt danger to our cauſe; nor could they be ſuffered to remain in the Deckan during the continuance of the conteſt, unleſs checked by the preſence of an equally powerful force, which muſt in that caſe be diverted from the objects of the war, and muſt operate as a poſitive diminution of our effective ſtrength in the field. It appears however nearly certain that, in the preſent weak ſtate of the Nizam's government, the French corps in his ſervice would openly join Tippoo Sultan, and by a ſudden blow endeavour to ſeize the Nizam's territories, and to ſecure them to the dominion of France under an alliance, offenſive and defenſive, with Tippoo Sultan. This danger is aggravated by the preſent poſition of Sindiah's army, and by the diſpoſition and preſent view of that chief. He now entertains a large body of infantry in his ſervice, under the command of a French officer; and it might be expected that he would readily engage with Tippoo Sultan (with whom he is ſuppoſed to have lately opened a negociation) and with the French, upon the condition of a partition of the territories and authority of the Peſhwa and of the Nizam. The junction which might thus be effected by the French officers in the ſeveral armies of the Nizam, of Scindia, and of Tippoo, might eſtabliſh the power of France in India upon the ruins of the ſtates of Poona and of the Deckan. Under all theſe circumſtances, therefore, it is evident that the Court of Hydrabad, in its preſent condition, whatever may be its diſpoſition, to uſe every effort for our aſſiſtance, is not only diſqualified from co-operating with us as an ally againſt Tippoo, but furniſhes him with powerful means of proſecuting his deſigns againſt us, and offers every temptation to the ambition of France.

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Such being the condition of the Nizam, it will be found that the Peſhwa, who forms another branch of the triple alliance againſt Tippoo Sultan, is not more able to fulfil his defenſive engagements with us.

The preciſe ſituation in which the Mahratta empire ſtood after the peace of Seringapatam, was the moſt favourable to our intereſts. The ſeveral co-eſtates were then ſo equally balanced, as to prevent any danger of that degree of union, which might concentre the formidable force of the whole in one conſolidated maſs, either againſt the Britiſh poſſeſſions, or againſt any other eſtabliſhed power in India; nor had any one member of the empire attained ſuch a degree of ſtrength as to be able ſingly to encounter our force. On the other hand, the Peſhwa, the acknowledged and conſtitutional head of this extenſive confederation, aided by the abilities of his miniſter, Nana Furnavees, poſſeſſed a ſufficient influence over ſeveral of the leading chiefs to render him a reſpectable ally, and to furniſh him with the means of bringing a conſiderable force into the field.

From the period of the peace of Seringapatam, to that of the death of Mahda Row, the danger appears to have been, that the addreſs of Nana might have drawn too great a weight into the ſcale of the Peſhwa's power, and have enabled the government of Poona to weild the united force of the whole Mahratta empire. At the battle of Kurdelah, the Peſhwa was aſſiſted againſt the Nizam by the contingents of moſt of the confederated chieftains of the Mahratta empire, and the power of the Nizam was greatly endangered in that ſtate of the Peſhwa's authority and force. But Nana's ambition or jealouſy having induced him, upon the ſudden death of Mahda Row, to attempt the diſturbance of the regular order of ſucceſſion, by intruding an adopted child upon the throne, opened the way to thoſe ſucceſſive intrigues and revolutions which for ſome time paſt have diſtracted the Mahratta empire. Without purſuing the various changes and convulſions of the government of Poona during the period deſcribed, it is ſufficient to obſerve, that their progreſs naturally tended to weaken the ſovereign power, and terminated in the impriſonment of Nana, in the ruin of his influence, and in the ſuſpenſion of the power and authority of the reigning Peſhwa, under circumſtances which menace the abolition of his office.

Scindia, who in this changeable ſcene has alternately taken part with the preſent Peſhwa and with Nana, has at length overpowered both, and has been for ſome time paſt ſo far maſter of the government of Poona, that the Peſhwa would not, in his preſent condition, command the co-operation of any conſiderable body of the Mahratta chieftains, nor afford us any aſſiſtance againſt Tippoo Sultan.

During the courſe of the events which have contributed to weaken and degrade the government of Poona and Hydrabad, their mutual animoſities and oppoſition of intereſts have ariſen to ſuch a height as to render all co-operation between them utterly impracticable. The efficiency of our ſyſtem of defenſive alliance againſt Tippoo Sultan has therefore been impaired, not only by the reſpective weakneſs of each of our allies, but by the difficulty of uniting them in any common view or joint operation.

In the mean while Tippoo Sultan has enjoyed a ſtate of internal tranquillity nearly uninterrupted; while our allies have been diſtracted and exhauſted by faction, rebellion, revolution, and war, he has been employed in improving the diſcipline of his armies, and in repairing the vigour of his reſources. He has alternately endeavoured, but without ſucceſs, to gain the Peſhwa and the Nizam to his cauſe; he however poſſeſſes conſiderable influence at the court of Hydrabad, in conſequence of his connection with the corps of Raymond, and with other factions adverſe to the Britiſh intereſt at that court. It is alſo known that he diſpatched an embaſſy to Zemaun Shah, whoſe deſign of invading Hindoſtan has been recently announced in a formal manner to this government, and to the Nabob Vizier.

That Zemaun Shah, really entertains the romantic project of invading Hindoſtan, cannot admit of a doubt; this was the opinion of the late Governor General, in which I entirely concur.

It has been ſuppoſed that Zemaun Shah in his late march towards Hindoſtan was recalled from Lahore into his own dominions, either by ſome domeſtic diſſenſion, or by the apprehenſion of an attack from ſome of the ſtates in the neighbourhood of his kingdom; and it was hoped that the ſame cauſes might for ſome time obſtruct the execution of his declared project; but the laſt diſpatches from the acting Reſident at the Court of Scindia, ſtate a report, that Zemaun Shah is now relieved from all apprehenſions, either of internal rebellion, or of foreign invaſion; and his inclination, as well as his ability, to move his army towards the frontier of Hindoſtan at the cloſe of

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the rainy ſeaſon, are now univerſally credited. It muſt be recollected that, upon a recent occaſion, Zemaun Shah advanced to Lahore, without meeting any formidable oppoſition from the Seik, although it had been formerly aſſerted, that the country of the Seiks would always prove an inſuperable obſtacle to his progreſs. Between the country of the Seiks and the frontier of Oude no barrier exiſts to check the motions of the Shah, excepting the power of Scindia. The dominions of Scindia at preſent are ſo weakened by internal diſſenſions as to be in a ſtate nearly defenceleſs, while Scindia continues at Poona with the main body of his army, and while his tributary chiefs remaining in Hindoſtan are not diſſaffected to his cauſe, and are prepared to ſeize any favourable opportunity of annihilating his power.

Zemaun Shah cannot be ignorant of theſe advantages, and if they ſhould tempt him to invade Hindoſtan, the diverſion of our force, which would be occaſioned by ſuch an event, would offer the moſt favourable opportunity to an attack from Tippoo upon the Carnatic; it is not improbable that the object of the intercourſe between Tippoo and Zemaun Shah (was on the part of the former at leaſt) ſome ſuch plan of joint operation.

The preſent poſition of Dowlut Row Scindia's army operates as a double advantage to the cauſe of Tippoo. The abſence of Scindia from his dominions in Hindoſtan invites the invaſion of Zemaun Shah, and favours its ſucceſs, while the preſence of Scindia's army at Poona holds both our allies in check. The weight of Tippoo's power in the general balance muſt, therefore, be conſidered to have received an augmentation, not only by the declared projects of Zemaun Shah, and by the poſſibility of their at leaſt limited ſucceſs, but by the operations of Scindia, in addition to all the other events which have concurred to impair the efficiency of our defenſive alliance.

In the mean while the Government of Fort St. George, whoſe peculiar duty it is to watch the operation of Tippoo Sultaun, and to communicate to me every circumſtance relating to the growth of his power, have diſtinctly ſtated, in their letter of the 10th of July, that "his reſources are more prompt than our own, and that a great part of his army is ſuppoſed to have been long in a ſtate of field equipment." So ſenſible indeed is the Government of Fort St. George to the terrors of Tippoo Sultan's arms, as to be apprehenſive of making any effort for reſiſting their progreſs, leſt Tippoo ſhould anticipate the tardineſs of our preparations by the rapidity of his own, and ſhould overrun the Carnatic before our army would even move for its defence.

It is difficult to deſcribe the pain and regret which that letter from the Government of Fort St. George occaſioned in my mind; nor can I conceive that it is calculated to raiſe any other emotions in the mind of any friend to the proſperity of the Britiſh intereſts, or to the honour of the Britiſh name in India. If the facts and arguments ſtated in that letter be correct, it muſt now be admitted, that the glorious ſucceſſes of the laſt war in the Myſore, the wiſdom which balanced the relative intereſts and forces of the belligerent powers at the concluſion of peace, and, finally, the great expence incurred by the Company in the progreſſive encreaſe of their military eſtabliſhments on the coaſt, have terminated in no better reſult, than to render Tippoo's power abſolutely invincible, and to place the diſpoſal of our fate in his hands. For, if the ſentiments of the Government of Fort St. George be founded upon a juſt eſtimate of the relative conditions of Tippoo Sultan and of the Company in India, he poſſeſſes the ready means of attack, while we cannot venture to reſort even to thoſe of defence. But with a full knowledge of his hoſtility, of his offenſive alliance publicly concluded with the enemy, and of his continual and advanced preparations for war, we muſt ſubmit to remain unarmed, becauſe any attempt to counteract his deſigns might poſſibly accelerate its execution. This argument againſt the prudence of preparing for our defence, would become ſtronger every day, in proportion to the progreſs of Tippoo's hoſtile preparations, until at length we ſhould be reduced to the alternative either of implicit ſubmiſſion, or of incurring a much greater riſk than any which can now be apprehended from aſſembling our defenſive force. Although I am not diſpoſed to adopt the ſentiments of the Government of Fort St. George on this ſubject, I acknowledge with great concern thoſe defects in the military eſtabliſhments on the coaſt, which will not admit of any large proportion of that army to move for ſeveral months. Thoſe defects certainly conſtitute ſo many additional advantages in the ſcale of Tippoo's power; and in this view they become objects of the moſt ſerious conſideration, and form a principal feature of the danger which it is the duty of this Government to avert by councils of another ſpirit than that of deſpondency, or by meaſures of another character than that of inaction,

action, or of implicit ſubmiſſion to the will of the enemy. I have now examined the principal cauſes of that danger, as they are to be traced in the variable courſe of events ſince the peace of Seringapatam.

The nature of our actual ſituation, ariſing from the combined effects of theſe cauſes, will beſt appear by a ſummary review of the facts which I have already enumerated in detail.

Tippoo Sultan having manifeſted the moſt hoſtile intentions towards us, poſſeſſes an army of which a conſiderable portion is now in readineſs to take the field for purpoſes of offence; he has encreaſed the number of his French officers, and has ſolicited, and may poſſibly receive further aſſiſtance from the French; he may alſo receive aſſiſtance from the ſeveral corps commanded by French officers in the ſervice of the Nizam, of Scindia, and of many Native Powers. He may be aſſiſted by the invaſion of Zemaun Shah, and by the co-operation of Scindia. On the other hand, our protecting force upon the coaſt of Coromandel cannot be put in motion within a ſhorter period than three or according to the Adjutant-general, Lieutenant-col. Cloſe, than ſix months even for the purpoſe of defending the Carnatic; our allies in the mean while are utterly unable to fulfil their defenſive engagements, the Peſhwa being depreſſed and kept in check by the intruſion of Scindia and the Nizam, by the vicinity of that chieftain's army, and by the overbearing influence of an army commanded by French officers, and eſtabliſhed in the centre of the Deckan; while we remain in this ſituation, without a ſoldier prepared to take the field in the Carnatic, and without an ally to aſſiſt our operations in the event of an attack from Tippoo. We leave the fate of the Carnatic to the diſcretion of Tippoo; we ſuffer the cauſe of France to acquire hourly acceſſion of ſtrength in every quarter of India; we abandon our allies, the Nizam and the Peſhwa, to the mercy of Tippoo and of Scindia, in conjunction with the French, and we leave to France the ready means of obtaining a large territorial revenue, and a permanent eſtabliſhment in the Deckan, founded upon the deſtruction of our alliances.

Under all theſe circumſtances, the ſituation of the Britiſh empire in India is, without doubt, extremely critical; but, in my opinion, by no means alarming: for, in the very difficulties of our actual ſituation are to be found the means not only of averting the danger of the preſent moment, but of providing permanent ſecurity againſt the future return of a ſimilar criſis. A common apprehenſion of the deſigns of Scindia has fortunately produced an union of intereſts between the governments of Poona and Hydrabad; and notwithſtanding ſome occaſional ſymptons of that ſpirit of duplicity and intrigue which marks the character of every Aſiatic court, Azim ul Omrah, and the miniſters of the Peſhwa, ſeem to be ſincerely convinced that a renewal of amicable engagements between the Peſhwa and the Nizam, is equally neceſſary to the ſafety of both. On the one hand, it appears that the Peſhwa cannot expect to be ſpeedily emancipated or effectually defended from the undue influence of Scindia without the aſſiſtance of the Nizam; and on the other hand, it is evident that the reſtoration of the juſt power and authority of the Peſhwa would operate as a conſtant reſtraint on the deſigns of Scindia, of Tippoo, and of the French, againſt the independence of the court of Hydrabad. Under theſe circumſtances it appeared to me that neither the Peſhwa nor the Nizam would be likely to view with jealouſy any aſſiſtance which we might think it adviſable to afford to either, for the purpoſe of reviving the triple alliance againſt Tippoo on its original baſis, and of enabling the contracting parties to fulfil their reſpective engagements. This expectation conſtituted a fundamental principle of my inſtructions to the Reſidents at Poona and Hydrabad of the 8th of July. Their ſubſequent correſpondence has furniſhed abundant proof, that my view of the diſpoſition of the two courts was not erroneous, ſince it appears that, while I was occupied in framing a ſyſtem of meaſures for uniting the Nizam and the Peſhwa upon the firm ground of their reciprocal intereſts, a treaty was actually concluded between thoſe two powers at Poonah, with a view to the ſame object; the ratification of this treaty, on the part of the Nizam, has been delayed by Azim ul Omrah, but there appears every reaſon to hope that the interpoſition of our arbitration will accommodate every point of difference. Our arbitration has already been earneſtly ſolicited by both parties; and I am perſuaded that it will be both acceptable and efficacious whenever it ſhall be interpoſed.

The encreaſing alarm excited at the Court of Hydrabad by the intemperate conduct of Monſieur Perron, and of the French army, would diſpoſe Azim ul Omrah to receive with great gratitude any offer of aſſiſtance towards the deſtruction of ſo powerful and dangerous a faction; and the exiſting jealouſies between the French officers

would facilitate the diſmiſſion of the corps. Azim ul Omrah has recently expreſſed, in the ſtrongeſt terms, his wiſh of being enabled by our aſſiſtance to accompliſh this moſt deſirable meaſure. The only obſtacles which appear likely to occur to a general accommodation are, the impetuoſity and violence of Dowlut Row Scindia, whoſe continuance in his preſent poſition would operate as an effectual aſſiſtance to Tippoo, and would preclude the poſſibility of reſtoring either the Peſhwa, or the Nizam, to any degree of efficiency or conſideration. But the abſence of Scindia from his own dominions, and the ungovernable exceſſes of his temper (however to be lamented as having contributed to thoſe events which have impaired the power of our allies) have, at the ſame time, weakened the ſources of his own power, have occaſioned a ſpirit of faction and revolt in his own dominions, and have diſguſted all the ancient friends and connections of his family, together with every reſpectable adherent to his cauſe. If his violence towards the female relations of his family has raiſed a conſiderable party againſt him among his own followers, and his ſignal treachery in the impriſonment of Nanna, from which he hoped to derive the free uſe of Nanna's treaſure, has terminated in rendering that reſource inacceſſible to him at the very moment when it is moſt indiſpenſable to his neceſſities; he is therefore now ſurrounded by an army clamorous for pay, is deſtitute of pecuniary reſource, and is unſupported by any one reſpectable friend. His principal miniſter, a perſon of conſiderable experience, and bearing the higheſt character of any of his followers, has expreſſed to the Reſident at Poona, in the moſt diſtinct terms, an entire diſapprobation of Scindia's late conduct, and an earneſt wiſh for an accommodation between Scindia and the Peſhwa through our mediation, and for the peaceable return of Scindia to his dominions in Hindoſtan. Scindia himſelf has manifeſted no diſinclination to receive the advice of the Reſident at Poona, whoſe diſcretion has hitherto limited the extent of his interference; but from what has already paſſed, it is reaſonable to hope that Scindia, in the preſent diſtreſſed ſtate of his affairs, will give a favourable attention to any juſt and moderate propoſition urged with the full authority of the Government. In the mean while the threatened invaſion of Zemaun Shah offers a new motive to recal Scindia to the protection of his own dominions; and he muſt be ſenſible not only that his ſecurity in the event of ſuch an invaſion muſt depend, in a great meaſure, on the co-operation of the Britiſh troops, but that in the preſent diſturbed condition of his poſſeſſions and of his army we hold his fate in our hands.

In this poſture of affairs, any oppoſition to our interference for the re-eſtabliſhment of our alliances, would be equally ineffectual and unjuſtifiable on the part of Scindia, and various conſiderations of policy and intereſt will concur to render him cautious of taking any ſtep which might afford us juſt cauſe of offence.

The laſt diſpatches from Poona afford a hope that Nanna Furnavees and the Peſhwa may find it their intereſt to forget their mutual animoſity; any accommodation between them would tend greatly to facilitate an arrangement, embracing the reſpective intereſts of the Peſhwa, of Scindia, and of the Nizam.

Such are the circumſtances of the preſent moment, which appear to me to favour the execution of that comprehenſive ſyſtem of precaution and defence demanded by the exigency of our actual ſituation. The mode in which I have endeavoured to carry this ſyſtem into effect has been ſuggeſted by the following conſiderations.

The court of Hydrabad has repeatedly and earneſtly ſolicited an encreaſe of the Britiſh detachment in the ſervice of the Nizam, under an aſſurance that the French corps of Perron would be diſmiſſed from his Highneſs's ſervice immediately upon the arrival of the additional Britiſh force.

This propoſition has hitherto been embarraſſed by conditions of a nature incompatible with our engagements at Poona; and the late diſſenſions between the Nizam and the Peſhwa have precluded all hope of any amicable adjuſtment of this difficulty. It was therefore thought adviſable, by the late Governor General in Council, to reſort to the expedient of encouraging the introduction of Britiſh adventurers into the ſervice of the Nizam, for the purpoſe of counterbalancing in ſome meaſure the influence of the French army at Hydrabad. With this view the corps commanded by Mr. Finglaſs has received the protection and encouragement of the acting reſident, and has been augmented to the number of 8000 men.

The policy of this expedient always appeared to me very doubtful, and I have entertained ſerious apprehenſions that the meaſure might ultimately furniſh additional recruits to the cauſe of France, inſtead of counteracting her influence. In the moſt favourable view, however, this expedient could only be conſidered as a palliative of the evil. It would not be expected that ſuch a force as that of Mr. Finglaſs would enable

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the Nizam to diſband the corps of Perron. It muſt therefore have been evident at all times, that nothing leſs than a conſiderable and permanent encreaſe of our regular ſubſidiary force at Hydrabad, could empower the Nizam to extricate himſelf from the hands of the French faction, ſo ſolidly eſtabliſhed in his dominions.

I have already ſtated my reaſons for thinking that the encreaſe of the Britiſh detachment at Hydrabad would no longer afford any cauſe of jealouſy to the Peſhwa, and under all theſe circumſtances I have availed myſelf of the late conduct of Tippoo and of Scindia, to propoſe that meaſure, ſubject in the firſt inſtance to the previous conſent of the Court of Poona. I have accompanied this propoſition with a condition that the arbitration of this Government ſhall be accepted for the final adjuſtment of the points of difference ſtill remaining between the two courts. Theſe points are now ſo few, and the requiſitions of the court of Hydrabad of a nature ſo juſt and moderate, that I entertain a confident expectation of effecting an accommodation upon principles equally advantageous to both parties.

I have already obſerved, that one of the moſt dangerous circumſtances attending the eſtabliſhment of the French party at Hydrabad, is the influence which they are likely to poſſeſs in directing the ſucceſſion to the throne, whenever it ſhall become vacant by the death of the Nizam.

Secunder Jah, the eldeſt ſon of the Nizam, would be the natural ſucceſſor, unleſs the regular order of ſucceſſion ſhould be diſturbed by domeſtic faction, foreign intrigue, or force. For although priority of birth may not be conſidered to give the ſame abſolute and excluſive right to acceſſion in India as it does in Europe, it is invariably deemed the ſtrongeſt title, and is rarely ſuperſeded, excepting in caſes of diſaffection, or of poſitive diſqualification. So far from theſe or any other objections being applicable to the title of Secunder Jah, it is well known, that the Nizam has given the ſtrongeſt indication of his favourable intention towards Secunder Jah, by entruſting that prince with the cuſtody of his ſeal, and by empowering him to perform certain acts, which are reſerved excluſively for the ſovereign. This admiſſion to the perſonal exerciſe of a portion of the ſovereign authority, during the life of the Nizam, is deemed equivalent to a virtual nomination to the throne; and there is no reaſon to ſuppoſe that the Nizam will nominate any of his younger ſons to the excluſion of the heir apparent, unleſs his Highneſs ſhould be prevailed upon in the weakneſs of his laſt moments to commit an act of ſuch flagrant impolicy and injuſtice.

Secunder Jah is connected by marriage with the family of Azim ul Omrah, and his eſtabliſhment upon the throne would give additional ſecurity to the Britiſh intereſts at the Court of Hydrabad. On the other hand, none of the younger ſons can hope to reach the throne by any other aſſiſtance than that of the French party, and of Tippoo Sultan.

Sufficient proofs have been ſtated of the intereſts which Tippoo and the French take in the excluſion of Secunder Jah, and of the attempts which they have already made to interfere in governing the ſucceſſion. Theſe attempts may be renewed, and their ſucceſs would neceſſarily involve the deſtruction of Azim ul Omrah, and of Secunder Jah, together with the conſequent annihilation of the Britiſh influence at Hydrabad. All hope of re-eſtabliſhing the balance of power in India, as it exiſted at the peace of Seringapatam, would then be precluded; the countries of the Nizam would in ſuch an event become in effect a dependency of France, and the partizans of that nation, in conjunction with Tippoo, and with the body of their countrymen lately received into his pay, would have the means of endangering the Britiſh power in India.

Under all theſe circumſtances, the ſame principles which ſuggeſted the neceſſity of encreaſing the Britiſh detachment at Hydrabad, demanded that it ſhould be employed to ſupport the ſucceſſion of Secunder Jah, as being eſſentially connected with the permanency of our influence at Hydrabad, and with the effectual excluſion of the interference of Tippoo and of France.

I have therefore authorized the **Reſident at Hyderabad** to employ the Britiſh troops in the ſervice, if their aſſiſtance ſhould hereafter become neceſſary; but I am perſuaded that the mere preſence of our force, accompanied by the knowledge of my firm determination to ſupport the regular order of ſucceſſion, will preclude every movement, either of foreign or domeſtic oppoſition.

The arrangement propoſed for the ſervice of the Nizam will be very incomplete, unleſs connected with the reſtoration of the Peſhwa to a due degree of authority and power, and preceded by the cordial approbation of the Court of Poona. But the great danger to be averted is the growth of the influence of Tippoo and of France in India.

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It is therefore evident that the failure of the propoſed plan at Poona would encreaſe the neceſſity of providing for the ſafety of the Nizam, of deſtroying the French party at his court. If therefore the Peſhwa ſhould either refuſe his aſſent to the propoſitions to be made to him, or if from the ſucceſs of Sindia's operations, or from any other cauſe, thoſe meaſures which relate to the Court of Poona ſhould be fruſtrated, I have ſtill deemed it adviſable to direct the acting Reſident at Hydrabad to carry into effect the encreaſe of the Britiſh detachment, and ſuch other parts of my inſtructions as may appear practicable, reſerving always to the Peſhwa the power of acceding hereafter to any treaty which we may conclude with the Nizam, and continuing with that view the reſtrictive terms of our preſent ſubſidiary engagements with the latter, as far as they relate to the intereſts of the Peſhwa. The diſmiſſion of the French corps at Hydrabad would not fully anſwer the view with which I have propoſed that meaſure, if the officers or European privates were permitted to enter into the ſervice of any other Native Power, although I ſhould think them leſs dangerous in any ſervice than in that of the Nizam. I have endeavoured not only to ſecure the expulſion of the French from Hydrabad, but alſo their immediate return to their native country. I have therefore required that the French officers and privates ſhould be delivered up to the Government of Fort Saint George, in order that they may be immediately conveyed to Europe. The Nizam is under no engagements either with the government of France, or with the French officers, to continue them in his ſervice, and he poſſeſſes the full right to diſmiſs them whenever he ſhall think fit. The exorbitant power which M. Perron and his army have acquired at Hydrabad, as well as their immediate abuſe of it, will juſtify the Nizam in taking whatever meaſures may appear moſt effectual for the purpoſe of ſecuring himſelf againſt a faction ſo formidable, not only to the independence, but to the ſafety of his own perſon, and to the exiſtence of his throne. With the ſame view, I have made it a preliminary condition of the whole plan, that the Nizam, his heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhall for ever exclude the French from their armies and dominions.

The corps of Mr. Finglaſs, after the eſtabliſhment of a conſiderable Britiſh force at Hydrabad, will no longer be liable to the full force of the objections which I have ſtated againſt the policy of encouraging ſuch a body of adventurers in the ſervice of the Nizam; this queſtion however does not require an immediate deciſion; we ſhall poſſeſs ample means of deciding it according to our diſcretion, if our propoſitions to the Court of Hydrabad ſhould be attended with ſucceſs. The conſent of the Nizam to ſuch parts of the propoſed arrangements as relate to the re eſtabliſhment of the government of Poonah, is required as a neceſſary preliminary to the encreaſe of the Britiſh detachment at Hydrabad.

My intention being to take no ſtep in the firſt inſtance at either, without the full knowledge and concurrence of the other, a principle the ſtrict obſervance of which, to every degree of practicable extent, appears to me to be the only effectual mode of removing all cauſes of jealouſy, of uniting the confidence of both parties, and of bringing them to a diſpaſſionate conſideration of their mutual intereſts.

The parts of the propoſed arrangement which relate to the re-eſtabliſhment of the government of Poona were ſuggeſted by Colonel Palmer's letter of the 1ſt June, in which he ſtates that the authority of the Peſhwa would be reſtored by the appearance of a ſtrong Britiſh force at Poonah, and that Sindia, under the circumſtance of Tippoo's recent aggreſſion, could on no juſt pretence object to ſuch a movement of our troops, nor in his preſent condition be able to oppoſe it.

The whole tenor of the ſubſequent advices from Poona tended to confirm this opinion; for while it appeared evidently impoſſible that the authority of the Peſhwa could be reſtored otherwiſe than by foreign aſſiſtance, there ſeemed to be every rational ground of expectation that the mere appearance of our troops would induce all the leading chieftains of the Mahratta empire to unite in ſupport of the Peſhwa, and that ſuch an event would not be unacceptable even to the followers of Scindia. The Peſhwa himſelf has earneſtly ſolicited the aid of a body of our troops, and has expreſſed the fulleſt ſenſe of the neceſſity, as well as reliance on the efficacy of ſuch a meaſure, for the reſtoration of his authority and for the protection of his perſon.

On the other hand, the danger of the Peſhwa encreaſed from day to day; the aſſiſtance which he had ſolicited from the Nizam was not likely to reach him before his fate had been decided, and the expectations even of any aſſiſtance from the Court of Hydrabad, notwithſtanding the concluſion of the late treaty, appeared to reſt on a very precarious foundation. In this ſituation, the direct interpoſition of this Government,

ment, by moving a detachment of troops to Poona, was the only meaſure on which we could rely with any degree of certainty for averting the immediate deſtruction of our intereſts at that Court.

The Reſident at Poona was therefore authorized to require a detachment of troops from Bombay; but previouſly to ſo decided a ſtep it was deemed proper that the Reſident ſhould require of the Peſhwa his conſent to the encreaſe of the Britiſh detachment at Hydrabad, his acceptance of our arbitration between the Courts of Poona and Hydrabad, and his excluſion of the French from his armies and dominions.

With a view of ſecuring the laſting benefit of this arrangement at the Court of Poona, it is intended that a propoſal ſhall be made to the Peſhwa, to enter into permanent ſubſidiary engagements with us of a ſimilar nature and extent with thoſe which ſhall be concluded at the Court of Hydrabad.

With the ſame view, the Reſident at Poona has been directed to take ſuch meaſures as may appear to him moſt likely to intereſt Nana Furnaveſe in the ſucceſs of this general arrangement of the affairs of the two Courts.

The laſt diſpatches from Poona afford every reaſon to hope that the abilities and experience of Mamao may be ſucceſsfully employed by Colonel Palmer, in effecting the return of Scindia to his own dominions, and the conſequent reſtoration of the Peſhwa.

The impediments which Scindia oppoſes to the ſucceſs of this arrangement, will probably diſappear whenever the union of the two Courts, cemented by our interpoſition, ſhall become a matter of public notoriety.

The treaſure of Nanna is the only reſource in which Scindia can find the means of appeaſing the clamours of his diſcontented army; and Colonel Palmer will avail himſelf of any favourable opportunity of connecting the intereſts of Nanna with thoſe of Scindia and of the Peſhwa, in ſuch a manner as ſhall enable Scindia to retire with ſafety into his own dominions, without affording him the power of effecting any other military movement.

Being deſirous of conciliating the real intereſts of all parties, I have inſtructed Colonel Palmer to make the moſt amicable propoſitions to Scindia, and to urge the policy of his return to his own dominions, by pointing out their actual danger during his abſence, by offering our co-operation againſt the menaced invaſion of Zemaun Shah, and our mediation with the Courts of Poona and Hydrabad; and I have made the conſent of thoſe courts to our mediation of their reſpective differences with Scindia, an indiſpenſable preliminary to the arrangements which regard the reſtoration of their own independence. Scindiah cannot reject our propoſition on any ground that would not immediately place him in the rank of a declared enemy to us, and of an avowed auxiliary to Tippoo Sultan.

In this caſe therefore we muſt have recourſe to compulſion; and I have authorized the Reſident at Poonah to uſe it in the laſt, and, I truſt, improbable extremity.

Such are the meaſures which I have propoſed, with a view to reſtore the efficiency of our alliances, and to check the growth of the French party in the Deckan.

I have already ſtated the reaſons which convinced me (againſt the opinion of the Government of Fort St. George) that the aſſembling the army on the coaſts of Coromandel and Malabar, and at Bombay, was abſolutely indiſpenſable to the defence of the Carnatic, under the circumſtance of Tippoo's declared deſigns and acknowledged preparations for war.

The fatal policy of neglecting to keep pace with the forwardneſs of the enemy's equipments has been felt more than once on the coaſt of Coromandel; and I repeat it, I cannot, conſiſtently with any ſentiments of duty, conſent to reſt the ſecurity of the Carnatic in the preſent criſis on any other foundation than a ſtate of active and early preparation for war. But if I had looked only on to the ſucceſs of thoſe meaſures which are now depending at the Courts of Poona and Hydrabad, (meaſures eſſentially involving our preſent and future means of checking the implacable enmity of Tippoo,) I ſhould on that ground alone have propoſed to aſſemble the army upon the coaſt of Coromandel, at Bombay, and upon the coaſt of Malabar.

It is impoſſible to ſuppoſe that Tippoo would not employ every effort to prevent the revival of our defenſive alliance; and it would therefore be nearly certain that his advanced ſtate of preparation for war, and his renewed connection with the French, would tempt him to interfere in the affairs of the Nizam, and of the Peſhwa, and to aſſiſt the views of Scindia at Poona, and of M. Perron's army at Hydrabad. It therefore became neceſſary to check the motions of Tippoo Sultan, by aſſembling our army upon his frontier during the continuance of our negociations with our allies.

I have adverted, in the courſe of this Minute, to thoſe defects in the conſtitution of the army upon the coaſt, which have impeded its early movement in the preſent critical conjuncture. The meaſures which I have propoſed for the correction of thoſe defects are abſolutely neceſſary in my judgment, to our future ſecurity in the Carnatic. The detail of thoſe meaſures will appear in my Minute in the Secret Department of the 20th July, and in the Letter to the Government of Fort St. George of the ſame date.

I am fully aware of the expence to be incurred in eſtabliſhing any improved ſyſtem which ſhall enable the army on the coaſt to keep pace with the promptitude of Tippoo's reſources, and to move with an alacrity and expedition equal to his.

If, however, the propoſed encreaſe of our ſubſidiary engagements at Hydrabad ſhould take place, it is my intention that the whole of the detachment, conſiſting of three regiments, ſhould be furniſhed from the eſtabliſhment of Fort St. George. The force thus ſtationed at Hydrabad will afford an effectual ſecurity to the northern Sircars againſt Tippoo Sultan, or againſt any other foreign enemy. The duty of the Sircar will then require no larger a proportion of troops, than may be ſufficient to maintain the internal police and good order of the country. It will not therefore be requiſite in the event of peace, to raiſe more than one new regiment at Fort St. George, to replace thoſe ſerving at Nizam. This arrangement will operate as a ſaving of the expenſe of two regiments upon the eſtabliſhment of Fort St. George, and will furniſh a fund at leaſt adequate to the permanent charges of the new eſtabliſhments of artillery, draft cattle, and grain, which our recent experience has proved to be indiſpenſable, for the purpoſe of enabling the army on the coaſt to take the field expeditiouſly on any ſudden emergency.

In this view, the reſtoration of our alliance againſt Tippoo Sultan is eſſentially connected with the improvement of our ſyſtem of defence in the Carnatic, and the aſſiſtance afforded to the Nizam will become (without any encreaſe of expence) the ſource of additional vigour and activity to our army upon the coaſt.

Deeply as I lament the obſtacles which have prevented us from ſtriking an inſtantaneous blow againſt the poſſeſſions of Tippoo, I expect to derive conſiderable advantage from the ſucceſs of that ſyſtem of precaution and defence which I have been compelled to ſubſtitute in place of an immediate war.

The enlargement of our ſubſidiary engagements at the Court of Hydrabad, combined with the eſtabliſhment of ſimilar engagements at the Court of Poona, will become a great augmentation to our ſtrength, attended by no encreaſe of charge, and poſſibly by a diminution of our military expences.

The two detachments will form a conſiderable army, ſtationed on the moſt vulnerable part of Tippoo Sultan's frontier, in a poſition which will at all times facilitate our approach to his capital, by ſecuring the protection of our convoys of proviſions. A force ſo ſtationed will operate as a perpetual reſtraint upon any movements which Tippoo might be diſpoſed towards the frontier, either of the Carnatic, of the Northern Circars, or of Malabar. It will alſo impede any co-operation between the armies of Scindia and of Tippoo, and will induce the former to remain within his own dominions, where his motions will again be checked by the vicinity of our army on the frontier of Oude.

In ſuch circumſtances, it muſt always be the intereſt of Scindia to cultivate our friendſhip in preference to that of the French, or of any Native Power. Thus he may become an uſeful ally to us in the event of Zemaun Sha's approach to the frontier of Hindoſtan; and the proſpect of that event muſt render him anxious to ſecure our protection. On the other hand, the ſucceſs of his preſent ambitious and unjuſtifiable views againſt the Peſhwa would fix him in the intereſts of Tippoo Sultan and of France, with the acceſſion of whatever ſtrength he might be able to collect from the remnants of the empire which he would have overthrown.

The influence which we ſhall naturally derive, both at Hydrabad and Poonah, from the preſence of ſo large a body of our troops, will enable us to prevent any aggreſſion on either ſide, by the conſtant interpoſition of our good offices with both parties to reſtrain every ſymptom of a revival of their former ſpirit of jealouſy and contention.

Our endeavours may then be ſucceſsfully directed to the deſirable object of preſerving unimpaired the ſtrength and reſources of the two powers, on whoſe co-operation we muſt rely for aſſiſtance in the event of any war with the ſtate of Myſore. And while we prevent our allies from weakening themſelves by repeated conteſts,

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we may expect that ſuch an interference in the diſputes of the Native Powers, ſo far from tending to foment diviſions, and to occaſion war, will prove the beſt ſecurity for the general tranquillity of India, as well as the moſt ſolid pledge of our diſpoſition to preſerve that bleſſing from interruption.

However comprehenſive and intricate the propoſed ſyſtem may appear at the firſt view, it will ſoon be evident to all the powers of India, that the fundamental principle of our policy is invariably repugnant to every ſcheme of conqueſt, extenſion of dominion, aggrandizement, or ambition, either for ourſelves or for our allies; conſiſtently with this principle, it is our right and duty to reſtore the vigour and efficiency of our defenſive alliance; but beyond the limits of this principle we entertain no project of altering the condition, of reducing, or of raiſing the power of any eſtabliſhed ſtate in India. On the other hand, the ſame principle juſtifies and demands our firm reſiſtance to the intruſion of any foreign power which ſhall attempt to acquire a preponderant influence in the ſcale of Indian politics, to the prejudice of our defenſive alliances, and of our juſt intereſts. The eſtabliſhment of our ſubſidized force at Poona and Hydrabad, will afford effectual means of guarding, not only againſt any ſuch intruſion, but againſt the undue growth of any Native Power; while we poſſeſs ſo formidable a force in the centre of India, no ſuch event can happen without our knowledge and conſent.

The laſt queſtion which remains for conſideration is, what ſhall be the nature and extent of that demand of ſatisfaction which we ſhall demand from Tippoo Sultan, whenever we ſhall have completed the ſyſtem now depending at the Courts of our allies, and ſhall have brought our army in the Carnatic to a ſtate of preparation for the field.

It is evident, from the facts which have come under my obſervation in the courſe of this diſcuſſion, that our ſafety requires a further reduction of the relative power of Tippoo Sultan.

The policy of the Treaty of Seringapatam certainly was not to maintain Tippoo's power upon ſuch a ſcale as ſhould leave him a conſtant object of alarm and apprehenſion to the Company. That he has been ſo for ſome years paſt cannot be denied by any perſon acquainted with the records, either of his government, or of that of Fort St. George. The preſent is the ſecond criſis within the laſt two years in which this Government has thought it neceſſary to aſſemble the army on the coaſt for the ſole purpoſe of checking his motions.

The vague and inaccurate nature of our intelligence with reſpect to the extent of his force, and to the ſtate of his preparations, added to the facility which he poſſeſſes of receiving emiſſaries and ſuccours from France by ſea, have contributed to encreaſe the anxiety of the Company's governments; and our intercourſe with him has been of an unſettled and ill defined character, deſtitute of the advantages either of peace or of war. Under ſuch circumſtances, the continuance of Tippoo's power in its actual ſtate muſt prove to the Company a perpetual ſource of alarm, vexation, and expence.

The reduction of his means of offence might be effected either by a poſitive diminution of his territory and reſources, or by a proportionate encreaſe of power and efficiency on our ſide of the balance, accompanied by ſuch additional ſecurities as might enable us to aſcertain at all times the nature of his intentions, as well as his power of carrying them into effect, and to reſtrain, if not wholly to preclude, his intercourſe with France.

The diminution of his territory on the coaſt of Malabar would certainly be the moſt effectual mode of precluding his intercourſe with France, as well as of preventing his movements towards the Carnatic. But it does not appear probable that this moſt deſirable ſecurity can ever be obtained by the mere terror of our arms. It muſt be purchaſed at the expence and hazard of a war. Any conſiderable reduction of his reſources muſt probably be purchaſed at the ſame price.

I have already ſtated the nature and tendency of thoſe ſteps which have been taken for confining the power of Tippoo within narrower limits, by the operation of the propoſed ſyſtem of alliance, of ſubſidiary engagements, and of improvements of our defences in the Carnatic.

The ſucceſs of this ſyſtem will unqueſtionably operate as an effectual reſtraint upon the power of Tippoo, and will ſo ſtrengthen our barriers againſt him, as to afford a rational expectation that we may be enabled to obtain from him, without incurring the hazard of war, a very conſiderable augmentation of ſecurity with reſpect to all thoſe points which now form the moſt alarming features of his power.

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I have already ſtated thoſe points to be the ſecrecy of his operations, his continual intercourſe with the French, and his conſtant ſtate of equipment for war.

Our demand of ſatisfaction for his late infraction of the treaty, ſhould be ſo framed as to apply correctives to each of theſe evils; and ſuch a demand might be founded on principles of moderation and juſtice, ſo clear and indiſputable, as would place the refuſal of Tippoo in the moſt odious light, and in that event prove to all India the neceſſity of our reſorting to arms.

We might diſtinctly ſtate to Tippoo that we entertain no view of encroaching upon his territory, or of diminiſhing his reſources; and we might appeal to the late reſtoration of the diſtrict of Wynaad for an unequivocal proof of his diſpoſition.

We might declare that, after a moſt unprovoked violation of treaty on his part, we do not intend to demand any ceſſion of dominion, or payment of money, but will content ourſelves with obtaining thoſe ordinary pledges of an intention to abſtain from hoſtilities, which all civilized nations, in a ſtate of peace, are in the eſtabliſhed habit of requiring reciprocally from one another. We might inſiſt on an unequivocal and final explanation of the real nature of our relation with him, declaring that we will no longer ſubmit to that ambiguous and anxious ſtate in which the allies have been placed by his conduct for ſome years paſt. We might ſignify our determined reſolution, either to eſtabliſh with him a real and effectual peace, accompanied by the cuſtomary intercourſe, by the mutual change of good offices, and by all other ſecurities which maintain the continuance of that bleſſing, or to wage war upon him until we have removed the cauſes of our apprehenſion and danger, by the entire deſtruction of his power.

This declaration might be made jointly by all the allies, and it might be followed by requiring Tippoo to receive at his court an eſtabliſhed ambaſſador from each of the allies, according to the practice of all civilized nations in a ſtate of peace, offering at the ſame time to admit an ambaſſador from him on equal terms.

The force levied by him under his offenſive alliance with France having been raiſed for the expreſs purpoſe of aggreſſion upon the Company, can be conſidered in no other light than that of a ſignal of hoſtility while it ſhall remain in his ſervice. He muſt therefore be required to diſband it without delay, and to remove it from his dominions.

The anxious deſire of the French to deſtroy the Britiſh power in India, the nature of Tippoo's acknowledged connection with them, and the intereſt which they muſt always feel in inſtigating him to war, demand the further requiſition that he ſhould enter into an engagement for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, to exclude the French from his armies and dominions for ever.

The advantages reſulting from theſe conceſſions on the part of Tippoo would be very conſiderable.

The reſidence of an ambaſſador at his court would not only reſtrain the execution of any hoſtile deſigns which he might hereafter form, but would provide an authentic ſource of intelligence, from which we might always derive timely information of his motions. This meaſure might alſo ultimately lead to the eſtabliſhment of an amicable intercourſe with Myſore; for Tippoo may perhaps at length be convinced that his wiſeſt policy would be to reſt ſatisfied with the undiſturbed poſſeſſion of his preſent dominions, rather than to riſk the loſs of what he ſtill retains, by attempting to regain what he has loſt.

The diſmiſſion of the French corps raiſed at the Mauritius would diſcourage other adventurers of that nation from attempting to engage in the ſervice of the Sultan, and with a Britiſh ambaſſador on the ſpot it would be difficult for him to evade the engagements by which he would have bound himſelf to exclude the French from his armies and dominions.

The combined effect of theſe two meaſures would therefore be, if not wholly to preclude, at leaſt to embarraſs, to a very great degree, his intercourſe with our enemy. He may alſo at length perceive that he never can hope to make any laſting impreſſion upon the Britiſh power without the aid of a large French force, and that he never can admit ſuch a force into his dominions, without the utmoſt danger to his own independence.

The revival of our alliance, the appearance of our armies on the field, and the preſence of a part of the Britiſh ſquadron on the coaſt of Malabar, will probably incline Tippoo to liſten to requiſitions of this nature. He will ſoon perceive that we poſſeſs ample means of annihilating his military force, and of deſtroying the ſtate of Myſore from among the Native Powers; and I truſt he will alſo be convinced that we

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have no object in view beyond our own ſecurity, and that we are really deſirous of maintaining the relations of amity and peace with him as long as he ſhall reſt contented with his preſent dominions, and ſhall relinquiſh his vindictive projects againſt ours.

If Tippoo ſhould accede to the ſubſtance of the requiſition which I have ſuggeſted, I entertain a ſanguine hope that, with the efficiency of the triple alliance, not only reſtored but conſiderably ſtrengthened with a large army at Hydrabad, and another at Poonah, with a Reſident eſtabliſhed at Seringapatam, and with the excluſion of the French from the dominions of Tippoo Sultan, of the Nizam, and of the Peſhwa, we may be enabled to look confidently to a long continuance of tranquillity in India. The growth of the French power in India would no longer be a matter of apprehenſion. Scindia (or whoever ſhall ſucceed to his dominions in Hindoſtan) would become an uſeful auxiliary againſt the threatened erruption of Zemaun Shah; the military charges on the coaſt of Coromandel might then admit ſafely of reduction. This Government would not then be perpetually alarmed with rumours of Tippoo's equipments, and of impending invaſions of the Carnatic. We ſhould no longer complain of ſuffering, in time of peace, all the ſolicitude and hazard, and much of the expence of war, and of the continuance of tranquillity would be enſured not more by the predominance of our power than by the moderation manifeſted in uſing it for the ſole purpoſe of obtaining permanent ſecurity and genuine peace.

(N° 16.)

RETURN to the 16th Order of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, dated 24th March 1806; requiring Copies of Lord LAKE'S Letters, No. 3 and 4, to the Marquis WELLESLEY; dated Muttra, 1ſt July 1805, relative to the Rajah of *Bhurtpore*.

SO much of the Letters required by this Order as relates to the Rajah of Bhurtpore has already been preſented to the Honourable Houſe, vide printed papers, No. 15, page 34 to 43.

N° 18.

Copy of

A LETTER from the Governor General Lord WELLESLEY, to the COURT of DIRECTORS, dated Fort William, 25th March 1805;

Encloſing,

PARTS II. and III. of *Appendix to the printed Notes on Marhatta Affairs*; together with the Continuation of *Calcutta Gazettes*, tranſmitted by the Governor General in Council to the Court of Directors, relative to the War with Holkar, down to the Peace with the Rajah of Bhurtpore.

The GOVERNOR GENERAL'S Letter - - - - - - - p. 73

PART SECOND, of

Appendix to the NOTES *on the late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire.*

CONTENTS.

Appendix, No. 1. A A.—Copy of a Letter from the Governor General to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 24th December 1803; tranſmitting the Notes on Marhatta Affairs, printed at Fort William, 15th December 1803.

Appendix, No. 2. A.A.—Copy of a Letter from the Governor General to the Right honourable Henry Addington, Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. dated the 23d December 1803, tranſmitting the ſame.

Appendix A.—Official Reports relative to Military Operations ſubſequently to the Battle of Aſſye, 23d September 1803; tranſmitted to the Governor General, viz.

No. 1. Copy of a Diſpatch from Major General Welleſley to the Governor General; dated Camp, November 6, 1803, containing the Operations againſt the Fort of Aſſeerghur.

No. 2. From Major General Welleſley to the Governor General; dated Camp at Ferdapore, October 20, 1803.

No. 3. From Major General Welleſley to the Governor General; dated Camp at Cheeſe Khair, November 2, 1803.

No. 4. From Major General Welleſley to the Governor General; dated Camp Parterly, November 30, 1803.

No. 5. From Major General Welleſley to the Governor General; dated Camp Parterly, November 30, 1803: Theſe two Diſpatches contain the Details of the Battle of Argaum, fought on the 29th November 1803.

No. 6. From Major General Welleſley to the Governor General; dated Deogaum, December 15, 1803.

No. 7. From Major General Welleſley to the Governor General; dated Elichpoor, December 18, 1803: Theſe Diſpatches contain the Details of the Siege of Gawilghur, taken by Storm on the 16th December 1803.

Appendix B.—Copy of the Inſtructions of the Governor General to Major General Welleſley; dated 27th June 1803, reſpecting the Terms of Peace to be granted to the Confederate Marhatta Chieftains.

Appendix B. No. 1 and 2.—Two Proclamations, publiſhed at Fort William, by the Governor General, on the 29th Auguſt and 16th September 1804.

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Appendix B. No. 3.—Copy of a Letter from the Governor General to his Highneſs the Peiſhwah, on the Concluſion of the Treaty of Baſſein. Written 9th June 1803.

Appendix B. No. 4.—Copy of a Letter from the Governor General to Rajah Ragojee Bhoonſlah, on the Concluſion of the Treaty of Baſſein. Written 13th May 1803.

Appendix B. No. 5.—Copy of a Letter from the Governor General to Dowlut Rao Scindia, on the Concluſion of the Treaty of Baſſein. Written 3d June 1803.

Appendix C.—No. 1. Extract of a Letter from the Honourable Major General Welleſley to the Governor General; dated Camp Jaum, November 11, 1803.

No. 2. Copy of a Letter from Major General Welleſley to the Governor General; dated Camp, November 13, 1803: Theſe two Documents refer to the Propoſitions made by the Enemy to Major General Welleſley, after the Battle of Aſſye, for the Concluſion of Peace.

Appendix D.—Inſtructions from the Governor General to the Honourable Major General Welleſley; dated the 11th December 1800, in reply to the Letters from Major General Welleſley, contained in Appendix C. and relative to the Concluſion of Peace with the Confederate Marhatta Chieftains.

Appendix E.—Conferences between Major General Welleſley and the Ambaſſador of the Rajah of Berar.

Appendix F.—Treaty of Peace concluded at Deogaum, with the Rajah of Berar, on the 17th December 1803.

Appendix G.—Extract of a Letter from Major General Welleſley to the Governor General; dated Camp at Elichpoor, December 17, 1803, tranſmitting the Treaty of Deogaum.

Appendix H.—Conferences between Major General Welleſley and the Ambaſſadors of Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

Appendix I.—Treaty of Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindia, concluded at Surje Anjengaum, on the 30th December 1803.

Appendix K.—Extract of a Letter from the Honourable Major General Welleſley to the Governor General; dated Camp, December 30, 1803, tranſmitting the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum.

Appendix L.—Treaty of Alliance and Mutual Defence, concluded with Dowlut Rao Scindia by Major Malcolm, at Boorhanpore, on the 27th February 1804.

Appendix M.—Treaties concluded by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, with ſeveral Chieftains in Hindoſtan, in conformity to Inſtructions from the Governor General, viz.

No. 1. Rajah of Bhurtpore, on the 29th September 1803.
No. 2. Rajah of Macherry, on the 24th November 1803.
No. 3. Rajah of Jeypoor (or Jeynagur) on the 12th December 1803.
No. 4. Rajah Umbajee Rao Englah, on the 16th December 1803.
No. 5. Ranah of Gohud, on the 29th January 1804.

Appendix N.—Treaty of Partition concluded at Hyderabad, on the 28th of April 1804.

Appendix O.—Treaty of Partition concluded at Poonah, on the 14th of May 1804.

Appendix P.—Notes relative to the Peace, concluded between the Britiſh Government and the Marhatta Chieftains, and to the various queſtions ariſing out of the Terms of the Pacification.

PART THIRD, of

Appendix to the NOTES *on the late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire.*

Appendix A.—Notes relative to the Military Operations againſt Jeſwunt Rao Holkar; principally extracted from the Letter from the Governor General in Council to the Secret Committee, under date the 15th June 1804, on the Cauſes of the War with Holkar.

Appendix A. No. 1.—Memorandum of Negotiations on the ſubject of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, drawn out by Jadoon Rao Bhaſker, at Nagpoor. This is the Treaty concluded by Scindiah with Holkar, for the purpoſe of inducing Holkar to join the Confederacy againſt the Britiſh Power.

Appendix B.—Copy of Inſtructions from the Governor General to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, under date the 17th of January 1804, relative to the Conduct to be purſued towards Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

Appendix C.—Copy of a Letter from Major General the Honourable Arthur Welleſley to Colonel Murray; dated Bombay, the 7th January 1804: Containing Inſtructions for the Regulation of Colonel Murray's Conduct in the proſecution of Hoſtilities againſt Holkar.

Appendix D.—Series of Calcutta Gazettes, publiſhed at Fort William, relative to the Military Operations againſt Jeſwunt Rao Holkar; together with a Memorandum to facilitate

No. 18.

Copy of a LETTER from the Governor General Lord WELLESLEY, to the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated Fort William, 25th March 1805.

To the Honourable the COURT of DIRECTORS for Affairs of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of ENGLAND trading to the EAST INDIES.

Honourable Sirs,

1. THE Diſpatches, containing the details of the Negotiations for Peace in India, together with the explanatory Remarks reſpecting the ſtipulations of the Treaties of Deogaum and Serge Anjengaum, have been addreſſed, by the Governor General in Council, to the Secret Committee of Your Honourable Court, in conformity to your eſtabliſhed Orders, and to the ordinary practice of this Government.

2. Under the ſame rule the Governor General in Council has addreſſed to Your Secret Committee, the diſpatches relative to the diſturbances occaſioned by Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and to the operations of our Armies againſt that Adventurer and his Adherents.

3. Motives of high reſpect for the authority of your Honourable Court, and of ſolicitude to furniſh you with the moſt accurate and compendious information reſpecting the ſtate of affairs in India, induced me, in the laſt year, to ſubmit to you a printed Compilation of Documents for the purpoſe of facilitating the exerciſe of your judgment on the conduct of your Government, by a more eaſy reference to the voluminous papers connected with the origin, conduct, and reſult of the War againſt Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar; ſimilar conſiderations have ſuggeſted the expediency of continuing the Compilation, with the view of embracing the important diſcuſſions connected with the concluſion of the Peace, with the origin of the diſturbances occaſioned by Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and with the military operations employed againſt that Adventurer and his Adherents. I have accordingly the honour to tranſmit to your Honourable Court, by this Diſpatch, printed Copies of the undermentioned Documents, recorded at Fort William—

" Part Second, of the Appendix to the Notes (dated Fort William, 15th " December 1803) relative to the late Tranſactions in the Marhatta " Empire; containing Copies and Extracts from official Notes and Docu- " ments relative to the late War with the Marhatta Confederates, and to " the Treaties of Peace, Partition, and defenſive Alliance, by which that " War was terminated:"

" Part

" Part Third of the ſame, containing Copies and Extracts from official " Documents relative to the Military operations againſt Jeſwunt Rao " Holkar."

4. In receiving thoſe documents, together with the detailed ſtatements communicated to your Secret Committee, I entertain a confident expectation that your Honourable Court will approve the conduct of your Government in the negotiation and concluſion of the Peace, and in the concluſion of the Treaties of Partition with our Allies, and of defenſive Alliance with Dowlut Rao Scindia; and that you will be of opinion, that in theſe important tranſactions, the intereſts and honour of the Company and the Nation have been duly conſidered, and juſtly eſtabliſhed, with every practicable degree of ſecurity, dignity, and advantage.

5. The diſturbances occaſioned by Jeſwunt Rao Holkar and his adherents have proved a vexatious and painful interruption of tranquillity in this quarter of India, and have demanded the active exertion of our arms on parts of our North-weſtern frontier in Hindoſtan. But the reduction which has been effected of the power of that lawleſs Adventurer, by the general ſucceſs of our operations againſt him, muſt tend to confirm the ſecurity of our intereſts, and thoſe of our Allies, and to furniſh additional grounds of ſtability to the ſyſtem of alliance founded on the recent Treaties of Peace, Partition, and Subſidy.

6. The inordinate demands of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar extended not only to a violation of the rights and territories of our Allies, but to the ceſſion of large tracts of territory in the Dooab, of the Jumna, and Ganges, which had been in the poſſeſſion of the Nabob Vizier for a long period of years, and were by that Prince ceded to the Britiſh Government in the year 1801, under the Treaty of Lucknow.

7. Your Honourable Court will remark, that the demands of Holkar were urged immediately after the cloſe of the laſt glorious War, and attempted to be enforced by a predatory incurſion upon the territory of our Ally. From this circumſtance may be eſtimated the danger to which your intereſts would have been expoſed, if, in the year 1802, Jeſwunt Rao Holkar had been permitted to proſecute his ſucceſs againſt his Highneſs the Peiſhwa and Dowlut Rao Scindia, and to unite in his own perſon, by the reduction of their power, all the reſources of the two principal branches of the Marhatta State, in addition to the reſources of the family of Holkar, which he had uſurped in the province of Malwa and in the Deckan.

8. That danger was averted by the concluſion of the Treaty of Baſſein, and by the ſucceſs of the late War.

9. The moſt perfect cordiality and confidence ſubſiſts between the Britiſh Government and his Highneſs the Peiſhwa, as well as with the Guicawar State, and our alliances with the Soubadar of the Deckan, and with Myſore, continue with unabated efficiency and ſtrength.

10. The Peace with Scindia and the Rajah of Berar has not been interrupted by the recent diſturbances; and although the conduct of thoſe Durbars has occaſionally betrayed ſymptoms of the ſpirit of intrigue and duplicity inſeparable from the Marhatta character, no reaſon exiſts to juſtify any apprehenſion of danger to the ſtability of the Peace ſubſiſting with theſe Powers. The tranquillity of the Deckan is conſequently reſtored, and the

Army

Army of Fort St. George has been ordered to return to its ordinary ſtations.

11. The conduct of ſome detachments of the Army in Hindoſtan, and the difficulties which had occurred in the reduction of Bhurtpore, will demand further explanation, founded upon due enquiry, at the cloſe of the campaign.

12. The general ſucceſs of the campaign, however, has been great and deciſive, and a conſiderable progreſs has been accompliſhed towards the entire reduction of the miſchievous power of Holkar, which had been applied to the ruinous purpoſe of impairing the foundations of general Peace, of ſeducing the faith of our Allies, of alienating the allegiance of our ſubjects, and of erecting, upon the deſtruction of our reſources and alliances, a new ſtate in India, compoſed excluſively of lawleſs freebooters, actuated by intereſts and views incompatible with the ſecurity of any of the eſtabliſhed Powers, and urged by deſperate neceſſity, and by an adventurous ſpirit of rapine and plunder, to purſue a general ſyſtem of depredation upon the poſſeſſions of all contiguous States.

13. Every circumſtance now juſtifies a confident perſuaſion, that the projects of Holkar have been effectually fruſtrated; that the Army in Hindoſtan may ſpeedily be eſtabliſhed at the ſtations which may be aſſigned to it for the preſervation of Peace; and that the heavy charges of an eſtabliſhment for War may ceaſe in all quarters of India.

14. Although neither the objects nor general ſcale of the hoſtilities in which we have been engaged againſt Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, can be compared with the magnitude and luſtre of the operations of the late war in India, yet in reviewing the conduct of the Army, your Honourable Court will perceive freſh cauſe to admire and applaud the ſkill, valour, and activity of Lord Lake, and of the Officers and Troops employed in Hindoſtan and the Deckan.

15. Your Honourable Court will particularly diſtinguiſh the judicious and ſkilful operation by which Lord Lake, in the courſe of a few days, effected the reduction of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's ſtrong artillery and numerous cavalry, by the ſeparate operations of the Britiſh Cavalry under his Lordſhip's perſonal command, and of the Britiſh Infantry under the command of that able and gallant Officer, Major General Fraſer. Your Honourable Court will not fail to admire the heroic and maſterly conduct of Major General Fraſer againſt the infantry and artillery of Holkar, in the deciſive and brilliant action at Deeg, on the 13th November 1804, and the glorious ſucceſs of Lord Lake againſt the cavalry of Holkar, under the walls of the city of Furruckabad, after a march of fifty-four miles performed in twenty-four hours.

16. A principal object of this Letter is to ſolicit the favourable attention of your Honourable Court to the memorable ſervices rendered to his King and Country by the late Major General Fraſer, of His Majeſty's ſervice, who, to the irreparable loſs of the ſervice, died amidſt his triumphant Army in conſequence of the wound which he received in atchieving the ſplendid and arduous Victory over the Enemy's infantry and artillery at Deeg, on the 13th November 1804.

17. It is unneceſſary to recommend the Widow and numerous Family of this illuſtrious and deeply lamented Officer to your Honourable Court's benevolent protection, which has ever been extended to every object of

ſimilar calamity; nor is it requiſite to ſubmit to your Honourable Court the propriety of conferring every mark of honour and diſtinction upon the memory of the late Major General Fraſer: but it is my duty to aſſure your Honourable Court, that the extenſion of your benevolence and favour on this melancholy occaſion will prove highly grateful to the univerſal ſentiments of the Army, and of every deſcription of Britiſh Subjects in India.

I have the honour to be,

Honourable Sirs,

your moſt obedient, obliged,

and faithful Servant,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Fort William,
25th March 1805.

PART SECOND, of *Appendix to the* NOTES (*dated Fort William, 15th December* 1803) *relative to the late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire*;—containing, Copies and Extracts from official Notes and Documents, relative to the late War with the Marhatta Confederates, and to the Treaties of Peace, Partition, and defenſive Alliance, by which that War was terminated.—Fort William, 1804.

Appendix, No. 1. A.A.

Copy of a LETTER from the Governor General to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, the 24th December 1803; tranſmitting the "Notes on Marhatta Affairs, printed at Fort William, 15th December 1803."

Honourable Sirs,

1. IN conformity to the general tenor of your Honourable Court's commands, preſcribing the diſtribution of the correſpondence of this Government, I have addreſſed to your Secret Committee the Diſpatches of the Governor General in Council, relative to the late important tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire; and to the recent ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms in India.

2. The operations of the army have been inſeparably blended with various political negotiations, of which the final reſult is ſtill depending; and, under theſe circumſtances, it appeared to be more conſiſtent with the rules eſtabliſhed by your Honourable Court, to addreſs the official diſpatches to your Secret Committee, than to your Honourable Court.

3. My perſonal reſpect for the authority of your Honourable Court, and my ſolicitude to furniſh you with the earlieſt information relative to the condition of the arduous truſt which you have been pleaſed to commit to my charge, have however induced me to endeavour to collect, with every practicable degree of diſpatch, the ſubſtance of every material document connected with the origin, conduct, and actual ſtate of the depending conteſt with Dowlut Rao Scindia, and the Rajah of Berar: I have alſo employed every exertion to reduce the information collected to ſuch a form, as may facilitate the exerciſe of your judgment upon every part of my conduct, during the courſe of the recent commotions in the Marhatta Empire, and of the negotiations and hoſtilities which have enſued.

4. For this purpoſe, a Statement of the late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire has been compiled for the uſe of your Honourable Court, to which every information has been added that can tend to illuſtrate the ſeveral important queſtions ariſing from theſe tranſactions, and from the detailed documents ſubmitted to your Secret Committee.

Notes relative to the late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire, dated Fort William, 15th December 1803.

5. In order to afford further advantage in the conſideration of this extenſive and complicated ſyſtem of political negotiation, and military operation, it has appeared to me to be expedient to print the Statement compiled for the uſe of your Honourable Court, and accordingly I have recorded the printed Statement annexed to this Letter, together with this Letter, in the Political Department at Fort William.

6. I entertain a firm confidence, that the documents already tranſmitted to the Secret Committee of your Honourable Court (eſpecially the Letter from the Governor General in Council, under date 25th September, 1803) together with the printed Statement now ſubmitted to your Honourable Court, will ſatisfy your Honourable Court of the juſtice and neceſſity of the war commenced againſt Dowlut Rao Scindiah, the Rajah of Berar, and their French Commanders and Officers.

7. The iſſue of the depending negotiations for peace with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the various arrangements which muſt proceed from the extenſive ſucceſs of the war, will require further communications to your Honourable Court, and will enable me to ſubmit further obſervations to your notice, upon every tranſaction connected

Part II. of Appendix to NOTES relative to late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire: 1803 - 4.

connected with the affairs of the Marhatta Empire: I truſt however, that your Honourable Court will not poſtpone your public declaration of the juſtice and neceſſity of the war beyond the period of time requiſite for the conſideration of the documents now tranſmitted.

8. In reviewing thoſe documents, your Honourable Court will be pleaſed to advert to the following conſiderations.

9. An improvement of the alliance between the Company and the Peiſhwa, founded on the general principles of the Treaty concluded at Baſſein on the 31ſt of December 1802, had been the uniform object of aſſiduous negotiation between your Government General and the Court of Poonah, with the knowledge and approbation of your Secret Committee, from the time of the diſcovery of Tippoo Sultan's hoſtile deſigns in the year 1798, to the day on which the Treaty of Baſſein was ſigned. From the year 1798 to the year 1800, the propoſitions offered to the Peiſhwa were framed upon the principles of the Subſidiary Treaty concluded with the Nizam in the year 1798; and in the year 1800, a Treaty was propoſed to the Peiſhwa on an enlarged ſcale of defenſive alliance and guarantee, in exact conformity to the Treaty actually concluded in the year 1800 with the Nizam.

10. The principles which conſtitute the baſis of the Treaty of Baſſein, had therefore received the approbation of your Secret Committee, previouſly to the concluſion of that Treaty. The Treaty of Baſſein contains no ſtipulation in any material degree different from that propoſed to the Peiſhwa in the year 1800, (of which copies were tranſmitted to your Secret Committee at that time) and the Treaty of Baſſein was alſo tranſmitted to your Secret Committee, by the earlieſt opportunity which offered, ſubſequently to its concluſion.

11. The juſtice and policy of the Treaty of Baſſein appearing to be unexceptionable, and having received the previous approbation of your Honourable Court, and of His Majeſty's Miniſters through your Secret Committee, the ſame principles of juſtice and policy authorized and required your Government in India to maintain the alliance, cemented with the Peiſhwa by the Treaty of Baſſein, againſt the attempts of any Power to diſſolve that engagement.

12. Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar, manifeſted a determination to ſubvert the Treaty of Baſſein by force, and alſo betrayed the indiſputable ſymptoms of an hoſtile ſpirit againſt the Britiſh Government and its Allies; and Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar provided powerful means of acting with the utmoſt advantage, in proſecution of their evident deſigns of violence and ambition.

13. The nature of that branch of Dowlut Rao Scindiah's military power, which conſiſted of regular infantry and artillery, formed and diſciplined by French Officers, will attract the particular attention of your Honourable Court; and you will not fail to obſerve, that the formidable French force in the ſervice of that Chieftain greatly aggravated the danger, and facilitated the eventual proſecution of his hoſtile projects, againſt the Britiſh Government and its Allies.

14. Your Government manifeſted the utmoſt anxiety to avoid the extremity of war with the confederate Chieftains, and offered conceſſions amply ſufficient to afford every reaſonable proof of a pacific diſpoſition, and to furniſh adequate ſecurity for the maintenance of peace, and of the juſt rights of the confederate Chieftains. The ſubſtance and ſpirit of the propoſitions of the Confederates will demand your attentive conſideration; and the judgment and wiſdom of your Honourable Court will determine, whether thoſe propoſitions afforded any proof of a ſincere diſpoſition for peace, or furniſhed any ſecurity for the rights and intereſts of the Company and its Allies, againſt the power of the combined armies of the Confederates, aſſembled on the frontier of the Nizam; or againſt the operations of the French troops of Scindiah, ſtationed on the Company's frontier in Oude.

15. Your Honourable Court will judge, under all the circumſtances of the caſe, whether a proſpect exiſted of fruſtrating the ſucceſs of thoſe formidable armies, in the proſecution of the maniſeſt deſigns of their Chiefs, by any other means than a ſeaſonable and comprehenſive ſyſtem of active war, directed againſt the reſources, power, and influence of the Confederates, in every branch of their dominions, dependencies, and alliances.

16. The plan, conduct, operations and reſult of the war, will form the ultimate objects of your Honourable Court's judgment; and in conſidering the execution of the general plans of military operation, which it was my duty to form, I entertain a confident expectation that your Honourable Court will view the

atchievements

atchievements of the Britiſh Commanders and Troops with the moſt ardent emotions of admiration, and public ſpirit; and that you will be animated by an unanimous zeal for the intereſts, fame and glory of the Britiſh Empire, augmented and confirmed by the triumphs of His Majeſty's and the Honourable Company's arms in the late proſperous and rapid campaign.

17. No expreſſion can convey my eſtimation of the merits of his Excellency General Lake, the Commander in Chief, in the conduct of the maſterly and brilliant operations of the Army in Hindoſtan. The printed Statement annexed to this Letter contains an imperfect repreſentation of my judgment on the conduct of that illuſtrious Officer, and I requeſt your Honourable Court to receive that Statement as my recorded opinion of his tranſcendant and ineſtimable ſervices.

18. The near relation which I have the honour to bear to Major General Welleſley, cannot exempt me from the public duty of my ſtation, in rendering a juſt teſtimony of approbation to his long, aſſiduous, able, and ſplendid ſervices in Myſore, in the march of the Army to Poonah, in the reſtoration of his Highneſs the Peiſhwa, and in the whole courſe of the late glorious campaign in the Deckan.

19. A general tribute of applauſe is due to the Officers and Troops employed in Hindoſtan and the Deckan; and I requeſt the favourable notice of your Honourable Court to my general Orders publiſhed on each important event of the war.

20. It would be premature to anticipate the probable time of the concluſion of Peace with the Confederates, or the terms on which a general pacification of India may be accompliſhed.

21. Your Honourable Court has been apprized, through your Secret Committee, that an Ambaſſador of high rank from Dowlut Rao Scindiah, arrived in the camp of Major General Welleſley, ſubſequently to Major General Welleſley's judicious refuſal of an invitation to diſpatch a Britiſh Officer to the camp of the Confederates.

22. Conferences on the ſubject of Peace have commenced between Major General Welleſley and that Ambaſſador.

23. Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar have ſeparated their forces; the military power of Dowlut Rao Scindiah has received an irretrievable blow; and the ſtrength of his regular infantry, formidable artillery, and French Commanders, may juſtly be conſidered to have been entirely deſtroyed. I entertain an expectation therefore, that Scindiah will ſpeedily be induced to accept reaſonable terms of peace.

24. The power of the Rajah of Berar will probably yield, within a ſhort period of time, to the force employed in Berar, and the Rajah of Berar cannot ſingly maintain a conteſt with the Britiſh Power.

Your Honourable Court may be aſſured, that my endeavours will be zealouſly and aſſiduouſly employed to effect a pacification at the earlieſt moment, compatible with the ſecurity of the Company and its Allies; and that I will avail myſelf of every opportunity to ſubmit the motives and reſult of my conduct in the moſt diſtinct manner, to the judgment of your Honourable Court.

I have the honour to be,
Honourable Sirs,
With great reſpect,
Your moſt obedient, obliged,
and faithful Servant,
WELLESLEY.

Appendix No. 2. A. A.

Copy of a LETTER from the Governor General to the Right honourable Henry Addington, Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. &c. dated the 23d December 1803; tranſmitting the Notes on the Marhatta Affairs, printed at Fort William, on the 15th December 1803.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to tranſmit a Copy of a printed Statement, recorded by my authority at Fort William, containing a narrative of the origin, conduct, and actual ſtate of the War, in which I have been compelled to engage with the confederate Marhatta Chiefs and their French Officers.

That Statement, together with my Diſpatches to the Court of Directors, and to their Secret Committee, will, I truſt, enable you and His Majeſty's Miniſters to paſs an early judgment upon my conduct on this important occaſion; and it is my anxious wiſh (unleſs the Public Service ſhould appear to you to oppoſe obſtacles to ſuch a diſcuſſion) that the juſtice, neceſſity, plan, and conduct of the War, together with the comprehenſive ſyſtem of policy which it embraces, ſhould receive the ſolemn judgment of His Majeſty, and of Parliament, as ſoon as the documents now tranſmitted can be ſubmitted to both Houſes.

I entertain a confident expectation, that the deliberate reſult of my conſcientious opinion on the ſeveral important queſtions, which have demanded my deciſion, and the meaſures which I have adopted in conſequence of that deciſion, will be ſanctioned by the approbation of my Sovereign and of my Country.

My orders have been executed by the Commanders, Officers, and Troops employed in the preſent glorious campaign in Hindoſtan and the Deckan, with a degree of alacrity, ſkill, and courage, which demands the moſt unqualified admiration and gratitude: it is my particular duty to recommend to your moſt diſtinguiſhed conſideration, the ſplendid and valuable ſervices of General Lake, the Commander in Chief in India, whoſe activity, judgment, profeſſional ability, promptitude, perſeverance, and ardent valour, have been the main ſources of our unparalleled ſucceſs in Hindoſtan; while his integrity, humanity, and generous ſpirit, have engaged the reſpect and attachment of the conquered Provinces, and have augmented the reputation and honour of the Britiſh name in India.

To this juſt teſtimony of the ſervices of the Commander in Chief in Hindoſtan, it is my public duty to add the expreſſion of my deliberate judgment upon the conduct of Major General Welleſley, who commands the Britiſh Army in the Deckan, oppoſed to the combined armies of Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar, under the perſonal command of thoſe Chieftains. From the time of Major General Welleſley's march from the frontier of Myſore on the 9th of March, to the date of his laſt ſignal victory on the 29th of November, his ſucceſs has been uninterrupted and brilliant, and he has ſecured the moſt ſolid advantages to the cauſe of the Allies: through the entire courſe of his eminent ſervices in the Deckan, he has diſplayed all the qualities of a moſt able, ſkilful, and gallant Officer, together with thoſe principles of juſtice, honour, and moderation, which are calculated to reflect additional luſtre upon the triumphs of our arms, obtained under his perſonal command.

The detailed ſtatements will inform His Majeſty's Miniſters of the particular ſervices of General Lake, at Coel, Alyghur, Delhi, Agra, and Laſwaree; and of Major General Welleſley at Poonah, Ahmednuggur, Aſſye, and on the Plains of Argaum.

In addition to theſe military operations, General Lake has rendered the moſt uſeful aſſiſtance in the deliverance and eſtabliſhment of the unfortunate Emperor Shah Aulum at Delhi; in the ſettlement of the conquered Provinces; and in various negotiations with the Chiefs and States on the borders of our north-weſtern frontier, and on the banks of the river Jumna.

Major General Welleſley has alſo afforded moſt eſſential aid in conducting, with the utmoſt judgment and diſcretion, the reſtoration of the Peiſhwa to the ſupreme authority of the Marhatta Empire; in conciliating the ſouthern Marhatta Powers; and in maintaining the efficiency of our alliance with the Nizam, as well as in conducting the preliminary negotiations of Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

I have the honour to refer you to the documents tranſmitted by this conveyance for the recital of the various merits of the Officers employed in other branches of the ſervice, under the reſpective commands of General Lake, and of Major General Welleſley.

Lieutenant General Stuart, commanding in Chief at Fort St. George, has afforded me the moſt zealous, able, and important co-operation in all the arrangements neceſſary to the completion of my plans for the campaign in the Deckan. I acknowledge with gratitude, the aſſiſtance which I have derived from the experience, wiſdom, zeal, and public ſpirit of that highly diſtinguiſhed and reſpectable Officer, whoſe claims upon the approbation of his country, eſtabliſhed by a long career of active ſervice, have been augmented by his judicious execution of my orders on this occaſion. From the Government of Fort St. George, in the hands of Lord Clive, I received the ſame cordial and honourable ſupport which diſtinguiſhed the conduct of that upright, prudent, and zealous public ſervant, in the memorable conqueſt of

Myſore,

Myſore, and in every period of his faithful, exemplary, and brilliant adminiſtration of the affairs of Fort St. George.

To Lord Clive, I am indebted for the ſeaſonable equipment, and for the complete preparation of the excellent army, which, under Major General Welleſley's command, has accompliſhed our recent ſucceſs in the Deckan. His Lordſhip is alſo entitled to conſiderable praiſe for many of the early arrangements, connected with the poſition, movement, and ſupply of that branch of our force. Lord Clive is not reſponſible in any degree for the origin of the war; but I ſhould be unjuſt to genuine merit, and to the noble public ſpirit and indefatigable exertions of the principal Civil Officer ſubject to my authority, if I denied to Lord Clive a conſiderable ſhare in the ſucceſs of the war; or if I omitted my anxious requeſt, that, while the cauſes of hoſtilities ſhall be examined with reference to the conduct of the confederates, and to the authority of the Governor General in Council excluſively, the Government of Fort St. George, and the name of Lord Clive, may be aſſociated with the memory of our triumphs in India.

From Lord William Bentinck, ſince his Lordſhip's arrival in India, I have experienced the moſt cordial and invariable ſupport and co-operation. His Lordſhip has already manifeſted conſiderable judgment and diſcretion, with great attention and zeal, and a ſpirit of prompt and cheerful obedience to the authority of this Government. In any criſis of difficulty or danger, I rely with confidence on the uſeful aſſiſtance of Lord William Bentinck.

I have the honour to requeſt, that this communication, together with the documents to which it refers, may be ſubmitted to His Majeſty's gracious notice; and I ſhall anxiouſly expect to receive the notification of His Royal Pleaſure reſpecting my conduct, and to be favoured with the early judgment of Parliament.

I have the honour to be,
With the higheſt reſpect and eſteem,
Sir,
Your moſt faithful and obedient Servant,
(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Appendix A.—Official REPORTS relative to Military Operations ſubſequently to the Battle of Aſſye, 23d September 1803, tranſmitted to the Governor General; viz.

No. 1. Copy of a diſpatch from Major General Welleſley to the Governor General, dated Camp, November 6, 1803, containing the operations againſt the Fort of Aſſeer Ghur.—No. 2. From Major General Welleſley to the Governor General, dated Camp at Ferdapore, October 20, 1803.—No. 3. From Major General Welleſley to the Governor General, dated Camp at Cheeſe Khair, November 2, 1803.—No. 4. From Major General Welleſley to the Governor General, dated Camp, Parterly, November 30, 1803.—No. 5. From Major General Welleſley to the Governor General, dated Camp, Parterly, November 30, 1803.—(Theſe two diſpatches contain the details of the battle of Argaum, fought on the 29th November 1803.)——No. 6. From Major General Welleſley to the Governor General, dated Deogaum, December 15, 1803.—No. 7. From Major General Welleſley to the Governor General, dated Elichpoor, December 18, 1803.—(Theſe diſpatches contain the details of the ſiege of Gawilghur, taken by ſtorm on the 16th December 1803.)

Fort William, November 30, 1803.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, from the Honourable Major General Welleſley.

My Lord, Camp, November 6, 1803.

I NOW proceed to give your Excellency a detailed account of Colonel Stevenſon's operations againſt Aſſeer Ghur.

On the 16th October he advanced to Aſſeer Ghur, and encamped three miles ſouth of the fort. The remains of the enemy's infantry had fled towards the Ner-

buddah,

Part II. of *Appendix to* NOTES *relative to late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire*: 1803-4.

buddah on the preceding day, in the ſtate in which I reported them to be, in my letter of the 24th October *; and Colonel Stevenſon therefore determined to attack Aſſeer Ghur.

On the 18th he reconnoitred the fort, attended by a ſquadron of cavalry, and the native picquets of the infantry; and having ſeen a favourable opportunity, attacked the pettah and carried it, and made a lodgement within one hundred and fifty yards of the lower wall of the fort. In the evening he reinforced the troops in the pettah by a battalion.

On the 19th, all the preparations were made for carrying on the ſiege; and two batteries were ready to open at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th; one to breach the upper wall, and another, of four braſs twelve-pounders, to deſtroy the defences of the lower wall.

* Not received.

On the 18th, Colonel Stevenſon had ſent a flag of truce to the Killedar to ſummon him to ſurrender the fort, to which meſſage he did not receive a decided anſwer. The communication was continued; but Colonel Stevenſon did not relax his operations againſt the fort, as there was reaſon to believe that the negotiation was carried on only to give time to Dowlut Rao Scindiah to come to its relief. Before opening his batteries, Colonel Stevenſon apprized the Killedar of the terms on which he ſhould ſurrender the fort; which were, that the garriſon ſhould march out with their private property, and be allowed to go where they might think proper, and that their arrears ſhould be paid to the amount of twenty thouſand Rupees.

After the batteries had opened about an hour, a white flag was ſhewn from the walls of the fort, which was the ſignal which had been agreed upon, in caſe the terms ſhould be accepted; hoſtages were ſent down, and an engagement made that the fort ſhould be delivered up on the following morning. It was accordingly evacuated; the garriſon carried off their property in ſecurity, and received the ſum agreed to be paid to them.

Colonel Stevenſon mentions in high terms the conduct of the officers and troops under his command; and I cannot omit to take this opportunity of expreſſing to your Excellency my ſenſe of the merits of Colonel Stevenſon, and of the body of troops under his command. Upon every occaſion I have received from the Colonel the moſt cordial and zealous aſſiſtance; and the troops under his command are in the higheſt ſtate of diſcipline and order, and fit for any ſervice in which they can be employed.

On the 16th, nine officers, four ſerjeants, and one matroſs, formerly in the ſervice of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, delivered themſelves up to Colonel Stevenſon, under your Excellency's Proclamation of the 29th Auguſt.

I have the honour to encloſe a Liſt of their names, and a copy of the Order iſſued by Colonel Stevenſon to provide for their ſubſiſtence. Lieutenant Stuart alſo delivered himſelf up at Poonah in the end of the laſt month. I have called for accounts of the regulated pay and allowances which thoſe perſons received in the ſervice of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, which I ſhall hereafter have the honour of tranſmitting to your Excellency.

I have the honour to encloſe a Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Troops under the command of Colonel Stevenſon, during the operations againſt Aſſeer Ghur. Hereafter I ſhall have the honour of tranſmitting Returns of the Ordnance, ſtores, grain, and other property captured in that fort.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
With the greateſt reſpect,
Your Excellency's moſt obedient,
And faithful humble Servant,
(Signed) *Arthur Welleſley.*

His Excellency the Governor General.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, in the Corps compoſing the Subſidiary Force at the Siege of Aſſeer Ghur.

1ſt Battalion 6th Regiment: 1 rank and file killed; 1 drummer; 4 rank and file wounded.—Detachment Corps of Pioneers: 1 puckally killed; 1 pioneer wounded.

(Signed) *J. Colebrooke,*
Dep. Adj. Gen. Subſidiary Force.

Camp, three miles South of Aſſeer Ghur,
October 26, 1803.

ROLL

ROLL of Europeans late in the Service of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, who have ſurrendered themſelves to Colonel James Stevenſon.

NAMES.	RANK.	COUNTRY.
John James Dupon	Captain	Holland.
John Mercier	Captain Lieutenant	France.
Alexander Mars	Enſign	England.
John Berdard	Enſign	Portugal.
Jookeen Caumbra	Enſign	Portugal.
John Padroos	Enſign	Portugal.
Francis Carooile	Enſign	Portugal.
Manuel Joaza	Enſign	Portugal.
Joaza Caſtoo	Enſign	Portugal.
Anthony Dalmard	Serjeant	Portugal.
Joſeph Roman	Serjeant	Portugal.
Joſeph Anthony	Serjeant	Portugal.
John Ammaral	Matroſs	Portugal.
Name not aſcertained	Ranks as Serjeant.	

(Signed) *J. Colebrooke*,
Deputy Adjutant General Subſidiary Force.

Camp at Boorhanpore,
October 16, 1803.

Extract from G. O. by Colonel James Stevenſon, commanding the Subſidiary Force.

The European officers and ſerjeants, who have this day been received from the ſervice of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and all Europeans who may in future come in from the ſervice of that Chief, or any Power confederated with him, are to be under the charge of the Deputy Adjutant General, and who will draw pay for them agreeable to rates which will be hereafter determined.

(A true extract.)
(Signed) *J. Colebrooke*,
Dep. Adj. Gen. Sub. Force.

Camp at Boorhanpoor,
16th October 1803.

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council,
J. Lumſden,
Chief Sec. to the Gov^t.

Fort William, December 7, 1804.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, from the Honourable Major General Arthur Welleſley.

Camp, Ferdapore, October 24, 1803.

My Lord,

I have the pleaſure to inform your Excellency, that Colonel Stevenſon took poſſeſſion of the city of Boorhanpoor, without oppoſition, on the 16th inſtant; he marched to Aſſeer-Ghur on the 17th, took poſſeſſion of the pettah on the 18th, opened a battery againſt the fort on the 20th, and obtained poſſeſſion of it on the morning of the 21ſt. I have not yet received a detailed account of the manner in which Colonel Stevenſon obtained poſſeſſion of this important fortreſs, or whether he ſuſtained any loſs in the attack of the pettah on the 18th, or of the fort.

2. After I had arrived at Poolmery, about ſixteen miles north from Aurungabad, I found that the enemy did not advance to the ſouthward, as I had been informed they firſt intended; and in the night of the 15th, I received a particular account of the diſpoſition of their troops, baggage, &c. which convinced me that they intended to interrupt Colonel Stevenſon's operations at Aſſeer-Ghur.

3. I therefore marched on the 16th to the northward, and deſcended the Ghaut on the 19th. Scindiah had moved to the northward, but he halted as ſoon as he found

found I had returned; and he was yeſterday at Aboon on the Taptee. The Rajah of Berar has ſeparated from him, and, it is ſaid, has gone towards Chandore. I ſuſpect that the report has been circulated with a view to draw me to the ſouthward again; but as Colonel Stevenſon has got poſſeſſion of Aſſeer Ghur, and is fully equal to any thing that can be ſent againſt him, it is my intention to re-aſcend the Ghaut immediately.

4. Sixteen officers and ſerjeants belonging to the Campoos have joined Colonel Stevenſon, under your Excellency's Proclamation of the 29th of Auguſt. I will hereafter ſend a liſt of their names, and an account of the pay each is to receive. The infantry retired towards the Nerbuddah when Colonel Stevenſon approached Boorhanpoor, and by all accounts it is completely deſtroyed and diſorganized. It is impoſſible to form it into corps again, and it is not probable that it will ever be of any ſervice to Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

5. I have directed Colonel Stevenſon to leave a garriſon in Aſſeer Ghur, and to deliver the Diſtricts depending upon that fortreſs to the charge of the ſervants of the Soubah of the Deckan. Your Excellency will obſerve, that this is the laſt of the poſſeſſions of Dowlut Rao Scindiah in the Deckan; and the operations of the troops will now be directed againſt thoſe of the Rajah of Berar.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
With the greateſt reſpect,
Your Excellency's moſt obedient
and faithful humble Servant,
(Signed) *Arthur Welleſley.*

The detailed account of the ſiege and ſurrender of Aſſeer Ghur was publiſhed in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of the 1ſt of December 1803. Major General Welleſley's original diſpatch, dated the 25th of October 1803, has not been received. The foregoing extract is taken from the duplicate copy of the Diſpatch, which reached Fort William this morning.

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council,
J. Lumſden,
Chief Sec. to the Gov'.

His Excellency the Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Camp at Cheeſe Kair, November 2, 1803.

My Lord,

1. AFTER I had ſent off my diſpatch to your Excellency of the 24th of October, I received authentic accounts that the Rajah of Berar had paſſed through the Hills which form the Boundary of Candeiſh, and had moved towards the river Godavery. I therefore aſcended the Adjuntee Ghaut on the 25th, and continued my march to the Southward on the 26th, and paſſed Aurungabad on the 29th.

2. The Rajah had advanced gradually to the eaſtward, and was at Lakeegaum, about twenty miles north from Puttun, when I arrived at Aurungabad, and between that night and the night of the 31ſt, during the whole of which time I was in his neighbourhood, he moved his camp five times.

3. On the 31ſt, he detached a body conſiſting of 5,000 horſe, to endeavour to intercept a convoy conſiſting of 14,000 bullocks, which was going forward to join the troops on the frontier. This convoy was protected by three companies of the 2d of the 3d Madras native infantry, with two 3-pounders under Captain Baynes; which detachment, with 400 Myſore horſe, has for ſome time been employed in convoying grain from the diſtricts ſouth of the Godavery to my camp, and by a company from the ſubſidiary force, and two companies from the corps ſerving at Hydrabad, under the command of Captain Seton.

4. They had marched from the Godavery on the morning of the 31ſt, and reached Amber, where they were attacked, and they ſucceeded in beating off the enemy, and in ſecuring the convoy, which arrived in ſafety in my camp yeſterday, notwithſtanding the great ſuperiority of numbers by which they were attacked.

5. I have the honour to encloſe copies of the reports of this action, which I have received from Captain Baynes; upon which I have to obſerve, that it affords another

inſtance

inſtance of what can be done by diſciplined infantry, determined to do their duty, againſt very ſuperior numbers of cavalry.

6. I beg leave alſo to take this opportunity to draw your Lordſhip's notice to the Myſore cavalry, under Biſhnapah Pundit. This corps, which conſiſts of 2,000 men have performed all the light troop duties of this diviſion of the Army, ſince I was detached from the Toombudra in the month of March laſt; they have performed the duties with the utmoſt cheerfulneſs, and a zeal which I have never before witneſſed in troops of this deſcription. They have frequently been engaged with the enemy's light troops, have always conducted themſelves well, and have loſt many men and horſes.

I have the honour to be, My Lord.
Your Excellency's moſt obedient,
and faithful humble Servant,
(Signed) *Arthur Welleſley.*

(Copy.)

To Captain Barclay, Deputy Adjutant General, &c.

Sir,

I BEG you will report to the Honourable Major General Welleſley, that I was attacked this day about two o'clock P. M. by about four or five thouſand horſe. They came on at firſt as if determined to charge, but receiving a few ſhots from our guns, they retired, and though they frequently came near us, as if to charge, and ſome of them within muſket ſhot, they were always driven back. Our loſs is one European wounded, two Sepoys wounded, and ſome Myſoreans killed and wounded, beſides a few (perhaps three) horſes killed. The loſs of the enemy is much greater, particularly in horſes. I beg you to ſay to the General, that I ſhall take poſt till I receive his inſtructions; I write this by moonlight, which will, I hope, apologize for haſte. We were under arms till about ſunſet, at which time they were out of ſight.

(Signed) *Tho. Baynes,*
Umber, October 31, 1803. Capt. Comd[g] a Detch[t].

To Captain Barclay, Deputy Adjutant General, &c.

Sir,

I LAST night had the honour to inform you, that I had repulſed a body of Bhoonſlah's horſe; and have now (for the information of the Honourable Major General Welleſley) to make you more fully informed of the circumſtances.

I arrived with my convoy about twelve o'clock, and encamped near the town, with my right flank to it, and my rear protected by a hill. At two o'clock P. M. the attack began (without more than ten minutes warning of their approach) by throwing great numbers of rockets, and advancing upon our left: this obliged me to change my front by wheeling to the left; at the ſame time ſome of them were within muſket ſhot. I then opened my guns, which ſtopped their approach; they at this time moved round, as if to gain the rear, where the Brinjarees were. This movement obliged me to detach a party to cover them, and having previouſly poſted a company on the hill on my rear, my line became very ſmall; to prevent their knowing my exact ſtrength, I drew up the Myſore horſes in our line. They came on repeatedly as if to charge, but were always ſtopped by our guns. They continued to rocket us till dark, when they retired. I am ſorry to add, that one hundred of the gram bullocks were carried off, and ſome Brinjaree bullocks (perhaps one hundred) while at graſs. I have the honour to encloſe a Liſt of the Killed and Wounded.

(Signed) *Tho. Baynes,*
Capt. Comd[g] a Detch[t].

Liſt of Caſualties in the attack by the Marhatta Horſe, October 31, 1803.

His Majeſty's 78th regiment: one private wounded.—2d battalion Madras Artillery: one Sepoy wounded.—2d battalion of 2d regiment Native Infantry: three Sepoys wounded.—2d ditto of 3d do.: one Sepoy wounded.—2d ditto of 5th do: one Sepoy wounded.—Total: one private of the 78th Regiment, and five Sepoys, wounded.

Myſore

Part II. of *Appendix to* NOTES *relative to late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire:* 1803-4.

Myſore Cavalry, wounded, killed, and miſſing.—Men: one wounded, three killed.—Horſes: five wounded, one killed, two miſſing.

(Signed) *Tho. Baynes,*
Capt. Comdg a Detachment.

(True Copies.)
(Signed) *R. Barclay,*
Deputy Adjutant General.

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council,
J. Lumſden,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

Fort William, December 23, 1803.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, from the Honourable Major General Welleſley.

My Lord, Camp at Parterly, November 30, 1803.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that I attacked the armies of Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar yeſterday afternoon, on the plains of Argaum in this neighbourhood, with the diviſion of the army under my immediate command, and the ſubſidiary force ſerving with the Soubah of the Deckan, under Colonel Stevenſon, and completely defeated the enemy, having taken from them their cannon, ammunition, &c. &c. and deſtroyed vaſt numbers of them.

I have reaſon to believe that the loſs which I have ſuſtained upon this occaſion has not been great. No Officer has been killed, and but few wounded. I will forward to your Excellency a detailed account of this action, as well as of the circumſtances which led to it, as ſoon as I ſhall receive the Returns of the Killed and Wounded.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
With the greateſt reſpect,
Your Excellency's moſt obedient
and faithful humble Servant,
(Signed) *Arthur Welleſley.*

His Excellency the Governor General,
&c. &c. &c.

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council,
J. Lumſden,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

Fort William, December 25, 1803.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been this day received by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, from the Honourable Major General Welleſley.

My Lord, Camp at Parterly, November 30, 1803.

HAVING found that the Rajah of Berar was moving towards his own territories, that the body of troops he had with him was but ſmall and decreaſing in numbers daily, and not likely to do much miſchief to the territories of the Soubah of the Deckan, I deſcended the Ghauts by Rajoora on the ( ) in order to ſupport and cover Colonel Stevenſon's operations againſt Gawilghur in Berar.

Colonel Stevenſon had equipped his corps at Aſſeer Ghur for the ſiege of that fort, and had marched to Ballapore, where he was joined on the 24th by the Brinjarries, and other ſupplies, which had been ſaved from the enemy by Captain Bayne's affair at Amber; and he marched forward on the 26th.

Your Excellency has been informed, that on the 23d I had conſented to a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities with the troops of Dowlut Rao Scindiah in this quarter and Guzerat. The condition on which this agreement depended, viz. that Scindiah ſhould occupy a poſition twenty coſs to the eaſt of Elichpour had not been carried into

into execution; and Scindiah was encamped at Serſooly about four miles from the camp of Munnoo Bappoo*, which was at this place. The army of the former conſiſted only of cavalry; that of the latter was cavalry; a great part, if not the whole of Ragojee Bhoonſlah's regular infantry; and a large proportion of artillery.

In the courſe of the 28th, the Vaqueels from Dowlut Rao Scindiah urgently preſſed me not to attack theſe troops; but I informed them repeatedly, that there was no ſuſpenſion of arms with Ragojee Bhoonſlah; and none with Scindiah till he ſhould comply with the terms of his agreement: and that I ſhould certainly attack the enemies of the Company wherever I ſhould find them.

Colonel Stevenſon's diviſion and mine both marched to this place yeſterday; the Colonel having with great prudence and propriety halted on the 28th at Hattee Andorah, to enable me to co-operate in the attack of the enemy. We found on our arrival that the armies of both Chiefs had decamped; and I could perceive, from a tower in Parterly, a confuſed maſs, about two miles beyond Serſooly and Scindiah's old camp, which I concluded to be their armies in march.

The troops had marched a great diſtance on a very hot day, and therefore I did not think it proper to purſue them, but ſhortly after our arrival here, bodies of horſe appeared in our front, with which the Myſore horſe ſkirmiſhed during a part of the day; and when I went out to puſh forward the picquets of the infantry, to ſupport the Myſore cavalry, and to take up the ground of our encampment, I could perceive diſtinctly a long line of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, regularly drawn up on the plains of Argaum, immediately in front of that village, and about ſix miles from this place, at which I intended to encamp.

Although late in the day, I immediately determined to attack this army. Accordingly I marched on in one column, the Britiſh cavalry leading, in a direction nearly parallel to that of the enemy's line; covering the rear and left by the Mogul and Myſore cavalry.

The enemy's infantry and guns were in the left of their centre, with a body of cavalry on their left. Scindiah's army, conſiſting of one very heavy body of cavalry was in the right, having upon its right a body of Pindaries and other light troops. Their line extended above five miles, having in their rear the village and extenſive gardens and Incloſures of Argaum, and in their front a plain, which, however, was much cut by watercourſes, &c. &c.

I formed the army in two lines; the infantry in the firſt, the cavalry in the ſecond, and ſupporting the right; and the Mogul and Myſore cavalry the left, nearly parallel to that of the enemy; with the right rather advanced to preſs upon the enemy's left. Some little time elapſed before the lines could be formed, owing to a part of the infantry of my diviſion which led the column having got into ſome confuſion. When formed, the whole advanced in the greateſt order; the 74th and 78th regiments were attacked by a large body (ſuppoſed to be Perſians) and all theſe were deſtroyed. Scindiah's cavalry charged the 1ſt battalion 6th regiment, which was on the left of our line, and were repulſed; and the whole line retired in diſorder before our troops, leaving in our hands thirty-eight pieces of cannon and all their ammunition.

The Britiſh cavalry then purſued them for ſeveral miles, and deſtroyed great numbers, and took many elephants and camels, and much baggage. The Mogul and Myſore cavalry alſo purſued the fugitives, and did them great miſchief. Some of the latter are ſtill following them; and I have ſent out this morning all of the Myſore, Mogul, and Marhatta cavalry, in order to ſecure as many advantages from this victory as can be gained, and complete the enemy's confuſion.

For the reaſons ſtated in the commencement of this letter, the action did not begin till late in the day, and unfortunately, ſufficient day-light did not remain to do all that I could have wiſhed: but the cavalry continued their purſuit by moon-light, and all the troops were under arms till a late hour in the night.

I have the honour to incloſe a return of our loſs in this action. The troops conducted themſelves with their uſual bravery. The 74th and 78th Regiments had a particular opportunity of diſtinguiſhing themſelves, and have deſerved and received my thanks. I am alſo much indebted to Colonel Stevenſon, for the advice and aſſiſtance I received from him; to the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel

* Brother to the Rajah of Berar.

St. Leger, for the manner on which he led on the Britiſh cavalry; and to Lieutenant Colonels Wallace, Adams (who commanded Lieutenant Colonel Harneſs's brigade, the latter being abſent on account of ſevere indiſpoſition) Haliburton, Macleane, Pogſon, and Major Huddleſtone, who commanded brigades of cavalry and infantry; to Major Campbell, commanding the 94th regiment; to Captain Beauman, commanding the Artillery with the diviſion under my immediate command; to Captain Burke, commanding the Artillery with the Subſidiary Force; and to the Officers of the Staff with my diviſion, and belonging to the Subſidiary Force.

I have alſo to inform your Excellency, that the Mogul cavalry under Solabut Khan, and the Myſore cavalry under Biſtnapah Pundit, diſtinguiſhed themſelves. The former took a ſtandard from Scindiah's troops.

The Marhatta cavalry were not engaged, as the perſon who went to them with orders, miſſed his road. Amrut Rao was not in the action, as he had encamped ſome diſtance in my rear on the 28th, and he could not march the whole diſtance to Parterly yeſterday morning; but he ſent for orders as ſoon as he heard that I intended to attack the enemy.

I propoſe to march to-morrow towards Gawilghur, and I ſhall loſe no time in attacking that place.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,
Your Excellency's moſt obedient
and faithful humble Servant,
(Signed) *Arthur Welleſley.*

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, of the Troops under the Command of Major General the Honourable Arthur Welleſley, on the 29th November 1803, in the action on the Plains of Argaum, with the United Armies of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar, commanded by the Maha Rajah, and Munnoo Bappoo, Brother to the Rajah of Berar.

The Troops compoſing the Honourable Major General Welleſley's Diviſion of the Army:——H. M. 19th Light Dragoons: wounded 1 Quarter-maſter and 5 privates.—H. C. 4th Regt. Nat. Cavalry: killed, one trooper, 1 officer's and 1 regimental horſe: wounded, 1 trooper, 1 horſe: miſſing, 6 horſes.—H. C. 5th Regt. Nat. Cavalry: killed, 1 horſe.—H. C. 7th Regt. Nat. Cavalry: killed, 3 horſes: wounded, 2 horſes: miſſing, 1 trooper, 3 horſes.—Artillery: killed, 2 Laſcars; wounded, 1 corporal, 1 gunner, 4 matroſſes, 11 gun Laſcars.—H. M. 74th Regt. killed, 1 ſerjeant, 3 rank and file: wounded, 1 Lieutenant, 5 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, and 41 rank and file.—H. M. 78th Regt. killed, one ſerjeant, and 8 privates: wounded, 2 Serjeants, 5 corporals, and 31 privates.—1ſt Bat. 2d. Regt. Nat. Infantry: killed, 1 drummer, 1 Sepoy recruit: wounded 3 Naiks, 9 Sepoys, miſſing 1 Sepoy recruit.—1ſt Bat. 3d Regt. Nat. Infantry: killed, 5 Sepoys; wounded, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Subadars, 1 Jemidar, 1 Havildar, 3 Naiks, 1 drummer, 28 Sepoys,—1ſt Bat. 4th Regt. Nat. Infantry: killed, 1 Havildar, 2 Sepoys: wounded, 1 Quarter-maſter Serjeant, 1 Naik, 28 Sepoys.—1ſt Bat. 8th Regt. Nat. Infantry: wounded, 2 drummers, 1 Sepoy; miſſing, 1 Sepoy.—1ſt Bat. 10th Regt. Nat. Infantry: killed, 1 Jemidar, 1 Havildar. 2 rank and file: wounded, 1 Subidar, 3 rank and file: miſſing, 1 rank and file.—2d Bat. 12th Regt. Nat. Infantry: killed, 3 Sepoys: wounded 1 Captain, 1 Havildar, and 7 Sepoys.——Officers wounded: Captain J. M. Vernon, 2d. Bat. 12th Regt. Native Infantry: Lieut. Langlands, H. M. 74th Regt. and Lieut. A. Turner, 1ſt Bat. 3d Regt. Native Infantry.—The Officer's horſe killed, belonged to Lieut. J. J. Meredith, 4th regiment Native Cavalry.

The Troops compoſing the Subſidiary Force of his Highneſs the Soubah of the Deckan.

3d Regt. Nat. Cavalry: Killed, 1 farrier, 3 horſes: wounded, 1 Serjeant Major, 1 Havildar, 1 Naik, 5 troopers, and 3 horſes.—6th Regt. Nat. Cavalry: killed, 9 horſes; wounded, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Naik, 3 troopers, 1 officer's and 2 regimental horſes; miſſing, 2 horſes.—Artillery: killed, 1 horſe; wounded, 2 Captains, 1 gunner, 2 matroſſes, and 1 firſt tindal.—H. M. 94th Regt.: killed, 2 rank and file; wounded, 3 Lieutenants, 1 ſerjeant, 1 drummer, 32 rank and file; miſſing, 2 rank and file.—2d Bat. 2d Regt. Nat. Infantry: killed, 1 Havildar, 4 Sepoys; wounded, 2 Naiks, 13 Sepoys.—1 Bat. 6th Regt. Nat. Infantry: wounded, 1 puckally.—2d Bat. 7th Regt.

killed, 3 Sepoys; wounded, 1 Havildar, 8 Sepoys.—1ſt Bat. 11th Regt. Nat. Infantry: killed, 1 Sepoy; wounded, 10 Sepoys; miſſing, 1 Sepoy.—2d Bat. 11th Regt. Nat. Infantry: wounded, 10 Sepoys.——Officers wounded: Captains Burke and Dalrymple, of the Artillery; Lieutenant Barnby, 6th regiment cavalry; Lieutenants James Donald, John Robertſon, and Frederick Campbell, of His Majeſty's 94th regiment.—Officers horſes killed: Captain Burke's; wounded, Brigade Major Conway's.

ABSTRACT of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing.

	Europeans.			Natives.			Horſes.		
	Killed.	Wounded.	Miſſing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Miſſing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Miſſing.
The Hon. Maj. Genl. Welleſley's Div. of the Army	13	101	-	21	93	4	6	3	9
The Troops compoſing the Subſidiary Force - -	2	44	2	10	55	1	18	6	2
TOTAL - -	15	145	2	31	148	5	24	9	11

(Signed) *B. Barclay*, Dept. Adj. Genl. Myſore.

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council,

J. Lumſden,
Chief Sec. to the Gov^{t}.

Fort William, January 27, 1804.

THE following Diſpatches from the Honourable Major General Welleſley, were received by the Governor General on the 24th inſtant, and are now publiſhed for general information.

Camp at Deogaum, December 15, 1803.

My Lord,

AFTER the battle of Argaum, I determined to loſe no time in commencing the ſiege of Gawilghur, and accordingly marched on, and arrived at Elichpoor on the 5th inſtant, with both diviſions, and halted on the 6th, in order to eſtabliſh an hoſpital for the wounded in the battle at Argaum.

The fort of Gawilghur is ſituated in a range of mountains between the ſources of the rivers Poonah and Taptee. It ſtands on a lofty mountain in this range, and conſiſts of one complete inner fort, which fronts to the ſouth, where the rock is moſt ſteep, and an outer fort, which covers the inner to the northweſt and north. This outer fort has a third wall, which covers the approach to it from the north by the village of Labada. All theſe walls are ſtrongly built, and fortified by rampart and towers.

The communications with the fort are through three gates: one to the ſouth with the inner fort; one to the northweſt with the outer fort; and one to the north with the third wall. The aſcent to the firſt is very long and ſteep, and is practicable only for men; that to the ſecond is by a road, uſed for the common communications of the garriſon with the countries to the ſouthward; but the road paſſes round the weſt ſide of the fort, and is expoſed for a great diſtance to its fire: it is ſo narrow as to make it impracticable to approach regularly by it, and the rock is ſcarped on each ſide. This road alſo leads no further than the gate.

The communication with the northern gate is direct from the village of Labada, and here the ground is level with that of the fort; but the road to Labada leads through the mountains for about thirty miles from Elichpoor, and it was obvious,

Part II. of *Appendix to* NOTES *relative to late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire:* 1803-4.

that the difficulty and labour of moving ordnance and ſtores to Labada would be very great.

However, after making enquiry at Elichpoor, it appeared both to Colonel Stevenſon and me, that this point of attack was, upon the whole, the moſt advantageous, and we accordingly adopted it.

Colonel Stevenſon had equipped his corps at Aſſeerghur for the ſiege of Gawilghur, for which ſervice it had long been deſtined; and I therefore determined that he ſhould make the principal attack by Labada, while I ſhould cover his operations with my own diviſion, and all the cavalry, and, if poſſible, aſſiſt them by other attacks to the ſouthward and weſtward.

On the 6th inſtant, the 1ſt battalion 2d regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Chalmers, and two companies of the 94th, and the 1ſt of the 6th, under Captain Maitland, were detached; the former, to drive the enemy from the ground which they occupied to the ſouthward of the fort; and the latter, to ſeize the fortified village of Damergaum, which covers the entrance of the mountains, by the road by which Colonel Stevenſon was to paſs towards Labada, and to protect the parties ſent forward to reconnoitre and repair the roads in the mountains. Both theſe detachments ſucceeded.

On the 7th, both diviſions marched from Elichpoor; Colonel Stevenſon, into the mountains by Damergaum, and my diviſion towards the ſouthern face of the fort of Gawilghur. From that day till the 12th, on which Colonel Stevenſon broke ground near Labada, the troops in his diviſion went through a ſeries of laborious ſervices, ſuch as I never before witneſſed, with the utmoſt cheerfulneſs and perſeverance. The heavy ordnance and ſtores were dragged by hand, over mountains and through ravines for nearly the whole diſtance, by roads which it had been previouſly neceſſary for the troops to make for themſelves.

On the 12th at night, Colonel Stevenſon erected two batteries in front of the north face of the fort; one, conſiſting of two iron 18-pounders, and three iron 12-pounders, to breach the outer fort and third wall; and one, conſiſting of two braſs 12-pounders and two 5½ inch howitzers, to clear and deſtroy the defences on the point of attack.

On the ſame night, the troops of my diviſion conſtructed a battery for two iron and two braſs 12-pounders on the mountain under the ſouthern gate; with a view, if poſſible, to breach the wall near that gate, or, at all events, to draw the enemy's attention to that quarter. Unfortunately, the iron guns could not be moved into the battery, notwithſtanding the utmoſt exertions of the troops; and the fire of the braſs guns produced but little effect.

The fire of all theſe batteries opened on the 13th, in the morning; and the 14th, at night, the breaches in the walls of the outer fort were practicable. All the arrangements were made for ſtorming on this day; Lieutenant Colonel Kenny, of the 11th regiment, commanded the party for the ſtorm, conſiſting of the flank companies of the 94th regiment, and of the native corps in Colonel Stevenſon's diviſion, ſupported by the 94th regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel Halyburton's brigade, with Lieutenant Colonel Macleane's brigade in a reſerve. At the ſame hour, I made two attacks from the ſouthward, to draw the enemy's attention to this quarter. One, under Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, conſiſting of the 74th regiment, five companies of the 78th, and the 1ſt battalion 8th regiment, on the ſouthern gate; and one, under Lieutenant Colonel Chalmers, conſiſting of five companies of the 78th, and the 1ſt battalion 10th regiment, on the north-weſt gate. Theſe laſt attacks could be of no ſervice, excepting to draw the enemy's attention from that from the north, unleſs they ſhould ſucceed in blowing open the gates, till they ſhould communicate with the detachments from Colonel Stevenſon's corps as they had no other means of entering the fort. All the troops advanced at about ten in the morning. The detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Chalmers arrived at the northweſt gate, at the moment when the enemy were endeavouring to eſcape through it, from the detachment of Colonel Stevenſon's corps, which had been ſent to communicate with Colonel Chalmers, and he entered without difficulty.

The wall of the inner fort, in which no breach had been made, was then to be carried. After ſome attempts upon the gate of communication between the inner and outer fort, a place was found at which it was poſſible to eſcalade the wall. Captain Campbell, with the light infantry of the 94th regiment, fixed the ladders againſt this place, eſcaladed the wall, opened the gate for the ſtorming party, and the fort was ſhortly in our poſſeſſion.

The

The enemy's garriſon was numerous. It conſiſted of Rajpoots, and of a great part of Beny Sing's regular infantry, which had eſcaped from the battle of Argaum, commanded by Beny Sing himſelf. They were all well armed with Company's new muſquets and bayonets. Vaſt numbers of them were killed, particularly at the different gates.

This ſervice has been performed, I hope, with ſmall loſs on our ſide. No Officer has been killed, and none wounded that I have heard of, excepting Lieutenant Colonel Kenny, of the 11th regiment, and Lieutenant Young, of the 2d, 7th.

In the performance of this ſervice, all the good qualities of Britiſh troops have been conſpicuous, to a degree which I have ſeldom witneſſed. In bringing on their ordnance and ſtores to the point of attack, the troops of Colonel Stevenſon's diviſion performed the moſt laborious work with a zeal for the ſervice, and patience and perſeverance, never ſurpaſſed; and, when oppoſed to the enemy, their conduct ſhewed the ſame gallant ſpirit that has carried the Britiſh troops through ſo many difficulties in the courſe of this war.

I am particularly indebted to Colonel Stevenſon, for the manner in which he conducted the ſervice entruſted to him, from the moment of his march from Elichpoor to that of the capture of Gawilghur; to Lieutenant Colonel Kenny, for the manner in which he led on the ſtorming party; to Captain Campbell and the light infantry of the 94th regiment, for the eſcalade of the inner fort; to Major Campbell and the 94th regiment, and to Lieutenant Colonel Halyburton and his brigade, which troops ſupported the attack.

Captain Burke, who commanded the artillery with the Subſidiary force, Captain Heitland of the Pioneers, and Captain Johnſon of the Bombay Engineers, are alſo entitled to my acknowledgments. The two latter were ſent from my diviſion to aſſiſt Colonel Stevenſon. Upon the occaſion of mentioning the name of Captain Johnſon, I cannot omit to inform your Excellency, that throughout this campaign, that Officer has performed the moſt important ſervice in the department of the Guides entruſted to his charge; and I have no doubt but that his ſurveys will be a valuable public acquiſition.

Although the moſt laborious, and the moſt brilliant part of this ſervice, did not fall to the lot of the troops of my diviſion, I have to apprize your Excellency, that they performed that part allotted to them in a manner perfectly ſatisfactory to me; and Lieutenant Colonel Wallace and Lieutenant Colonel Chalmers, and Captain Beauman, commanding the artillery, have received my thanks for the manner in which the two former led their diviſions to the attack, and the latter exerted himſelf to forward the ſervice of his department.

I ſhall hereafter have the honour of tranſmitting to your Excellency, Liſts of the Killed and Wounded, and Returns of the Ordnance and Property captured in the Fort.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
with the greateſt reſpect,
your Excellency's moſt obedient
and faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) *Arthur Welleſley.*

His Excellency the Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Camp at Elichpoor, December 18, 1803.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to encloſe a Return of the Killed and Wounded at the ſiege, and in the ſtorm of Gawilghur. Lieutenant Young died after I addreſſed your Excellency on the 15th.

I have likewiſe the honour to encloſe a Return of the Ordnance, &c. captured in Gawilghur. The quantity of property captured has not yet been aſcertained; but I imagine that there will not be much.

After I had addreſſed your Excellency on the 15th inſtant, I received from Colonel Stevenſon a detailed report of the proceedings of the diviſion under his command in the ſtorm of the fort, from which I obſerve, that Lieutenant Colonel Laing and Lieutenant Colonel Deſſe had opportunities of diſtinguiſhing themſelves, of which they availed themſelves. In the courſe of the campaign, I have more than once had occaſion to obſerve the zeal of theſe Officers for the ſervice, and their

exertions to forward it; they have received my thanks for their conduct on the 15th inſtant; and I beg leave to recommend them to your Excellency's notice.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,
your Excellency's moſt obedient
and faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) *Arthur Welleſley.*

His Excellency the Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

RETURN of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, of the Troops under the command of Major General the Honourable Arthur Welleſley, from the 6th to the 15th of December 1803, inclusive, during the ſiege and in the ſtorm of Gawilghur.

The Troops compoſing the Honourable Major General Welleſley's diviſion of the army.

H. M. 74th Regt. wounded, 1 corporal.—H. M. 78th Regt. wounded, 1 private.—The 1ſt Batt. 2d Regt. N. I. wounded, 4 Sepoys.—The 1ſt Batt. 3d Regt. N. I. —wounded, 2 Sepoys.—The 1ſt Batt. 8th Regt. N. I. wounded, 3 Sepoys.—The 1ſt Batt. 10th Regt. N. I. killed, 1 Havildar, 1 Sepoy miſſing.

The Troops compoſing the Subſidiary Force ſerving with his Highneſs the Soubahbar of the Deckan.

Artillery: killed, 1 matroſs; wounded, 1 corporal, 1 matroſs, and 2 gun laſcars.—H. M. 94th Regt. killed, 3 rank and file; wounded, 2 ſerjeants, and 51 rank and file.—The 2d Batt. 2d Regt. N. I. wounded, 2 Sepoys.—1ſt Batt. 6th Regt. N. I. killed, 1 Sepoy; wounded, 5 Sepoys.—2d Batt. 7th Regt. N. I. killed, 1 lieutenant, and 2 Sepoys; wounded, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Havildar, and 16 Sepoys.—The 2d Batt. 9th Regt. N. I. killed, 1 Sepoy; wounded, 2 Sepoys.—1 Batt. 11th Regt. N. I. killed, 2 Sepoys; wounded, 1 Lieut. Colonel, and 6 Sepoys; miſſing, 1 Sepoy.—2 Batt. 11th Regt. N. I. killed, 1 Sepoy; wounded, 1 Havildar, and 6 Sepoys.—Pioneers: wounded, 1 private; miſſing, 1 private.——N. B. Officers killed, Lieut. Young, of the 2d battalion 7th regiment Native Infantry—Wounded, Lieut. Col. Kenny, commanding the 1ſt battalion 11th regiment Native Infantry: and, Lieut. Parlby, of the 2d Batt. 7th Regiment Native Infantry.

ABSTRACT of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing.

	Europeans.			Natives.		
	Killed.	Wounded.	Miſſing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Miſſing.
The Hon. Major General Welleſley's Diviſion - -	0	2	0	1	9	1
The Troops compoſing the Subſidiary Force - - -	5	57	0	7	42	2
TOTAL	5	59	0	8	51	3

(Signed) *R. Barclay,*
Dep. Adjt Gen. in Myſore.

Camp at Deogaum,
16th December 1803.

RETURN

RETURN of Ordnance, &c. found in the Fort of Gawilghur.

Camp near Gawilghur, 16th December 1803.

NATURE OF ORDNANCE.	CALIBRE.														Mortars.		Howitzers.			GRAND TOTAL.
	18 Pounders.	14 Pounders.	12 Pounders.	9 Pounders	8 Pounders.	6 Pounders.	5 Pounders.	4 Pounders.	3 Pounders.	2½ Pounders.	2 Pounder.	1¼ Pounder.	1 Pounder.	½ Pounder.	TOTAL.	11 Inch.	TOTAL.	10 Inch.	8 Inch.	TOTAL.	
Ordnance Braſs Guns, ſerviceable - -	1	2	1	4	2	2	1	9	5	1	2	2	2	0	34	0					
Ditto - - ditto - - unſerviceable - -	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0					
Total Braſs Guns - - - - -	1	2	1	5	2	2	1	10	5	1	2	2	3	0	37	0					
Ordnance Iron Guns, ſerviceable - -	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0					
Mortars, Braſs, ſerviceable - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Howitzers, Braſs, ſerviceable - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	42
Malabar Guns, of various calibres, found in the place - - - - - - - - - -																					10
Total number Pieces of Ordnance found in the place -																					52

Upwards of two thouſand ſtand of Engliſh Arms; 150 Wall Pieces, carrying from ½ to 1 pound balls; and a variety of Country Arms, not yet collected.

(Signed) *W. Burke,*
Capt. Com. Art. Subſidiary Force.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) *R. Barclay,*
Dep. Adj. Gen. in Myſore.

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council,
J. Lumſden,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

Appendix B.

Copy of Inſtructions from the Governor General to Major General the Honourable Arthur Welleſley, dated 27th June 1803, reſpecting the terms of Peace to be granted to the confederate Marhatta Chieftains.

Sir,

THE conduct of Scindiah, and of the Rajah of Berar, requires a ſpecial notification to you of my views and intentions with regard to the operations of your army, and to ſuch political proceedings as may be connected with a ſtate of war between the Britiſh Government and thoſe Chiefs.

1. On the receipt of this diſpatch, you will deſire Colonel Collins to demand an explicit declaration of the views of Scindiah and of the Rajah of Berar, within ſuch a number of days as ſhall appear to you to be reaſonable, conſiſtently with a due attention to the period of the ſeaſon, and to the facility of moving your army, and of proſecuting hoſtilities with the advantages which you now poſſeſs.

2. If that explanation ſhould not be ſatisfactory, on ſuch grounds as in your diſcretion you may ſtate to Colonel Collins, you will deſire Colonel Collins to repair to your camp under a proper eſcort.

3. In this event, or in any other ſtate of circumſtances which may appear to you to require hoſtilities, conſiſtently with the general tenor of my Inſtructions *, you

* Vide Inſtructions to Colonel Collins, Reſident at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, under date the 5th May, and 3d June 1803, and Letters from the Governor General to Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar, on the ſubject of the Treaty of Baſſein, under date the 3d June,

you will employ the forces under your command in the moſt active operations againſt Scindiah, or the Rajah of Berar, or againſt both, according to your diſcretion.

4. It is probable, that the ſtate of the rivers will afford great advantages to your army, and will embarraſs the enemy in a conſiderable degree, if hoſtilities ſhould commence during the rainy monſoon. In this event, I direct you to uſe your utmoſt efforts to deſtroy the military power of either, or of both Chiefs, and eſpecially of Scindiah; and to avail yourſelf of every advantage, which circumſtances may offer, to the utmoſt extent of the ſtrength of your army. It is particularly deſirable, that you ſhould deſtroy Scindiah's artillery, and all arms of European conſtruction, and all military ſtores, which he may poſſeſs.

5. In the event of hoſtilities, you will therefore proceed to the utmoſt extremity which may appear to you to promiſe ſucceſs, without admitting pacific negotiation, until the power of the oppoſing Chief ſhall have been completely deſtroyed. In ſuch a caſe, the actual ſeizure of the perſon of Scindiah, or of Ragojee Bhoonſlah, would be highly deſirable, and the ſtate of the rivers may perhaps favour ſuch an advantage.

6. In any criſis, which may exiſt under the terror of your approach, or at any time after hoſtilities ſhall have actually commenced, I empower you to conclude peace with Scindiah, or with the Rajah of Berar, jointly or ſeparately, on ſuch terms as may appear to you moſt adviſable; I ſhall however ſtate to you the objects moſt deſirable in the event of any Treaty with either, or with both thoſe Chiefs, founded on their aggreſſion, and on our ſucceſs or power.

7. The entire reduction of Scindiah's power would certainly afford conſiderable ſecurity to our intereſts. In the event however of a peace with Scindiah, which will leave his power in exiſtence among the ſtates of India, the moſt deſirable arrangement would be;

Firſt. That Scindiah ſhould cede to the Company all his poſſeſſions, rights, and pretenſions, within the countries to the northward of a line drawn from the north frontier of Gohud, to the frontier of Jeynagur, together with all his poſſeſſions, &c. to the northward of Jeynagur.

This ceſſion would include Agra, Delhi, and the remainder of the Doab, of the Jumna, and Ganges. The Moghul's perſon would neceſſarily fall under our protection; this article muſt be a ſpecial ſtipulation of Treaty.

Our frontier towards the Ceded Provinces of Oude would then be formed by the ſmall ſtate of Gohud, and by the Rajpoot ſtates of Jeynagur and Jodepoor.

The Ranah of Gohud to become tributary to the Company; Gwalior to be occupied by the Company.

Defenſive alliances to be formed with Jeynagur and Jodepoor.

By this arrangement the Marhattas would be excluded from the north of Hindoſtan, and from communication with the Seiks.

Secondly. Scindiah to cede Baroach and all his maritime poſſeſſions.

Thirdly. Scindiah to cede all his poſſeſſions, Rights, &c. in Guzerat.

Fourthly. Scindiah to cede all his poſſeſſions, &c. ſouthward of the Nerbuddah.

Arrangements might be made for a partition of theſe ceſſions with the Peiſhwa and the Nizam.

In the event of hoſtilities with Scindiah and Holkar, and of the complete defeat of thoſe Chiefs, the moſt diſtinct arrangement would be, to take for the Company all the territories, rights, or pretenſions of Scindiah or Holkar to the northward and weſtward of the Nerbuddah, and to make that river the boundary of the northern frontier of the Peiſhwa, giving to the Peiſhwa all the territories, &c. of thoſe Chiefs to the ſouthward of the Nerbuddah, with the exception of all the ſea ports, which muſt be reſerved to the Company.

Bundelcund is properly ſubject to the Peiſhwa; it would be deſirable to obtain that province for the Company, with a view to ſecure the navigation of the Jumna, and to the further ſecurity of the province of Benares.

June, and 13th May 1803 reſpectively.—Vide alſo Inſtructions to the Reſident at Poonah, 7th and 30th May 1803, and Letter from the Governor General to the Peiſhwa, dated 9th June 1803, on the concluſion of the Treaty of Baſſein.—Vide alſo Printed Notes on Marhatta Affairs, pages 19 and 20. All theſe Documents have been tranſmitted by the Belle Packet, and various other conveyances, to the India Houſe; but it has been thought uſeful, with a view to facilitate reference, to annex to Appendix B. the Governor General's Letters to the Peiſhwa, the Rajah of Berar, and Dowlut Rao Scindiah: See Appendix B. No. 3, 4, and 5.

8. From

8. From the Rajah of Berar I ſhould wiſh to acquire the whole province of Cuttack, ſo as to unite the Northern Circars by a continued line of ſea coaſt with Bengal.

This ceſſion, including Balaſore, &c. to be made either abſolutely or upon payment of a moderate rent, or as a ſecurity for a ſubſidiary force to be introduced into the dominions of the Rajah of Berar. The diſtrict of Gurry Mundela has been an object to the Nizam; this object is to be purſued according to circumſtances, in the event of war with the Rajah of Berar. Without ſecuring one or other of thoſe advantages, you will not make peace with the Rajah of Berar, after he ſhall have compelled you to reſort to hoſtilities againſt him, unleſs, in your diſcretion, you ſhould deem peace with the Rajah of Berar adviſable on different terms.

9. You are at liberty generally to modify the terms of peace herein ſuggeſted, at your diſcretion, or to change them altogether, if it ſhould become adviſable to detach any Chief from the confederacy.

10. If Holkar ſhould join the confederacy, you will act towards him on the principles of the preceding Inſtructions: it is not deſirable to erect Holkar's accidental power into an eſtabliſhed ſtate of India; his reduction would certainly be the moſt adviſable policy, but the conduct and modification of our relations with Holkar muſt be left entirely to your diſcretion: *you will not however proſecute hoſtilities againſt Holkar, merely for the purpoſe of obtaining indemnity for the plunder of Aurungabad, or for any predatory incurſion; ſuch queſtion may be reſerved for amicable negotiation.*

11. In the event of hoſtilities, you will take proper meaſures for withdrawing * the European Officers from the ſervice of Scindiah, Holkar, and of every other Chief oppoſed to you.

12. You are at liberty to incur any expence requiſite for this purpoſe, and to employ ſuch emiſſaries as may appear moſt ſerviceable. You are alſo at liberty to enter into ſuch engagements as may appear advantageous with any of Scindiah's miniſters, chiefs, or ſervants, or with thoſe of the Rajah of Berar, or of Holkar, and to afford any uſeful encouragement to the party of the Bhyes, or to any others in the dominions of any of the confederate Chiefs.

13. In the event of hoſtilities, I propoſe to diſpatch proper emiſſaries to Gohud and to the Rajpoot Chiefs. You will alſo employ every endeavour to excite thoſe powers againſt Scindiah; I propoſe to engage to guarantee their independance, and to ſecure to them any other reaſonable advantages which they may require. The independance of the Rajpoot Chiefs would conſtitute a power, which would form the beſt ſecurity to our north-weſtern frontier in Hindoſtan, in the ſuppoſition of Scindiah's reduction.

14. You will apprize his Excellency General Lake, through the moſt expeditious channel (if any more expeditious communication ſhould offer than through Calcutta) of your plan of political and military operations under theſe Inſtructions.

15. Scindiah's retreat acroſs the Nerbuddah (after his inſolent and hoſtile declaration † to Colonel Collins of the 28th May) will not alone be a ſufficient proof of his pacific intentions. Unleſs therefore Scindiah ſhall have afforded full ſatisfaction and ſecurity in your judgment, you will purſue him acroſs the Nerbuddah, if you ſhould deem that movement adviſable for the purpoſe of reducing his means of miſchief.

16. The ſame principle applies to any movement of the Rajah of Berar, or of Holkar. The retreat of Ragojee Bhoonſlah, or of Holkar, to any place ſituated within their reſpective territories, or elſewhere, will not excluſively amount to a ſufficient degree of ſatisfaction and ſecurity, after the recent proofs which the confederacy has diſcloſed, of determined hoſtility, and arrogant ambition.

17. You will conſider what ſteps may be taken to excite Caſhee Rao Holkar ‡

* The Governor General was afterwards pleaſed to iſſue two Proclamations for this purpoſe, which are annexed to Appendix B, and which were attended with complete ſucceſs, in depriving the Confederates of a moſt efficient branch of their Military Reſources—See Proclamations Appendix B, No. 1 and 2.

† "Scindiah repeatedly declared, in public Durbar, that he could not afford the ſatisfaction "demanded until a meeting ſhould have taken place between him and the Rajah of Berar, "when the Britiſh Reſident ſhould be informed, "*Whether it would be Peace or War.*"—Vide Page 22 of the Notes on Marhatta Affairs.

‡ Caſhee Rao Holkar, the eldeſt legitimate ſon of the late Tuckojee Holkar.

againſt Jeſwunt Rao, and if, in proſecuting hoſtilities, you ſhould be able to obtain poſſeſſion of the perſon of Khundee Rao Holkar*, you will avail yourſelf of the advantage.

18. The preciſe time of action from Oude, and in Cuttack, cannot now be ſtated; but I will ſeize Agra, Delhi, take the perſon of the Moghul under the Britiſh protection, and occupy the Doab, together with Cuttack, at the earlieſt practicable moment after I ſhall have learnt that you deem hoſtilities inevitable, or as ſoon as ſuch meaſures of precaution may appear to me to be requiſite.

19. In the movements of your army, and in all your proceedings under theſe Inſtructions, you will advert to the precarious ſtate of the Nizam's health, and to the neceſſity of preſerving our intereſts at Hydrabad, in the event of his Highneſs's deceaſe. The Reſident at Hydrabad will apprize you of the orders † which he has received from me, reſpecting the ſucceſſion to the Muſnud of the Deckan.

20. Although a diviſion of the French troops is already arrived at Pondicherry, and the remainder may be ſoon expected, I deſire that you will not be induced by that event to precipitate an accommodation with any of the Marhatta Powers. The effectual ſecurity of our intereſts in the Marhatta empire is the ſtrongeſt barrier which can be oppoſed to the progreſs of the French intereſts in India. The early reduction of Scindia (if that Chief ſhould compel us to reſort to hoſtilities) is certain, and would prove a fatal blow to the views of France. An imperfect arrangement with the Marhatta power, or a delay of active meaſures, might open to France the means of engaging with advantage in the affairs of the Marhatta empire.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Appendix B. No. 1. and 2.

Two Proclamations, publiſhed at Fort William, by the Governor General, on the 29th Auguſt, and 16th September 1803.

PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council.

WHEREAS the Governor General in Council has deemed it to be neceſſary to provide effectual ſecurity for the defence of the Britiſh Poſſeſſions againſt the deſigns of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and of the Rajah of Berar:

His Excellency in Council hereby requires all Britiſh ſubjects holding employment in the militay ſervice of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, or of the Rajah of Berar, or of any Marhatta Chief or other Power or State, confederated with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, or with the Rajah of Berar, forthwith to relinquiſh the ſervice of ſuch Chief, Power, or State, reſpectively, and to repair to ſuch places as ſhall have been appointed by the Officers commanding the Britiſh forces in Hindoſtan and the Deckan, for the purpoſe of receiving all ſuch Britiſh ſubjects as ſhall retire from the ſervice of the ſaid Chiefs, Powers, or States, in obedience to ſuch Proclamations or

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* Khundee Rao Holkar, the poſthumous ſon of Mulhar Rao Holkar, ſecond ſon to Tuckojee Holkar.—Vide Appendix A, Page 9, 10, and 11, to the Notes on Marhatta Affairs, for an account of this family.

† The Reſident at Hyderabad (in Inſtructions from the Governor General, under date the 18th January 1803) was directed to countenance and ſupport the ſucceſſion of Secunder Jah, (the eldeſt ſon of the Nizam) to the Muſnud of Hydrabad on the death of his father, without exacting any new or additional conceſſions whatever. Notwithſtanding the Britiſh Government had at this period of time various points unadjuſted with the Court of Hydrabad, and the probability of a conteſted ſucceſſion, the Governor General was of opinion, that it would be more expedient to manifeſt the greateſt ſpirit of liberality in all tranſactions with the State of Hydrabad, and *unconditionally* to ſupport the ſucceſſion of Secunder Jah to the Muſnud of his father, with the whole power of the Britiſh Government.

Orders

Orders as may have been iſſued by the ſaid Commanding Officers, in conformity to the Inſtructions of the Governor General in Council, or in obedience to this Proclamation. And the Governor General in Council is hereby further pleaſed to declare, that all Britiſh ſubjects who have retired, or who may retire from the ſervice of the ſaid Chiefs, Powers, or States, in obedience to any Proclamation iſſued by the ſaid Commanding Officers, or in obedience to this Proclamation, and who ſhall have been, or ſhall be admitted by the ſaid Commanding Officers to the protection of the Britiſh Government, ſhall receive from the Honourable Company a proviſion equal to the amount of the fixed pay and allowances which ſuch Britiſh ſubjects have received in the ſervice of the ſaid Chiefs, Powers, or States reſpectively: the ſaid proviſion to continue during the continuance of hoſtilities between any of the ſaid Chiefs, Powers, or States, and the Britiſh Government, and ſo long as ſuch Britiſh ſubjects ſhall be employed in the ſervice of the Honourable Company; and all ſuch Britiſh ſubjects after having quitted the ſervice of the Honourable Company, ſhall receive a reaſonable remuneration, and every indulgence which their reſpective ſituations may appear to require, and which may be conſiſtent with the principles and regulations of the Britiſh Government. And the Governor General in Council further declares, that all Britiſh ſubjects who ſhall remain in the ſervice of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, or of the Rajah of Berar, or of any Marhatta Chief, or other power or ſtate confederated with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, or with the Rajah of Berar, and all Britiſh ſubjects who ſhall bear arms againſt the Britiſh Government, ſhall be conſidered to have forfeited all right and claim to the protection of the Britiſh Government, and ſhall be treated accordingly.

The ſubjects of France, or of any other foreign European or American State, holding employments in the military ſervice of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, or of the Rajah of Berar, or of any Marhatta Chief, or of any Power or State confederated with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, or with the Rajah of Berar, who may be diſpoſed to relinquiſh the ſervice of the ſaid Chiefs, Powers, or States, and to repair to ſuch places as ſhall have been appointed by the Officers commanding the Britiſh forces in Hindoſtan and the Deckan, for the purpoſe of receiving ſuch Britiſh ſubjects as ſhall retire from the ſervice of the ſaid Chiefs, Powers, or States, ſhall be admitted to the benefits extended by this Proclamation to all Britiſh ſubjects.

By command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council,
J. Lumſden,
Fort William, Auguſt 29, 1803. Chief Sec. to the Gov^t.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council.

WHEREAS open war exiſts between the Britiſh Government and its Allies on the one part, and Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar, and their reſpective Allies, on the other: The Governor General in Council hereby declares, that all Britiſh ſubjects holding commiſſions or bearing arms under Dowlut Rao Scindiah, or the Rajah of Berar, or their reſpective Allies, during the exiſtence of the war between the ſaid Powers and the Britiſh Government, or in any manner partaking in the Councils of the ſaid powers, or aiding or adhering to them during the ſaid war, do thereby incur the guilt of high treaſon.

And his Excellency in Council hereby further declares, That all Britiſh ſubjects in the ſervice of the ſaid Powers, who ſhall not on or before the firſt day of November next enſuing, claim the benefit of a Proclamation iſſued by his Excellency in Council on the twenty-ninth day of Auguſt laſt, will be excluded from the benefit of that Proclamation, and will be deemed by his Excellency in Council to have remained wilfully in the ſervice of the ſaid Powers, and be ſubjected accordingly to ſtrict proſecution for their reſpective offences.

By command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council,
J. Lumſden.
Fort William, September 16, 1803. Chief Sec. to the Gov^t.

Part II. of *Appendix to* NOTES *relative to late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire*; 1803-4.

APPENDIX B. No. 3.

Copy of a LETTER from the Governor General to his Highneſs the Peiſhwa, on the concluſion of the Treaty of Baſſein.—Written on the 9th June 1803.

I HAVE received, with ſentiments of the moſt cordial ſatisfaction, the happy intelligence of your Highneſs's return to Poonah, and of your reſtoration to your dominions and Government, to the free exerciſe of your independent authority, and to the ſecure enjoyment of your dignity and honour: on this proſperous reſult of your auſpicious alliance with the Britiſh Government, I offer to your Highneſs my ſincere congratulations. The happy event of your Highneſs's reſtoration was proclaimed at this capital by every diſtinction of military honour and of public rejoicing, on the ſame day on which the intelligence of your return to the city of Poonah reached me; and I have ordered ſimilar demonſtrations of joy to be manifeſted at all the principal ſtations throughout the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India.

Your Highneſs has been reſtored to the Muſnud of Poonah under every circumſtance which could tend to provide for the efficient exerciſe of your authority, to ſecure your dignity and independence, and to preclude the return of evils, ſimilar to thoſe from which your Highneſs has been happily relieved by the good faith, energy, valour, and power of the Britiſh Councils, and of the Britiſh Army.

The ſituation in which your Highneſs has been placed, ſince your departure from Poonah, has afforded ſufficient experience of the conduct of your Ally, to enable you to form a correct judgment of the character and views of the Britiſh Government, and of the real advantages which muſt be derived from the Treaty of Baſſein; your Highneſs is therefore prepared to receive with the confidence of eſtabliſhed friendſhip, a full explanation of the nature and extent of my views and expectations, in concluding the late arrangements with your Highneſs, and of the principles which will uniformly regulate the conduct of the Britiſh Government towards your Highneſs, and towards every branch of the Marhatta State. My endeavours have been anxiouſly employed for ſome years paſt to eſtabliſh between your Highneſs and the Britiſh Government ſuch a connection as might ſecure the ſtability and efficiency of your Highneſs's authority, without injury to the rights of your Highneſs, or to thoſe of the confederate Chieftains of the Marhatta empire. My efforts for that purpoſe were renewed at thoſe ſeaſons of difficulty and danger when your independence was controlled, and when the exiſtence of your Government was expoſed to hazard by the violence, rapacity, and ambition of your feudatory Chieftains. Had your Highneſs then aſſented to the moderate and ſalutary propoſitions which I offered to your acceptance, you could not have been expoſed to the diſaſtrous event by which your Highneſs was expelled from Poonah, by which your authority was ſubverted, your perſon endangered, and your country's capital abandoned to devaſtation and plunder; your Highneſs is now convinced that the powerful alliance, which, if ſeaſonably formed, would have averted that calamity, afforded the only means of repairing its injurious conſequences, by reſtoring your Highneſs to the free exerciſe of your authority in the ſtate, and to the full enjoyment of your rights, dignity, and independence.

Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah could not eaſily have ſubdued Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, whoſe troops had recently defeated the united armies of your Highneſs and of Scindiah; and your Highneſs's experience of the controul exerciſed over your authority by Dowlut Rao Scindiah, muſt have convinced you, that even the ſucceſs of Scindiah's arms againſt the rebel, and your Highneſs's return to the Muſnud of Poonah, under the protection of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, would have been followed by an humiliating ſubjection of your dignity and power to the controul of one of your Highneſs's feudatories and ſervants.

In the moſt deſperate criſis of your Highneſs's affairs, I renewed my former propoſition to your Highneſs with the ſame limited views and equitable intention to which it was originally directed. Without awaiting your Highneſs's aſſent to the articles of the propoſed alliance, I immediately adopted the moſt active meaſures for the protection of your Highneſs's perſon, and for the reſtoration of your authority; and your Highneſs has remarked with ſatisfaction the rapid and judi-

cious

cious movement of the Britiſh army under Major General Welleſley, and the extraordinary effort by which that gallant and ſkilful Officer ſaved your capital from deſtruction. The conduct of the Britiſh Government on this occaſion manifeſts the ſincerity of my regard for your Highneſs's welfare, as well as the juſtice and moderation of my views: reflecting on theſe circumſtances, your Highneſs will rely on the ſtability of the alliance which you have wiſely formed, and on the good faith, equity, and magnanimity of the powerful Government which I repreſent.

My object is to eſtabliſh a permanent foundation of general tranquillity in India, by ſecuring to every State the free enjoyment of its juſt rights and independence, and by fruſtrating every project calculated to diſturb the poſſeſſions, or to violate the rights of the eſtabliſhed Powers of Hindoſtan, or of the Deckan.

My propoſitions to your Highneſs were founded on the application of this general principle to the circumſtances of your Highneſs's ſituation and government; and the ſtipulations of the Treaty of Baſſein have been framed excluſively with a view to maintain the general tranquillity of India, by preventing the deſtruction of your power, and by ſecuring your juſt rights from violence and uſurpation.

Under the Treaty of Baſſein, your Highneſs is reſtored to the exerciſe of your legitimate power, on the foundation of the ſupport of the Britiſh Government. The Company is pledged to protect your Highneſs's dominions from any encroachment, either on the part of your feudatory Chieftains, or of any foreign Power; at the ſame time, the moſt effectual ſecurity is provided for the preſervation of the reſpective intereſts and poſſeſſions of all the Marhatta Chieftains, within the limits of their ſeparate dominions and authorities. The late Treaty being excluſively of a defenſive nature, impoſes no reſtraint upon any ſtate or power which ſhall reſpect the rights and poſſeſſions of the Britiſh Government and its Allies; nor can any right or power to interfere in the internal concerns of any of the Marhatta Chiefs be derived from the ſtipulations of that Treaty, beyond the limits of your Highneſs's legitimate authority, to maintain which is equally the duty of your ſubjects, feudatories, and allies.

The preſence of the ſubſidiary force at Poonah will enable your Highneſs to enforce a due ſubmiſſion to your authority within your immediate dominions; and your Highneſs is entitled to command the exertion of the whole Britiſh Power, in the event of any emergency which may require the aid of the Company, for the protection and defence of your government and poſſeſſions.

It is neither conſiſtent with the principle, nor neceſſary to the objects of the Treaty, that the Britiſh Government ſhould exerciſe any interference in the internal affairs of your Highneſs's immediate Government, of a nature injurious to your dignity and independence. The amicable right of mediation, which the Britiſh Government derives from the Treaty of Baſſein, is manifeſtly neceſſary to the effectual operation of that general guarantee which conſtitutes a fundamental principle of the alliance, and which is equally eſſential to the preſervation of your Highneſs's legitimate authority, and to the ſecurity of the juſt rights and intereſts of other States. It is not the intention of the Britiſh Government to claim the exerciſe of the right of mediation, excepting in caſes expreſsly warranted by the Treaty of Baſſein, or in thoſe caſes in which the Britiſh mediation has been rendered neceſſary by the meaſures adopted for the reſtoration of your Highneſs to the Muſnud of Poonah: your Highneſs has juſtly appreciated the zeal, ability, and ſucceſs of the Honourable Major General Welleſley, in obtaining the co-operation of ſeveral of your Highneſs's Southern Jāgheerdars for the ſupport of your Highneſs's cauſe, and in ſecuring their future attachment to your Highneſs's government. I received with great ſatisfaction from Lieut. Colonel Cloſe, the information of your Highneſs's declared reſolution to diſtinguiſh by your favour thoſe among your Jagheerdars, who, on the faith of Major General Welleſley's aſſurances, have manifeſted their attachment to your Highneſs's cauſe; and I am happy to learn that your Highneſs had adopted meaſures for conciliating the general body of your ſubordinate Chiefs and Jagheerdars. Your Highneſs muſt be ſenſible that the complete conſolidation of your authority muſt depend, in a conſiderable degree, upon the ſucceſs of the meaſures which you may adopt for the purpoſe of ſecuring the attachment and duty of your ſubordinate Chiefs and Jagheerdars: on this conſideration I found a confident expectation, that your Highneſs will readily admit the advice and mediation of the Britiſh Government in fulfilling the equitable claims, and in eſtabliſhing the juſt rights and privileges, of that claſs of your ſubjects.

The ſtipulation of the Treaty, which requires that your Highneſs ſhould neither commence nor purſue any negotiations with any other State whatever, without previous communication with the Britiſh Government, is obviouſly eſſential to the conſolidation of the friendſhip of the two States, and is a neceſſary conſequence of the identity of intereſts eſtabliſhed between your Highneſs and the Britiſh Government by the late alliance.

I have now ſtated to your Highneſs the utmoſt limit of my views and intention in concluding the Treaty of Baſſein: and I truſt that your Highneſs will be ſatisfied, that the alliance is calculated to ſecure your Highneſs's juſt authority, dignity, and independence, to preſerve your dominions from internal anarchy, and external danger, and to promote the happineſs and tranquillity of your ſubjects, and the general proſperity of your government.

Your Highneſs cannot fail to have remarked the advantages enjoyed by his Highneſs the Nizam ſince the concluſion of engagements with the Britiſh Government, ſimilar to thoſe which have now been contracted with your Highneſs; while the independent authority of the Nizam over his ſubjects, and the internal order of his dominions and government have been conſiderably improved, the power and importance of the Court of Hydrabad, among the States of India, have been greatly augmented by the Nizam's connection with the Britiſh Government.

The vigilance and exertions of the Britiſh power, under the obligations of the Treaty of Hydrabad, have been on various occaſions ſucceſsfully employed in ſuppreſſing the evils of internal commotion, and in protecting the Nizam's dominions from the encroachments and ambitious projects of external enemies. Under the protection of the Britiſh power, the government of his Highneſs the Nizam has enjoyed uninterrupted ſecurity amidſt the deſtructions and diſorders which have diſturbed the ſurrounding States of the Deckan, and which (if the Britiſh protection had been withdrawn) muſt have agitated the Nizam's dominions; your Highneſs will not fail to contraſt the comparative order and regularity of the Nizam's government (under the protecting influence of the Britiſh power) with the confuſions which have diſtracted the State of Poonah, and which muſt have endangered its exiſtence, if your Highneſs had not ſolicited, and obtained, the powerful and ſeaſonable protection of the Britiſh Government.

Your Highneſs will alſo contraſt the condition of your authority and government (under the oppreſſive controul and unwarrantable uſurpation of your own Chiefs or ſervants) with the freedom and independence of his Highneſs the Nizam's authority, under the operation of his defenſive engagements with the Honourable Company.

Faithful to the fundamental principles of the Treaties ſubſiſting with the Nizam, the Britiſh Government has invariably limited the exertion of its power to the protection of his Highneſs's perſon and government, and has manifeſted an uniform diſpoſition to maintain inviolate the dignity and power of the Nizam, and to abſtain from any infringement of his Highneſs's juſt authority within his own dominions.

Your Highneſs will therefore be ſatisfied, by an attentive obſervation of the conduct of the Britiſh Government towards your Highneſs, towards the Nizam, and towards all our Allies, that, in concluding the late alliance with your Highneſs, my views and intentions have been juſt, amicable, and moderate; that your real and legitimate power is effectually ſecured by this alliance; and that under the operation of your engagements with the Britiſh Government, you may confidently expect to enjoy that tranquillity and ſecurity, accompanied by reſpect and honour, which you have never experienced under the oppreſſive influence of your own ſubjects, ſervants, or feudatory Chieftains, and which you could never have obtained by the aid of any other State or Power.

My anxious exertions will be employed to maintain the alliance between the two States, in the ſpirit of its original formation, and to cultivate your Highneſs's confidence and friendſhip by every demonſtration of zeal for your proſperity and happineſs, and of reſpect for your dignity, authority, and honour.

May theſe ſentiments ever continue reciprocal, and may the bonds of amity between your Highneſs and the Britiſh Government be perpetuated by the mutual experience of an united intereſt, and by the confirmed ſenſe of a common benefit to the Allies, and to every State intereſted in the preſervation of general tranquillity, or in the maintenance of a juſt ſyſtem of harmony and order between the reſpective Powers of India.

For

For further particulars I refer your Highneſs to the verbal communication of the Reſident, Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

(A true Copy)
N. B. Edmonſtone,
Perſian Secretary to Government.

Appendix B. No. 4.

Copy of a LETTER from the Governor General to Rajah Ragoojee Bhoonſlah, on the concluſion of the Treaty of Baſſein :—Written on the 13th May, 1803.

THE intimate friendſhip and alliance which have long ſubſiſted between the Britiſh Government and the State of Berar, induce me to communicate to you, without reſerve, the engagements recently concluded between the Honourable Company and his Highneſs the Peiſhwa, to explain to you the principles on which thoſe engagements are founded, and to demonſtrate to you that the Treaty of Baſſein is formed with a ſincere regard for the integrity of the Marhatta Empire and for the ſecurity of the ſeparate rights and privileges of the conſtituent branches of that reſpectable Power.

When his Highneſs the Peiſhwa was compelled by the violence and uſurpation of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, to abandon the ſeat of government at Poonah, and to retire into the Kokun, his Highneſs earneſtly ſolicited the aid of the Britiſh power, for the protection of his perſon againſt the outrages of his rebellious ſubjects, and for the reſtoration of his juſt authority in the Marhatta State. At the ſame time, Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, alarmed at the ſucceſsful progreſs of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's rebellion, ſolicited the co-operation of the Britiſh arms, for the accompliſhment of the ſame important object. His Highneſs the Peiſhwa, and Dowlut Rao Scindiah, were ſenſible that the active interpoſition of the Britiſh power in that arduous criſis of affairs, afforded the only means of preſerving the fabric of the Marhatta Empire from diſorder and confuſion.

The Britiſh Government entertained a ſincere diſpoſition to fulfil the obligations of friendſhip towards his Highneſs the Peiſhwa in the hour of adverſity, and an anxious ſolicitude to preſerve the Marhatta Empire from a condition of anarchy, which muſt have proved highly dangerous to all the contiguous States of India; I therefore readily conſented to the united wiſhes of the Peiſhwa and Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and his Highneſs the Peiſhwa accordingly proceeded, under the protection of the Britiſh power, to Baſſein. His Highneſs ſubſequently concluded engagements with the Britiſh Government, on principles calculated to ſecure the ſtability of his juſt authority in the Marhatta Empire, the rights and privileges of the ſeveral ſubordinate Chieftains of that empire, and the future tranquillity and proſperity of the ſtate.

For the accompliſhment of this arrangement, a conſiderable detachment of Britiſh troops, which had been ſtationed on the frontier of Myſore with a view to the protection and defence of the Britiſh dominions, was directed to march from the frontier of Myſore to Poonah, and the Britiſh ſubſidiary force ſerving with his Highneſs the Nizam, joined by a conſiderable body of the Nizam's forces, was aſſembled on the frontier of the Nizam's dominions, for the ſame purpoſe. At the ſame time amicable remonſtrances were addreſſed to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar; and aſſurances were conveyed to him by the Britiſh Reſident at Poonah, of the ſincere diſpoſition of the Britiſh Government to mediate between him and the Peiſhwa, and Dowlut Rao Scindiah, on juſt and reaſonable terms, with the conſent and knowledge of all parties.

The object of theſe proceedings was to reſtore order and tranquillity, and to conciliate the concurrence of the contending Chiefs in ſuch a ſyſtem of mutual juſtice, reaſon, and moderation, as might ſecure the continuance of Peace.

Theſe meaſures have induced Jeſwunt Rao Holkar to withdraw his troops from the city of Poonah, and have removed every obſtacle to the return of his Highneſs the Peiſhwa to his capital, in the full exercite of his authority. The attention of the Britiſh Government will now be directed to the efficient accompliſhment of the arrangements concluded by the Treaty of Baſſein. For your information, with regard to the engagements contracted by his Highneſs the Peiſhwa, I tranſmit to you encloſed, a copy of the Treaty of Baſſein, containing every article and ſtipulation

of

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of that engagement. This explicit communication will afford you an additional proof of my friendſhip and reſpect. You will be enabled by the copy of the treaty, and by this letter, to aſcertain the full extent of all my views and intentions with regard to the Marhatta power.

An examination of the encloſed copy of the Treaty will demonſtrate the juſtice, moderation, and honourable policy of that engagement; and a review of the late tranſactions in the Marhatta empire will be ſufficient to convince you, that the interpoſition of the aid of the Britiſh Government, for the reſtoration of his Highneſs the Peiſhwa to the Muſnud of Poonah, far from having a tendency to ſubvert the order of the Marhatta State, afforded the only means of averting confuſion, and of providing for the future ſecurity and tranquillity of every branch of the Marhatta power.

Experience has already manifeſted the inability of Dowlut Rao Scindiah to reſiſt the attacks of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar; and the views of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar have been demonſtrated by his attempt to deſtroy the Peiſhwa's government, and to aſſume the entire authority of the Marhatta empire.

Great danger muſt have menaced the ſeveral ſtates under ſuch circumſtances. From the hazard of this calamity, the Marhatta empire has been preſerved by the ſeaſonable interpoſition of the Britiſh Government, which has provided for the reſtoration and ſtability of the Peiſhwa's juſt authority, and has afforded additional ſecurity for the legitimate and ſeparate rights of the feudatory Chieftains of the empire. Under the Treaty of Baſſein (particularly by the 9th article) thoſe Chieftains are effectually protected againſt any moleſtation, either on the part of his Highneſs the Peiſhwa, or of the Britiſh Government, unleſs any Chief ſhould place himſelf in the condition of a public enemy to the ſtate; at the ſame time an option is afforded to all the principal Chieftains of participating in the benefits of the defenſive alliance. The conſtitution of the Marhatta State, and the authority of various precedents, have eſtabliſhed the independent right of his Highneſs the Peiſhwa to contract with Foreign Powers all ſuch engagements as ſhall not affect the ſeparate rights and intereſts of his feudatory Chieftains; that right is inherent in the ſupreme executive authority of the Marhatta State.

Under theſe circumſtances, therefore, I deem it neceſſary to ſignify to you my intention of eſtabliſhing the proviſions of the Treaty now concluded with his Highneſs the Peiſhwa. Any attempt on the part of any State or Power to obſtruct the operation of that Treaty muſt be deemed an act of hoſtility againſt the combined intereſts of the Peiſhwa and the Britiſh Government.

My objects are to ſecure the Britiſh dominions, and thoſe of our Ally the Nizam, from the dangers of contiguous anarchy and confuſion; to fulfil the duties of friendſhip towards our Ally the Peiſhwa; and to provide at the ſame time for the ſafety of the ſeveral branches of the Marhatta Empire, without diſturbing the conſtitutional form of the State, and without affecting the legitimate independence of its feudatory Chieftains. This courſe of policy muſt tend to ſtrengthen the bonds of amity and alliance with the State of Berar, as well as with every other branch of the Marhatta power.

If a juſt regard to the real intereſts, and proſperity of your Government ſhould diſpoſe you to conclude defenſive engagements with the Honourable Company, ſimilar to thoſe which have been contracted by his Highneſs the Peiſhwa, I ſhall be ready to enter into a negociation with you for that purpoſe. The ties of friendſhip, however, will not be relaxed by any declaration of your diſpoſition to remain unconnected with the Powers now allied by the Treaties of Hydrabad and Baſſein; whatever may be your determination with regard to this part of my preſent propoſal, I ſhall continue to maintain, with cordial ſolicitude, the relations of amity and peace which have ſubſiſted between the Britiſh Government and the State of Berar. It has been reported to me, that you have viewed the conduct of the Britiſh Government, in the reſtoration of the Peiſhwa, with jealouſy and ſuſpicion, and that you are aſſiduouſly employed in endeavouring to form a confederacy for the purpoſe of fruſtrating the beneficial operation of the Treaty of Baſſein.

The acknowledged prudence and diſcretion of your character, your wiſdom and experience, your approved friendſhip, combined with the conſcious ſenſe of my juſt regard for your rights and independence, preclude any ſuſpicion in my mind of your intentions and conduct. I therefore conclude that you will continue to regard the Britiſh Power with that confidence and eſteem which our uniform conduct towards you juſtly demands.

To

To this candid declaration of my ſentiments, it may, however, be proper to add a diſtinct view of my future intentions. Any military preparations on your part; any combination of your power with that of any other State, directed to the ſubverſion of the arrangement lately concluded with the Peiſhwa, will be followed by correſponding meaſures of precaution and ſecurity on the part of the Britiſh Government.

Unavoidable circumſtances have hitherto prevented the departure of Mr. Webbe, whom I have ſelected to be the repreſentative of this Government at your Court. Mr. Webbe, however, will proceed to Nagpoor, and on his arrival will be prepared to enter upon the diſcuſſion of all queſtions depending between you and the Britiſh Government.

In the mean while, I truſt that you will return a ſpeedy and amicable reply to this friendly letter.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

(A true Copy)

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Perſian Secretary to Gov^t.

Appendix B. No. 5.

Copy of a LETTER from the Governor General to Dowlut Rao Scindiah, on the concluſion of the Treaty of Baſſein:—Written on the 3d of June, 1803.

I HAVE received the ſatisfactory intelligence of his Highneſs the Peiſhwa's actual reſtoration to the Muſnud of Poonah, under the protection of the Britiſh Power, and in conformity to the Treaty of defenſive Alliance, concluded at Baſſein between his Highneſs and the Britiſh Government.

You have long ſince been apprized of the general nature of the engagements concluded with his Highneſs the Peiſhwa, and I received with great ſatisfaction from Colonel Collins, the information of your entire concurrence in the expediency and wiſdom of the meaſures undertaken by the Britiſh Government for his Highneſs's reſtoration, accompanied by a declared intention on your part, to abſtain from any meaſures calculated to obſtruct the completion of the arrangements eſtabliſhed under the Treaty of Baſſein.

This reſolution manifeſted your wiſdom, as well as your good faith, and your declaration to Colonel Collins was conformable to the principles of prudence and policy which dictated your direct application contained in your letter (received 13th December 1802) for the co-operation of the Britiſh power for the purpoſe of reſtoring his Highneſs the Peiſhwa to the Muſnud.

With this experience of your public declarations, and in poſſeſſion of your authentic letters, under your ſignature and ſeal, I am diſpoſed to diſcredit the reports which have reached me, of the formation of a confederacy between you, the Rajah of Berar, and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, directed to the ſubverſion of the arrangements concluded at Baſſein; nor can I credit the rumour of your ſuppoſed intention to meet the Rajah of Berar on the frontier of his Highneſs the Nizam's dominions, in order to concert with that Chieftain the meaſures to be adopted for the purpoſe of defeating the Treaty lately concluded between the Britiſh Government and his Highneſs the Peiſhwa. The credit of theſe reports is, however, in ſome degree, ſuſtained by the information which I have received of your having actually marched in the direction of the Nizam's frontier, and of the Rajah of Berar having entered his tents with a deſign of meeting you.

Compelled reluctantly to direct my attention to reports, of which I ſtill hope that you will enable me to detect the falſehood, the obligations of friendſhip, as well as the laws of prudence and precaution require, that I ſhould declare to you, without reſerve, my ſentiments and reſolutions in the event of your actually entertaining the deſign of interfering between the Britiſh Government and any of its allies (eſpecially the Nizam or the Peiſhwa) or of violating the rights or poſſeſſions of the Company, or of any ſtate connected with it by alliance or friendſhip. The interpoſition of the Britiſh power for the reſtoration of his Highneſs the Peiſhwa to the Muſnud, and the arrangements concluded between his Highneſs and the Britiſh Government, in no degree diſturb your juſt rights and authority, or the general intereſts and proſperity of the Marhatta Empire. Before this diſpatch can

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reach you, you will have been apprized of the full extent of the engagements concluded between his Highneſs the Peiſhwa and the Britiſh Government, by the Treaty of Baſſein. An examination of the articles of the Treaty will demonſtrate the juſtice, moderation, and honourable policy of thoſe engagements; and a review of the late tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire will be ſufficient to convince you, that the interpoſition of the aid of the Britiſh Government for the reſtoration of his Highneſs the Peiſhwa to the Muſnud of Poonah, far from having a tendency to ſubvert the order of the Marhatta ſtate, afforded the only means of averting confuſion, and of providing for the future ſecurity and tranquillity of every branch of the Marhatta power.

The ſucceſs of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar had completely eſtabliſhed the aſcendancy of his power in the Marhatta State, and his views have been demonſtrated by his attempt to deſtroy the Peiſhwa's government, and to aſſume the entire authority of the Marhatta Empire; you muſt acknowledge the danger to which your intereſts, and thoſe of the other Marhatta Chieftains, were expoſed, by the extraordinary ſucceſs of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar. In the moment of his victory, your prudence and wiſdom foreſaw the approaching ruin of your own power, and, in the perſuaſion that the progreſs of his ſucceſs muſt deſtroy your dominions, you ſolicited, and obtained, the powerful and ſeaſonable aid of the Britiſh Government. The Marhatta Empire and your power have been preſerved by the timely interpoſition of the Britiſh Government, at a moment when the diſtance of your army from the ſcene of action precluded the poſſiblity of any effectual aid from you.

The arrangements connected with the interpoſition of the Britiſh Government have effected the reſtoration, and provided for the future ſtability of the Peiſhwa's juſt authority, and have afforded additional ſecurity for the legitimate and ſeparate rights of the feudatory Chieftains of the Empire.

Under the Treaty of Baſſein, thoſe Chieftains are effectually protected againſt any moleſtation, either on the part of his Highneſs the Peiſhwa or the Britiſh Government, unleſs any Chief ſhould place himſelf in the condition of a public enemy to the ſtate; at the ſame time, an option is afforded to all the principal Chieftains of participating in the defenſive alliance.

The conſtitution of the Marhatta State, and the authority of various precedents, have eſtabliſhed the independent right of his Highneſs the Peiſhwa to contract with foreign Powers all ſuch engagements as ſhall not affect the ſeparate rights and intereſts of his feudatory Chieftains: that right is inherent in the ſupreme executive authority of the Marhatta State.

The objects of the Treaty of Baſſein are to ſecure the Britiſh dominions, and thoſe of our ally the Nizam, from the dangers of contiguous anarchy and confuſion; to fulfil the duties of friendſhip towards our ally the Peiſhwa; and to provide, at the ſame time, for the ſafety of the ſeveral branches of the Marhatta empire, without diſturbing the conſtitutional form of the ſtate, and without affecting the legitimate independence of its feudatory Chieftains; this courſe of policy is calculated to ſtrengthen the bonds of amity and alliance with your government, as well as with every other branch of the Marhatta power.

Under theſe circumſtances, therefore, I deem it neceſſary to ſignify to you my determined reſolution to accompliſh the proviſions of the Treaty now concluded with his Highneſs the Peiſhwa; any attempt on the part of any State or Power to obſtruct the operation of that Treaty; and any combination among the Marhatta Chieftains directed to that purpoſe, muſt be deemed an act of hoſtile aggreſſion againſt the Peiſhwa, and the Britiſh Government.

I have been informed by Colonel Collins that it is your intention to proceed with your army to Poonah. The original object of your march towards that capital having been completely accompliſhed by the exertions of the Britiſh power, the proſecution of your march to Poonah is obviouſly unneceſſary for any purpoſe connected either with your own ſecurity, or with the intereſts of his Highneſs the Peiſhwa; I ſhall therefore be juſtified in conſidering that meaſure to be an unequivocal indication of your reſolution to attempt the ſubverſion of the late arrangement concluded between his Highneſs and the Britiſh Government; and in that event, the Britiſh Goverament will be compelled to adopt meaſures calculated to counteract ſuch unwarrantable deſigns.

For the ſame reaſon, your continuance to the ſouthward of the Nerbuddah, at the head of a powerful body of your forces, is equally unneceſſary, and is calculated to excite apprehenſions with regard to the nature of your deſigns. I confidently expect,

pect, therefore, to receive early intelligence of your having commenced your return to the northward of that river: the Britiſh Government is diſpoſed to arbitrate on principles of equity and juſtice, any demands which you may have on his Highneſs the Peiſhwa. The ſettlement of ſuch demands, therefore, cannot be conſidered to be a juſtifiable plea for your proceeding to Poonah. The Britiſh Government is alſo willing to arbitrate any differences which may ſubſiſt between you and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, with whom it is my wiſh to maintain peace, provided he ſhall manifeſt a diſpoſition to relinquiſh every inordinate pretenſion, and to accept reaſonable terms of accommodation with the Peiſhwa, and with the other Powers, whoſe dominions he has invaded, and whoſe rights he has violated.

If the reports of your intention to enter into a confederacy with the Rajah of Berar ſhould be well founded, the Britiſh Government has a right to expect that you will explain the motives and objects of ſuch a confederacy, with the ſame degree of candour which I have manifeſted in communicating to you the views and intentions of the Britiſh Government, in concluding the late arrangements with his Highneſs the Peiſhwa. I deem it neceſſary to apprize you, that I have addreſſed, to the Rajah of Berar, repreſentations ſimilar to thoſe contained in this letter. I have expreſſed to that Chieftain my ſolicitude to maintain with him, unimpaired, the relations of peace and amity; and I have at the ſame time communicated to him my reſolution to reſiſt any attempt on his part, either ſingly or combined with any other ſtate, to obſtruct the full accompliſhment of the Treaty of Baſſein.

I further deem it to be neceſſary to remind you, that, in conformity to the defenſive engagements ſubſiſting between the Britiſh Government and his Highneſs the Nizam, any attack upon his Highneſs's territories muſt be conſidered to be an act of aggreſſion againſt the Britiſh Government.

It is my earneſt deſire to maintain with you the relations of amity and peace, but at the ſame time it is my determined reſolution to reſiſt any attempt on your part to violate the rights, or to injure the intereſts of the Britiſh Government, or of its allies.

If a juſt regard to the real intereſts and proſperity of your government ſhou'd diſpoſe you to conclude defenſive engagements with the Honourable Company, ſimilar to thoſe which have been contracted with his Highneſs the Peiſhwa, I ſhall be ready to enter into a negotiation with you for that purpoſe; the ties of friendſhip, however, will not be relaxed by your reſolution to remain unconnected with the Powers allied by the Treaties of Hydrabad and Baſſein.

Whatever may be your determination with regard to this propoſal, I ſhall continue to maintain, with cordial ſolicitude, the relations of amity and peace which have ſo long ſubſiſted between the Britiſh Government and you, unleſs you ſhall compel me to purſue a contrary courſe. I truſt to your wiſdom and good faith, that you will rather endeavour to ſtrengthen the ties of amity and good will, than to favour the evil deſigns of the enemies of both ſtates, by liſtening to any counſels adverſe to the ſtability of the friendſhip which now happily ſubſiſts between us.

I have inſtructed Colonel Collins to communicate fully with you on all the points ſtated in this Letter, to which I ſhall anxiouſly expect to receive a ſpeedy and amicable reply.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Perſian Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX C.—No. 1.

Extract of a Letter from Major General the Honourable Arthur Welleſley to his Excellency the Governor General; dated Camp at Jaum, November 11, 1803.

My Lord,

ON the 24th of October I had the honour to apprize your Excellency, that propoſitions tending to negotiations for peace between the Britiſh Government and Dowlut Rao Scindiah, had been made to me, in various channels, one of which was through the medium of Siddajee Rao Ninbalker (commonly called Appah Deſſaye) who is ſerving with this diviſion of the army, in the command of a body of troops belonging

belonging to the Peiſhwa. The reſult of his communications has been, that a Vaqueel has been ſent here by Dowlut Rao Scindiah, to treat for Peace.

The name of this perſon is Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah,* and he is the nephew of the late Morari Rao Goorparah; the uſual viſits of ceremony have taken place, and I have had one conference with him.

In this conference, nothing of any conſequence paſſed. He appeared anxious to prove, that Dowlut Rao Scindiah, had been deſirous to remain at peace with the Britiſh Government; and that if Colonel Collins had not quitted his camp upon receiving the letters addreſſed to me, which immediately preceded the commencement of hoſtilities, the War would not have taken place.

His arguments upon this ſubject were overturned by a narrative of what paſſed at Ragojee Bhoonſlah's tent, immediately previous to the diſpatch of the letters in queſtion, as related in Colonel Collins's diſpatch to me of the 1ſt Auguſt†.

* Vide the Account of the Southern Jaggheerdars in the Firſt Part of the Appendix to the Notes on Marhatta Affairs, for an Account of his Family.

The

† Extract of a Letter from Colonel John Collins, Reſident at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, to Major General the Honourable Arthur Welleſley; dated Camp near Julgong, 1ſt Auguſt 1803.

I arrived at the tent of the Berar Rajah at four o'clock yeſterday afternoon, but not without conſiderable difficulty, on account of the extreme heavineſs of the roads. Captain Paris Bradſhaw, and Mirza Bauker Khan, attended me on this occaſion, and I was received with great politeneſs, as well by Scindiah, as by Ragojee Bhoonſlah, in the fulleſt Durbar that I have yet ſeen.

Although our conference laſted more than four hours, yet as the arguments on the part of the Marhatta miniſters contained no new matter whatever, and as my replies were of courſe the ſame as I had ſo often given at our former interviews, I ſhall not trouble you with a repetition thereof, but proceed to ſtate the Propoſitions that were made to me by Dowlut Rao Scindiah and Ragojee Bhoonſlah, after numberleſs evaſions and much diſagreeable altercation.

1ſt Propoſition.—"That the *United* Forces of the Maha Rajah and the Rajah of Berar ſhould "retire to Boorhanpore, and that the Honourable Major General Welleſley ſhould withdraw the "Company's troops to their uſual ſtations."—This Propoſition I rejected as altogether inadmiſſible, inaſmuch as it was in oppoſition both to the letter and ſpirit of your requiſition, which demanded, that Dowlut Rao Scindiah ſhould *recroſs* the Nerbuddah, and the Rajah of Berar *return* to Nagpoor. As this propoſal was ſtrongly conteſted on their part, I ſaid at length, that if Ragojee Bhoonſlah would repair to his own capital, and Scindiah to Boorhanpore, I would not in ſuch caſe leave the camp of the Maha Rajah until I received your further inſtructions. But this conceſſion did not ſatisfy thoſe Chieftains, who then introduced a *ſecond* Propoſition; namely,

"That I ſhould fix on a day for their marching hence with their reſpective forces, and at the "ſame time pledge myſelf, that the Honourable Major General Welleſley ſhould withdraw his "troops on the preciſe day that they moved towards their uſual ſtations." I replied, that you required, in the firſt inſtance, the removal of the Marhatta armies from their preſent menacing poſition on the frontier of our Ally the Nawaub Nizam, and excluſive of this conſideration, I obſerved, that as the political and military authorities were veſted in the Honourable Major General Welleſley, I could not be reſponſible for the execution of any meaſure but ſuch as the Honourable Major General Welleſley had particularized in his Inſtructions to me, and in his letters to Dowlut Rao Scindiah and Rajah Ragojee Bhoonſlah. This remark produced their third and laſt Propoſition, from which they poſitively declared they would not recede.

3d Propoſition.—"That Scindiah and Ragojee Bhoonſlah would propoſe to the Honourable Major "General Welleſley by letter, that he ſhould ſpecify ſome particular day for withdrawing his own "armies, and for the removal of theirs, from their preſent poſition on the Nizam's frontier, and "that on the day ſo ſpecified, they would aſſuredly commence their march. Theſe Chieftains "further ſaid, that they would alſo requeſt of the Honourable Major General Welleſley, in the "ſame letter, to name the time when the forces under his command might be expected to reach "their uſual ſtations, and that they (Scindiah and Ragojee Bhoonſlah) would ſo regulate their "marches as to arrive at their uſual ſtations preciſely at the ſame period of time."

I objected to this propoſal, on the ground of its being different in one particular from your requiſition, which demanded, in the firſt inſtance, the removal of the Marhatta armies from the Nizam's frontier. But as Scindiah's miniſters declared, that unleſs you conſented to this Propoſition, their Prince would not retire without an indelible ſtain on his honour, and as the ſervants of the Rajah of Berar maintained the ſame ſentiments with great firmneſs, I at laſt agreed to refer the point in queſtion to your conſideration, and to remain with the Maha Rajah until I received your determination on this Propoſition, provided letters to your addreſs were ſent to me for tranſmiſſion before noon on the following day, and provided thoſe letters were expreſſed conformably with the terms they had then propoſed. Here the conference ended, and I took my leave, after the uſual compliments of Ottar and Paun.

It rained during the whole of yeſterday, and until the preſent hour, which is eleven o'clock in the forenoon; whatever therefore may be the line of conduct purſued by the Marhatta Chieftains, with reſpect to the propoſed letters to your addreſs, it will be utterly impracticable for me to proceed towards Aurungabad until an interval of fair weather, as well on account of the heavy roads, as of the overflowing of a Nullah about midway between this and Tondapoor.

I have juſt received a letter to your addreſs, from Rajah Ragojee Bhoonſlah, in which this

Chief

The principal ſubject of this conference, however, was occaſioned by my calling upon Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah to produce his full powers, when I ſhewed him in my hand the paper containing thoſe with which your Excellency had entruſted me, of which I explained the nature.

In

Chief propoſes to retire to Boorhanpore with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, inſtead of returning to Nagpoor, conformably to the Propoſition that his own miniſter, Sereedur Punt, firſt brought forward. I am too much accuſtomed to Marhatta tergiverſations to be ſurprized at the diſingenuous conduct of the Rajah of Berar on the preſent occaſion, but I muſt confeſs that I feel extremely hurt at my inability to leave the camp of the Maha Rajah this very day. I have acknowledged the receipt of Ragojee Bhoonſlah's Khereetah, and told him that I ſhould march from this place the inſtant the roads are paſſable.

When Colonel Collins at length was enabled to quit the camp of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, both Scindiah and his miniſter refuſed to ſupply him with grain for the uſe of his followers and ſervants, or to grant him an eſcort for the protection of his perſon until his arrival at the Britiſh camp.

It may be uſeful to annex to the preceding Note, copies of General Welleſley's Letters to Dowlut Rao Scindiah, dated 14th July, and 6th Auguſt 1803.

Copy of the Tranſlation of a Letter from the Honourable Major General Welleſley, to Dowlut Rao Scindiah; dated 14th July 1803.

IN conſequence of the reports that you had confederated with other Chiefs, to oppoſe the execution of the Treaty of Baſſein between the Honourable Company and Rao Pundit Purdhan, of your military preparations, and your advance to the frontiers of the Nizam, and above all, of your declaration to the Britiſh Reſident with your camp, that it was doubtful whether there would be peace or war with the Company, I received the orders of his Excellency the Governor General to move with the troops to the frontiers, to take meaſures of precaution, and to be prepared to act, if you ſhould carry into execution your threats.

The Treaty of Baſſein has ſince been communicated to you, and you muſt have obſerved that it provides amply for your ſecurity; and that in conſequence of this inſtrument, you will hold your territories in the Deckan by the ſame ſecure tenure that you have long held thoſe in Hindoſtan bordering upon the Company's frontier, notwithſtanding your abſence from them with your armies.

I perceive by your letter to his Excellency the Governor General, of which Colonel Collins has communicated to me a copy, that you have declared that you have no intention to commence hoſtilities againſt the Company or their allies, or to oppoſe the execution of the Treaty of Baſſein by the parties who had a right to enter into it.

I have accordingly the greateſt pleaſure in contemplating the probability of the duration of the peace between the Honourable Company and your Government, which has long ſubſiſted with much benefit to both parties.

But if you are ſincere in this declaration of your friendly intentions, there appears to be no occaſion for aſſembling your army, and joining it with that of the Rajah of Berar, on the Nizam's frontier.

That meaſure, uncombined with other circumſtances, would at any time render neceſſary correſponding meaſures of precaution, the reſult of which would be either your removal from the frontier of the Company's ally, or an appeal to arms; but when it has been accompanied by declarations of an hoſtile nature, when you have declared that it was doubtful whether there would be peace or war between the Company and your Government, it becomes more neceſſary that you ſhould remove your troops to their uſual ſtations.

Whatever reſpect I may have for your word, ſo ſolemnly pledged as it is in your Letter to the Governor General, to which I have above alluded, common prudence requires that I ſhould not truſt to that alone for the ſecurity of the Company and their allies, which has been given to my charge.

Accordingly I call upon you, if your profeſſions are ſincere, to withdraw with your troops to their uſual ſtations acroſs the River Nerbuddah.

You was the firſt, by your hoſtile meaſures and declarations, and the expreſſion of doubts of the duration of the peace between the Honourable Company and your government, and by the movements of your troops, to render neceſſary correſponding meaſures of precaution by the Company's Government, and you ought to be the firſt to withdraw your troops, if your intentions are really as pacific as you profeſs them to be.

When you ſhall have withdrawn your troops to their uſual ſtations beyond the Nerbuddah, I alſo ſhall draw back thoſe under my command to their uſual ſtations.

But if unfortunately I ſhould learn, that after the receipt of this letter you have advanced towards the territories of the Nizam, or if I find that you do not commence the march of your troops towards their uſual ſtations beyond the Nerbuddah, I muſt conſider your intentions to be hoſtile, notwithſtanding your profeſſions, as there can be no uſe in keeping your armies in the country excepting for the purpoſes of hoſtility; and I ſhall immediately carry on thoſe operations againſt you which are in my power, in conſequence of the advantageous poſition of the Company's armies.

Part II. of Appendix to NOTES relative to late Transactions in the Marhatta Empire: 1803-4.

In anſwer Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah ſaid, that it was not cuſtomary to ſend a letter by a Sirdar of high rank; and that Dowlut Rao Scindiah had particular objections to write a letter to me, becauſe I had omitted to anſwer that which he had written, which was tranſmitted in Colonel Collins's diſpatch of the 3d Auguſt. I explained, that I had written an anſwer to that letter; and a long converſation enſued upon that ſubject, in which he poſitively denied that the anſwer had ever been received.

I then pointed out that it was the common practice throughout the world, and more eſpecially in the Marhatta empire, that no agent ever was employed in the tranſaction of the moſt trifling buſineſs, who did not poſſeſs ſome powers from his employer, which he could produce; and I ſtated the inconvenience which would reſult in tranſactions between States, if this practice were departed from. I ſaid, that I was convinced that a man of his name and high rank would not attempt to deceive me, and that Dowlut Rao Scindiah would not venture to deny that he had employed him as a Vaqueel; that on this ground, and as Appah Deſſaye had a letter from Scindiah, ſaying that he was his Vaqueel, I ſhould ſuffer him to remain in camp, and ſhould liſten to what he had to ſay; but that I inſiſted upon his producing full powers to treat for his employer, as ſoon as a meſſenger could return from Scindiah's camp.

In anſwer Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah acknowledged the truth and juſtice of my obſervations; and ſaid, that he ſhould produce the uſual powers as required.

I have given your Excellency only an outline of the converſation which paſſed upon this ſubject; a memorandum has been taken of this conference, a copy of which ſhall be tranſmitted, as ſoon as it can be made.

I cannot account for Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah's coming unprovided with the uſual powers. In proportion however that I gain experience of the Marhattas, I have reaſon to be aſtoniſhed at the low and unaccountable tricks, which even the higheſt claſſes of them practiſe, with a view, however remote, to forward their own intereſts.

As Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah is a man of high family, and in his manners and appearance rather ſuperior to the Marhatta Chiefs who I have ſeen in general, and as there is no doubt but that Dowlut Rao Scindiah is reduced to great diſtreſs, it is probable that this miſſion is intended to obtain Peace. It is only lately that Dowlut Rao Scindiah has heard of the brilliant ſucceſſes of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, in the neighbourhood of Delhi; and it is probable that the firſt accounts that he will receive of that of the 10th October near Agra will be from this camp, when he will of courſe become more anxious to obtain Peace.

The aſſault and capture of the Town of Agra, and of the Enemy's guns under the walls of the town.

I have therefore no doubt but that the proper powers will be tranſmitted to his Vaqueel, within the time ſpecified; and if they are not, I ſhall requeſt Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah to withdraw from this camp.

As I apprized your Excellency lately, in the month of October, of the probability that I ſhould ſoon have propoſitions for Peace, and as I tranſmitted the letters I had

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In your Letter to the Governor General, you have declared that you do not intend to oppoſe the arrangement concluded at Baſſein, provided the arrangements of the Peiſhwa with you and Rajah Ragojee Bhoonſlah, and other Chiefs of the Marhatta Empire, are reſpected. The Treaty of Baſſein, ſecures your intereſts, and it is not conſiſtent with that Treaty, or with the principles of the Britiſh Government, to ſupport any power in the breach of a Treaty. You may therefore be ſatisfied on that head.

Copy of the Tranſlation of a Letter from the Honourable Major General Welleſley, to Dowlut Rao Scindiah; dated Auguſt 6, 1803.

You will recollect, that the Britiſh Government did not threaten to commence hoſtilities againſt you, but you threatened to commence hoſtilities againſt the Britiſh Government and its allies, and, when called upon to explain your intentions, you declared that it was doubtful whether there would be Peace or War; and in conformity with your threats, and your declared doubts, you aſſembled a large army in a ſtation contiguous to the Nizam's frontier.

On this ground I called upon you to withdraw that army to its uſual ſtations, if your ſubſequent pacific declarations were ſincere. But inſtead of complying with this reaſonable requiſition, you have propoſed that I ſhould withdraw the troops which are intended to defend the territories of the Allies againſt your deſigns: and that you and the Rajah of Berar ſhould be ſuffered to remain with your troops aſſembled, in readineſs to take advantage of their abſence.

This propoſition is unreaſonable and inadmiſſible; and you muſt ſtand the conſequences of the meaſures which I find myſelf obliged to adopt in order to repel your aggreſſions.

I offered you peace upon terms of equality, and honourable to all parties. You have choſen war, and are reſponſible for all the conſequences.

received

received from Ballajee Khoonjur and Mahomed Meer Khan, I think it poſſible that I may receive your Excellency's Inſtructions, applicable to the ſtate of affairs, at the period at which you will have received my diſpatch of the October; but leſt I ſhould not, I proceed to ſtate to your Excellency the demands which I propoſe to make to Dowlut Rao Scindiah, according to your Excellency's Inſtructions of the 27th of June.

Firſt. I ſhall demand from him the ceſſion of all his territories ſituated north of thoſe of the Rajahs of Jodepoor and Jeynagur.

Secondly. The ceſſion of the fort of Baroach, and a territory depending thereon amounting to ( ), and the fort of Ahmednuggur, and a territory depending thereon amounting to ( ).

Thirdly. The ceſſion of all his territories ſituated to the ſouthward and eaſtward of the Hills called The Adjuntee Hills, including the fort and diſtrict of Jalnapoor, and all diſtricts in which he may have a joint right with the Soubah of the Deckan, to collect the revenues.

Fourthly. A renunciation of all claims of Choute, and all other claims, of whatever denomination, on the Soubah of the Deckan, and all the Allies of the Britiſh Government.

Fifthly. An acknowledgment of the independence of the Rajahs of Jodepoor and Jeynagur.

Sixthly. A renunciation of all claims upon the Ranah of Gohud, who is in future to be dependant upon the Britiſh Government.

Seventhly. An engagement never to entertain in his ſervice any Europeans belonging to a country which may be at war with Great Britain.

Eighthly. That his Majeſty ſhall be under the protection of the Britiſh Government. The Emperor Shah Aulum.

Ninthly. That Scindiah ſhall not moleſt thoſe Chiefs who may have aſſiſted the Britiſh Government during the War; of whom I ſhall include the names of as many as I can procure.

I propoſe to ſettle ſome plan for aſcertaining what diſtricts in Candeiſh and Malwa belong to the Peiſhwa, and what to Scindiah.

According to this plan for a Peace, Scindiah will regain his province of Ahmednuggur, excepting the fort; his territory ſubject to Baroach, the fort of Powanghur, and all his territory in Guzerat; and the fort of Aſſeerghur, and the city of Boorhanpoor, and all the territory depending upon them in Candeiſh.

This plan appears to provide for all the material objects of your Excellency's Inſtructions of the 27th June 1803; and I ſhall now ſtate my reaſons for not making demands to the full extent of thoſe Inſtructions.

The only object which I could obtain in addition to thoſe which I propoſe to demand, are the forts of Aſſeerghur, and the city of Boorhanpoor, and the territory depending on them in Candeiſh; the territory depending on Ahmednuggur, and that in Guzerat depending on Baroach, and the fort of Powanghur, and its dependencies and territory.

The fort of Aſſeerghur, if ceded by Scindiah, would belong to the Soubah of the Deckan; and from what I have ſeen and experienced of his Highneſs's government, I think there are weighty objections to the increaſe of his Highneſs's territories on his Northern frontiers. His Highneſs depends entirely for their defence upon the exertions of the Britiſh Government. The ſyſtem of operations on this frontier muſt be fundamentally defenſive, from the nature of his Highneſs's government, from the deficiency of his means of defending his country, and the probable ſtrength of the corps which the Britiſh Government can allot, in any war, to give him aſſiſtance.

But in proportion as the diſtance of the frontier is increaſed, the difficulty of defending it will increaſe likewiſe. The fort of Aſſeerghur will give no ſtrength to it; and as for the city of Boorhanpoor, it would be an additional weak point on the extreme frontier, for the defence of which it would be neceſſary to provide (as for Aurungabad, in the preſent war) out of the means provided by Treaties with the Britiſh Government, for carrying on operations in the field.

Another reaſon for ceding theſe territories to Scindiah is, that unleſs they are given to him, he has no motive for making peace. This reaſon is likewiſe applicable to the ceſſion of the territories depending upon Ahmednuggur, and thoſe in Guzerat.

I have alſo to obſerve, that as Jeſwunt Rao Holkar has kept himſelf hitherto entirely out of the war, and as he will not be weakened in proportion as Dowlut Rao

Rao Scindiah has been by its operations, and as Scindiah will be by its reſult under the propoſed Peace, it may be thought neceſſary by your Excellency to preſerve a part of Scindiah's ſtrength, to enable him to ſupport himſelf againſt Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

If Peace, according to the plan above propoſed, ſhould be made, it will remain to be determined in what manner the Soubah of the Deckan is to participate with the Britiſh Government in the advantage of the War. I believe there is no doubt but that his Highneſs has not performed all the conditions of the Treaty of defenſive alliance with the Company; but upon the whole, your Excellency may think it more conſiſtent with the liberal policy of your Government to admit him to a ſhare of the benefits of the Peace.

If theſe arrangements ſhould be conſented to, his Highneſs will have Jalnapoor, and all the diſtricts of which Dowlut Rao Scindiah has hitherto collected the revenue, jointly with his Highneſs, ſituated to the ſouthward and eaſtward of the Adjuntee Hills; I do not know the value of theſe diſtricts, but I believe it is above three lacs of rupees per Annum.

The Peiſhwa has no claim to participation in the conqueſts; however your Excellency may deem it proper, that he ſhould enjoy ſome of the advantages reſulting from the War; and the ceſſion of his territories in the Surat Attaveely* would be full ſatisfaction for all his claims.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
With the greateſt reſpect,
Your Excellency's moſt obedient,
And faithful humble Servant,
(Signed) *Arthur Welleſley.*

APPENDIX C.—No. 2.

Copy of a Letter from Major General the Honourable Arthur Welleſley to the Governor General; dated Camp, November 13, 1803.

My Lord,

I HAVE the pleaſure to inform your Excellency, that Amrut Rao† joined me yeſterday; and that I had a meeting with him in the neighbourhood of this camp. I am to viſit him this day.

I have lately received a letter from Paiſheram Punt Pritty Niddy, in which that Chief informs me, that he propoſes to ſend to Poonah, immediately, the quota of troops which he ought to furniſh for the ſervice of the Peiſhwa.

The Chiefs to the ſouthward are in tranquillity, and have no extraordinary numbers of troops about them; the Polygars alone, ſituated between the rivers Mulpurba and Gutpurba, have been guilty of committing ſome outrages, encouraged I believe by Serja Rao Ghautky.

Ragojee Bhoonſlah is gone towards the Barim Ghaut on the road to Nagpoor; and Scindiah was, by the lateſt accounts, with a body of cavalry to the eaſtward of Mulkapour, likewiſe on his road towards the Berar country.

Colonel Stevenſon has by this time completed his equipments for the ſiege of Gawilghur, and I hope that we ſhall now be able to carry on that operation, and to make the Berar country the ſeat of the war in the Deckan.

Vide Conferences with the Ambaſſador of the Rajah of Berar.—Appendix E.

I have the honour to encloſe a memorandum of the conferences which I have had with Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah, and Naroo Punt Nana, and Appah Deſſaye, on the ſubject of Peace.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
With the greateſt reſpect,
Your Excellency's moſt obedient
And faithful humble Servant,
(Signed) *Arthur Welleſley.*

His Excellency the Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

* The territories in the Surat Attaveeſy, belonging to the Peiſhwa, were included in the Schedule of Ceſſions annexed to the Treaty of Baſſein.

† Amrut Rao is the adopted ſon of Ragoba, the father of the preſent Peiſhwa. An engagement has been concluded with Amrut Rao, by which the payment of a certain ſum of money annually is guaranteed to him by the Britiſh Government. Amrut Rao has obtained the Governor General's permiſſion to reſide at Benares.

APPENDIX D.

INSTRUCTIONS from his Excellency the Governor General to Major General the Honourable Arthur Welleſley, under date the 11th December 1803, relative to the concluſion of Peace with the Confederate Marhatta Chieftains.

To Major General the Honourable Arthur Welleſley, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, noted in the margin. One, dated Camp Jaum, November 11, 1803; and the other, dated Camp, November 13, 1803.

2. I entirely approve your conduct in having admitted, without heſitation, a Vaqueel from Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and in the reception which you gave to that Vaqueel. The conference with that Vaqueel of the 10th November, was conducted on your part with conſiderable judgment. Your demand of the full powers of the Vaqueel was perfectly juſt and proper, and it was abſolutely neceſſary to inſiſt upon the production of thoſe powers from Scindiah, previouſly to the concluſion of any arrangements tending to Peace. At the ſame time, it was proper to permit the Vaqueel to remain in your camp, until he could be enabled to obtain regular powers from Scindiah, and it was expedient, during his continuance in your camp, to permit him to offer to you whatever propoſitions he might chuſe to ſubmit to your conſideration.

3. I alſo approve your reſolution to requeſt the Vaqueel to withdraw from your camp, if he ſhould not be enabled to produce the requiſite powers within the time which you have ſpecified for that purpoſe; and I conclude, that if he ſhould not have produced full powers from Scindiah, you will have compelled the Vaqueel to depart from your camp.

4. The ſame principles will neceſſarily induce you to refuſe admiſſion into your camp to any Vaqueel who may hereafter arrive from Dowlut Rao Scindiah, or from the Rajah of Berar, without producing full powers from thoſe Chieftains reſpectively. The omiſſion of Dowlut Rao Scindiah to furniſh Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah with full powers may have been accidental. It may alſo be attributed to the barbarous pride of Scindiah, whoſe inſolence and arrogance, wounded by diſappointment, may have ſought relief in the hope of acquiring a temporary triumph in his own Durbar, by the acquieſcence of the Britiſh Government, in his diſreſpectful attempt to open negotiations for Peace through an agent poſſeſſing no direct or regular authority from any of the belligerent Powers. The object of Scindiah may alſo have been to gain time in the deſperate condition of his affairs.

5. Your prudence and public ſpirit fruſtrated whatever hope might have been founded on ſuch inſidious and weak projects. After a formal notification to Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar, of your determination not to admit hereafter any Ambaſſador who ſhall not be furniſhed with full powers from his alledged principal, an attempt to intrude emiſſaries from the enemy into your camp, under the pretence of opening negotiations for peace, will be received by you as an inſult to the Britiſh Government, and you will ſignify to the Confederates your determination to treat all ſuch emiſſaries as ſpies, and to puniſh them according to the eſtabliſhed law of nations. You will obſerve that under the Treaties of Baſſein and Hydrabad, neither the Peiſhwa nor the Nizam can enter into any ſeparate negotiation from the Britiſh Government, and you will accordingly forbid any intercourſe between the enemy and thoſe Princes reſpectively.

6. The conduct of Appah Deſſaye manifeſts an entire devotion to the intereſts of Scindiah. Your replies to the treacherous communications of that artful Marhatta were extremely judicious.

7. You were empowered, by my Inſtructions of the 26th and 27th June, to conclude peace with Scindiah, the Rajah of Berar, and Holkar, jointly, or ſeparately; the progreſs of the war, however, has afforded ſufficient proof of the advantage to be derived from ſeparating the intereſts of thoſe Chiefs, and our ſituation now enables us to inſiſt on ſuch a ſeparation; my notes of the 16th of October, accordingly indicated my wiſh to conclude peace ſeparately with Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar.

Part II. of *Appendix to* NOTES *relative to late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire:* 1803-4.

The admiſſion however of thoſe Chieftains to a joint Treaty of Peace would not neceſſarily involve the admiſſion of either of them to negociate excluſively for the other. The Treaty may be a joint inſtrument, although each party may have negociated ſeparately for its own intereſts. To admit any of the belligerent Powers to negociate for any other, would eſtabliſh a permanent influence in the ſcale of that Power beyond the limits of its due weight. I therefore approve your ſentiments with reſpect to the ſeparation of the intereſts of Scindiah, the Rajah of Berar, and Holkar.

8. Scindiah cannot be permitted to treat either for the Rajah of Berar, or for Holkar, excepting in the laſt extremity of our affairs; unleſs therefore circumſtances ſhould abſolutely compel you to permit a negociation of this nature, you will poſitively reject it. The fundamental principles of my recent negociations and Treaties with the Peiſhwa would be entirely ſubverted by eſtabliſhing ſuch an union of power, as would be fixed in the hands of Scindiah, if he were permitted to negociate for the Rajah of Berar, and for Holkar, or for either of thoſe Chiefs.

9. In the preſent deſperate ſtate of Scindiah's affairs, he muſt ſpeedily be convinced, that the only policy by which he can recover any conſiderable degree of reſource or territory, is to ſeparate his intereſts from thoſe of the Rajah of Berar.

10. Holkar has not yet entered directly into the war, and it is certainly expedient to conſider him as a friend in every negociation with the Confederates. The conduct of Holkar however is extremely ſuſpicious, and this circumſtance furniſhes an additional reaſon for compelling Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar to treat ſeparately for peace.

11. If the war with Scindiah ſhould continue, you will either remove Appah Deſſaye from his preſent command, or you will provide effectual ſecurity againſt the conſequences of Appah Deſſaye's proved attachment to the cauſe of Scindiah. In the event of a protracted war with Scindiah, it would be highly deſirable to remove Appah Deſſaye from all intercourſe with your army.

12. Your letter of the 6th October, tranſmitting the letters which you had received from Ballajee Khoonjur, reached me on the 1ſt of November; and your conduct on that occaſion received my entire approbation, which was ſignified to you by my private Secretary.

13. On the 26th of October, a paper* of Notes was forwarded to you (under date the 16th October) relative to various queſtions affecting the terms of peace with the Confederate Chieftains. The delay in the diſpatch of thoſe notes from Fort William was occaſioned by an interruption in the paſſage of the Dawk, through the province of Cuttack. The general tenor of thoſe notes will have furniſhed you with a view of my opinions at that period of time with regard to the conditions of peace. But it has not been poſſible, until the preſent moment, to obtain ſuch information with regard to the ſtate of the war in all parts of India, to the condition of the negociations with various Powers, or to the ſituation and views of the confederated Chieftains, as might enable me to iſſue final inſtructions reſpecting the terms of peace.

14. The juſt, neceſſary, and attainable conditions of peace, will be clearly aſcertained by examining the cauſes, objects, and reſult of the war, together with the ſituation of the enemy at the preſent time.

15. The immediate cauſe of the war, was the refuſal of the Confederates to ſeparate and withdraw to their uſual ſtations within their reſpective territories, the armies which they had aſſembled and united on the frontier of our ally, the Soubahdar of the Deckan, after having declared, that the intention of that junction was to decide, whether there ſhould be Peace or War with the Britiſh Government and its Allies.

16. Under theſe circumſtances, the continuance of the Confederate Army in the poſition which the Chieftains appeared determined to maintain, was a manifeſt indication of a deſign to fruſtrate by hoſtilities, or by the terror of their arms, the

* This Paper being in ſubſtance the ſame as the Governor General's Inſtructions on the 11th December 1803, is not printed in this Appendix.

operation

operation of the alliance concluded between the Britiſh Government and the Peiſhwah and to diſturb the tranquillity of the dominions of the Nizam, and ultimately of the Company. The union of the confederated Forces, and their commanding and menacing poſition, afforded every advantage to the Chieftains in proſecuting the hoſtile deſign which they had manifeſted, and enabled the confederate Chieftains to hold the iſſues of peace and war in their hands, and to arbitrate the fate of the Deckan, according to their intereſts or caprice.

17. At the ſame time, the poſition and ſtate of Scindiah's forces under the command of his French Officers in Hindoſtan, and the machinations of Mr. Perron with the adjoining States, and with the ſubjects of the Company, and of the Vizier, manifeſted additional proofs of the hoſtile deſigns of the Confederates, and furniſhed thoſe Chieftains with additional means of proſecuting ſuch deſigns.

18. The primary object of the war, originating in theſe cauſes, was to deprive the Confederates of the means, which they poſſeſſed, of proſecuting their unwarrantable deſigns; and the general plan of military operations, connected with a correſponding ſyſtem of political arrangements, was calculated to preclude the Confederates from reviving the ſources of that military and political power, which they had employed to diſturb the ſecurity of our alliances, dependancies, and dominions.

19. The power of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, conſidered with relation to his means of affecting the ſecurity of the Britiſh Empire in India, may be deſcribed to have conſiſted at the commencement of the war, in the following branches of Military and Political Reſource:—

Firſt. The efficient ſtate of Scindiah's Military Eſtabliſhment, under the direction of European Officers, and particularly the formidable condition of his regular infantry and artillery, under the command of thoſe Officers.

Secondly. The poſſeſſion of an extenſive and rich territory, and of various ſtrong forts, magazines, founderies and arſenals, with conſiderable ſupplies of ammunition and military ſtores, depoſited in convenient ſtations upon our frontiers, contiguous to the moſt vulnerable part of the Britiſh dominions in Hindoſtan.

Thirdly. The eſtabliſhment of a large and well diſciplined body of troops, with a formidable train of artillery under the command of French Officers, within that territory in Hindoſtan.

Fourthly. The actual aſſignment of that territory in Hindoſtan to the French Officer holding the chief command of thoſe troops.

Fifthly. The poſſeſſion of the perſon of his Majeſty Shah Aulum, under the immediate power of the forces commanded by French Officers, in the ſervice of Dowlut Rao Scindiah; and the exerciſe of the nominal authority of the Mogul, through thoſe French Officers.

Sixthly. The aſcendancy eſtabliſhed by the agency of the French Officer in command of Scindiah's troops in the North-weſt of Hindoſtan, over the Rajpoot Chieftains of Jeynagur and Jodepour, and other States and Chieftains in the Northern and Weſtern provinces of Hindoſtan, and over many of the Seik Chiefs and others occupying the territory from the Jumna to the Banks of the Indus; and the facility afforded by the advanced poſts of Monſieur Perron's army towards the Indus, of aiding the invaſion of the Britiſh dominions through that quarter.

Seventhly. The facility which the poſſeſſion of the ſea-port of Baroach afforded to Scindiah of improving his military eſtabliſhment by the acceſſion of French or other European Officers, of military ſupplies and ſtores, &c. and even of a body of French or other European auxiliary troops.

Eighthly. The power of diſturbing the tranquillity of the poſſeſſions of the Guikwar, and of the Company in the province of Guzerat, by means of Scindiah's intermixed territories and fortreſſes in that province, and by his claims and influence in that quarter.

Ninthly. The power of diſturbing the tranquillity of the State of Poonah, and the ſtability of our alliance with the Peiſhwa, by Scindiah's intermixed territories and fortreſſes in the vicinity of Poonah, and to the Southward of the river Taptee (eſpecially the fortreſs and territory of Ahmednuggur) and by Scindiah's various claims upon the State of Poonah, and by his influence at that court.

Tenthly. Scindiah's intermixed and bordering fortreſſes and poſſeſſions, which enable him to menace and diſturb the dominions of the Soubahdar of the Deckan, and to impair the efficiency of the Britiſh alliance with that Prince; and Scindiah's various

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various claims upon the Soubahdar of the Deckan, and conſequent influence at Hydrabad.

Eleventhly. The general magnitude, wealth, and ſtrength of Scindiah's dominions and army, and the reputation of his military power, from which he derived a general influence and aſcendancy at Poonah, and over all the Mahratta States, and even at Hydrabad; which influence and aſcendancy had been uniformly directed to injure the Britiſh power.

20. Under this view of the condition of Dowlut Rao Scindiah's power at the commencement of this War, it was dangerous to the Britiſh Empire;

Firſt. By the facilities which it afforded to the French, of injuring the Britiſh intereſts in India, either in co-operation with Scindiah, or through the independant aid of his French and other European Officers.

Secondly. By maintaining againſt the Britiſh Government, a rival and hoſtile influence throughout every Native State in India, and eſpecially amongſt our moſt important dependants and allies on the weſtern ſide of India.

21. The danger ariſing from the condition of the Rajah of Berar's power, with reference to the ſame conſiderations, appeared to be at the commencement of the War;

Firſt. A military force greatly inferior to Scindiah's in point of diſcipline, numbers, and artillery, but furniſhing a conſiderable acceſſion to the general ſtrength of the confederacy againſt the Britiſh Government.

Secondly. The poſſeſſion of an extenſive territory, and ſome ſtrong forts commanding the dominions of the Company, and of the Soubahdar of the Deckan in ſeveral vulnerable points.

Thirdly. The poſſeſſion of the province of Cuttack, by which the Rajah of Berar was enabled to interrupt the communication between our Northern and Southern poſſeſſions; to facilitate the invaſion of Bengal, and of the Northern Circars; and to obtain the aid of French and other European Officers or troops to be landed in the province of Cuttack.

Fourthly. The intermixture of the Rajah of Berar's poſſeſſions with thoſe of the Soubahdar of the Deckan, and his vexatious claims upon the court of Hydrabad, and his conſequent influence at that court.

Fifthly. The Rajah of Berar's pretenſions to the government of Poonah, and the aſcendancy and influence which he derives from his deſcent, connected with the general magnitude of his dominions and reſources, with his ſuppoſed wealth, and with the hoſtile ſpirit which has been manifeſted by the State of Berar for many years, in counteracting the intereſts of the Britiſh Empire in India.

22. It is not neceſſary to advert to the ſtate of Holkar's power, as he has not hitherto been conſidered to be a party in the war.

23. It would alſo be ſuperfluous to enumerate the ſpecial objects of the war, as they have been ſufficiently deſcribed in the view which the preceding paragraphs contain of the condition of the enemy's power at the commencement of the war.

24. The progreſs of the war, and the glorious ſucceſs of our arms in Hindoſtan and the Deckan, in Guzerat and Oriſſa, have actually accompliſhed every requiſite object, with reſpect to the reduction of Dowlut Rao Scindiah's military and political power; have materially affected the Rajah of Berar; and have placed in our hands the means of eſtabliſhing the ſecurity of the Britiſh intereſts againſt Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar, on foundations which appear to promiſe conſiderable duration.

25. At the date of your laſt diſpatch, you could not have been apprized of the extent of Scindiah's loſs, and of our ſucceſs againſt his power, in every quarter in which it has been attacked. Theſe conſiderations however muſt form the baſis of the conditions, which we are empowered to require from Scindiah, at the concluſion of peace.

26. The French force under the immediate command of Monſieur Perron in Hindoſtan has been completely deſtroyed. Nearly the whole force of Scindiah's regular battalions in Hindoſtan and the Deckan, has been deſtroyed or diſperſed by the victories obtained under the perſonal command of his Excellency General Lake, at Delhi on the 11th September, and at Laſwaree on the 1ſt November; and under

under your perſonal command at Aſſye on the 23d September; and nearly the whole of Scindiah's artillery has been taken or deſtroyed. The greater part of Scindiah's European Officers is now placed under the protection of the Britiſh power. The territory formerly poſſeſſed by Dowlut Rao Scindiah in the Doab of the Jumna and Ganges, and aſſigned to Monſieur Perron for the payment of the French force in Scindiah's ſervice, has been ſubjected to our authority; Scindiah has loſt the forts of Delhi, Muttra, and Agra, with the adjoining territory on the right bank of the Jumna, and a conſiderable ſum of money (twenty-four lacks of rupees) taken in the fort of Agra, and five Lacks of Rupees at Delhi; with further ſums of money taken at Alyghur, and in other places, and immediately divided by the troops after the ſeveral actions. The perſon of his Majeſty Shah Aulum, and the royal family, have been placed under the protection of the Britiſh power. Scindiah has been deprived of the means of availing himſelf of his connection with the Seiks, with the Rajpoots, and with all the Chiefs and States in the north of Hindoſtan, and the alliance of ſeveral of thoſe Chieftains has been transferred to the Britiſh Government. Begum Sumroo has placed herſelf under the protection of the Britiſh Government, and has recalled her battalions in the Deckan from Scindiah's ſervice. From the ſtate of the negotiation with Rajah Ambajee at the date of our lateſt advices from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, it may be expected that Scindiah is now deprived of that portion of his territorial poſſeſſions in Hindoſtan, which was placed under the authority of Ambajee, and that Scindiah has altogether loſt the ſupport of Ambajee's power. The ſea-port of Baroach and its dependant territory, the forts of Champaneer and Powanghur, with the whole of Scindiah's territory in the province of Guzerat ſituated to the northward of Baroach, have been ſubjected to our authority. The diſtrict of Godra has been occupied by our troops. The fort and territory of Ahmednuggur, with the city of Boorhanpoor and the fort of Aſſeerghur, have alſo been ſubjected to the authority of the Britiſh Government; and the fort and diſtrict of Jalnapore, with other diſtricts in the Deckan, have been occupied by the combined armies of the Britiſh Government and the Soubahdar of the Deckan.

27. The loſs ſuſtained by the Rajah of Berar muſt be conſidered ſeparately in any negociation with that Chief. It is proper however to ſtate that loſs in this place, becauſe it has diminiſhed the power of Scindiah as a confederate againſt the Britiſh Government and our Allies in the further proſecution of the war.

28. From the Rajah of Berar, all the intermixed Marhatta territories within the frontier of the Company on the ſide of Midnapoor, have been taken and annexed to the Britiſh dominions; and the valuable province of Cuttack has alſo been ſubdued, and nearly ſettled. The loſs of Jaggernaut muſt deeply affect the conſideration of the Rajah of Berar in the eyes of all the Native Powers. It is alſo reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that the military force of the Rajah of Berar muſt have ſuffered conſiderably at the battle of Aſſye, and during his ſubſequent unſucceſsful operations, until the period of his diſgraceful retreat to his own territories.

29. Under theſe circumſtances, the power and dominion of Dowlut Rao Scindiah muſt be conſidered to have ſuffered a degree of reduction nearly amounting to total ruin; and the Rajah of Berar, with ſuch reduction as he has ſuffered in his ſeparate reſources, appears to be at the mercy of the Britiſh Government for the remainder of his poſſeſſions, without any further hope (in the event of a continuance of the war) than that which he may found on the exiſting remnant of Scindiah's power.

30. You have not apprized me of your opinion with regard to the degree of connection remaining between Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar ſince the ſeparation of their forces. The propoſition of Appah Deſſaye, tending to repreſent Scindiah as a mediator for the Rajah of Berar and for Holkar, furniſhes no proof of the ſubſiſtence of the confederacy between Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar. This repreſentation may have been fabricated by Appah Deſſaye, or by Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah, or by Scindiah, for the purpoſes of their own intereſts, or for the gratification of the characteriſtic vanity and pride of the Marhatta Chieftains.

31. It is therefore poſſible, that in the preſent ſtate of the relation between the two Chiefs, neither can expect cordial or effectual ſupport from the aid of the other, while it is evident, that the cauſe of both muſt have ſuffered from their common loſs and diſgrace, during the continuance of the confederacy.

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32. Scindiah cannot entertain any juſt hope, founded upon his own power and reſources, of recovering any part of his poſſeſſions, or of retrieving any branch of his affairs by the further progreſs of the war.

33. Scindiah can entertain no hope of effectual aſſiſtance from the Rajah of Berar, who muſt alſo expect to ſuffer additional loſs, if not utter deſtruction, from a protracted war with the Britiſh power in its preſent condition.

34. It is not probable that either Scindiah or the Rajah of Berar found any expectation of aſſiſtance from the co-operation of Holkar. If Holkar ſhall engage in the war, his operations will probably be directed to his own ſeparate purpoſes: no apprehenſion exiſts of Holkar's ſucceſs in any important enterprize, either for the attainment of his own objects, or of thoſe of the confederacy. The means which may be employed to conciliate Holkar may alſo be expected to prove ſucceſsful.

35. From the French it is nearly impoſſible that either Scindiah or the Rajah of Berar could now derive any aid, even if thoſe Chieftains, after the defection of Monſieur Perron, ſhould be diſpoſed to accept ſuch aſſiſtance; nor is it probable, in the preſent ſtate of the French power in India, and in Europe, that France could make ſuch an attempt upon any part of our dominions in India, as might operate to divert our forces from the effectual proſecution of another campaign againſt Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar, and even againſt Holkar, if he ſhould mix in the war.

36. On the other hand, the reſources of the Britiſh Government in India are fully equal to the continuance of the war for another campaign, if ſuch a delay ſhould appear to be neceſſary, for the purpoſe of placing our ſecurity on ſolid foundations.

37. An early concluſion of the war is however highly deſirable, if it can be obtained by ſuch means as ſhall effectually ſecure the juſt objects of the war, and the ſtability of peace.

38. The ſituation of the enemy, therefore (combined with that of the Britiſh Government) has reduced every important queſtion reſpecting the conditions of peace, to conſiderations of policy and juſtice. No neceſſity exiſts to require a ſpeedy concluſion of peace on terms in any degree inadequate to our juſt rights and permanent ſecurity.

39. Any appearance on our part of a ſolicitude for the early termination of the war would probably fruſtrate that deſirable object, and a premature or defective Treaty of Peace would open freſh and abundant ſources of war, from which innumerable calamities would flow hereafter, when we might not retain the advantages which we now poſſeſs for the vigorous proſecution of hoſtilities.

40. The reſtoration to Dowlut Rao Scindiah of any part of the territories conquered from that Chieftain is therefore to be viewed as an act of mere conceſſion and liberal clemency on the part of the Britiſh Government, proceeding from thoſe princples of moderation and prudence, which conſtitute the foundations of our policy in India.

41. It would neither be juſt, humane, nor honourable, to inſiſt upon the reduction of Scindiah's power to any extent unneceſſary to ſecure the juſt objects of the war, together with the ſafety of the Britiſh power and of its Allies. The Britiſh Government will never deem any courſe of policy to be conſiſtent with its wiſdom and true intereſts, which is repugnant to the genuine dictates of juſtice, humanity, and honour.

42. My duty requires me to employ every effort to reduce the power of the enemy within the bounds preſcribed by the ſecurity of the intereſts committed to my charge; but it would be equally injurious to the glory and power of this government to proſecute war for purpoſes of vengeance, and to urge the fall of a conquered enemy beyond the limits of our own ſafety and ſelf-defence.

43. The ſtate of the war, and the conduct of Scindiah might have been ſuch, as to require the entire deſtruction of Scindiah's power for purpoſes abſolutely neceſſary to our ſecurity; in the preſent circumſtances, it appears to me to be unneceſſary to proceed to that extremity, and under this impreſſion, I now proceed to ſignify to you the conditions upon which I am prepared to conclude peace with Scindiah.

44. The

44. The moſt advantageous baſis of a peace with Scindiah would certainly be formed by his acceſſion to the general defenſive alliance, and by his acceptance of a ſubſidiary force from the Britiſh Government on the terms of the Treaties of Hydrabad and Baſſein, according to the propoſitions tendered to Scindiah by Colonel Collins, at various periods of time. Copies of thoſe propoſitions are forwarded to you, for your information and guidance.

45. In order to explain to you, in the moſt diſtinct manner, the nature of my views with regard to the concluſion of peace with Scindiah, it will be neceſſary to conſider the effect which Scindiah's acceptance of a ſubſidiary alliance ought to be permitted to produce upon the terms of peace.

46. For this purpoſe, as well as with a view to apprize you of my ultimate determination with regard to a ceſſation of hoſtilities with Scindiah, I deem it to be adviſable to ſtate three diſtinct plans of peace with Scindiah, modified according to the circumſtances of each reſpective caſe.

(A.) Firſt, The terms of Peace with Scindiah which would be moſt deſirable, if he ſhould not accept a ſubſidiary alliance.

(B.) Secondly, The terms of Peace which muſt ultimately be required from Scindiah, even at the hazard of continuing the war, if Scindiah ſhould decline a ſubſidiary alliance.

(C.) Thirdly, The terms of Peace to be concluded with Scindiah upon the baſis of a ſubſidiary alliance.

FIRST PLAN (A.)

Article I. (a a.)—There ſhall be peace and friendſhip between the Britiſh Government and all its Allies and dependents, and Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

Article I.—All territories, rights, and pretenſions of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, ſituated to the northward of the territories of Oudepoor, Jodepoor, and Jyenagur, to be ceded to the Company.

Article II.—The Rajahs of Oudepoor, Jodepoor, and Jyenagur, to be independant of Scindiah, and included in the Treaty of Peace, as Allies of the Britiſh Government.

Article III.—Scindiah's claims on the Ranah of Gohud to be renounced. The Ranah of Gohud to be independent of Scindiah, and included in the Treaty of Peace, as an Ally of the Britiſh Government.

Article IV.—All territories now held by Ambajee, to be ceded to the Britiſh Government. Ambajee to be independent of Scindiah, and to be included in the Treaty of Peace, as an Ally of the Britiſh Government.

Article V.*—Scindiah to renounce all interference or connection with the Chiefs and territories of Macherry and Bhurtpoor, of Calpee and Janſi; with the Chiefs or territories ſituated between the right bank of the Jumna and the river Sutledge; with the Chiefs and territories of Bundlecund and Boggleeund, and with any Chief or territory ſituated to the northward of the province of Malwa, and all claims whatever on all thoſe chiefs and territories.

Article VI.*—Scindiah to renounce all claims upon the Seik Chiefs, or territories.

Article VII.*—All Chiefs and States, who may have aſſiſted the Britiſh Government during the war, to be protected from injury, although their territory may be ceded to Scindiah by the Treaty of Peace.

Article VIII.* All Treaties concluded by General Lake, or Major General Welleſley, or by the Britiſh Government, with any Chiefs or States during the war, to be acknowledged and confirmed by the Treaty of Peace, and all alliances formed by the Britiſh Government during the war, to be acknowledged and confirmed by the Treaty of Peace.

Article

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* Note to explain the intention of Articles 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, reſpecting the excluſion of Scindiah's influence over the petty States in Hindoſtan.

Ambajee's territories extend to Seronge, and include Gohud and the Diſtrict of Kutchwara, yielding, it is ſtated, thirteen lacs of rupees annually.

Within theſe Territories are the independent Chieftains of

Kota,
Bhoonde, } Situated between Kota and Seronge.
Raggeghur, }

Chanderee,

Article IX. His Majeſty Shah Aulum, and the Royal Family, to be under the protection of the Britiſh Government; and Scindiah to renounce all concern in his Majeſty's affairs.

Article X. The fortreſs and city of Baroach, with the whole territory dependant thereon, to be retained by the Company.

Article XI. The fortreſs of Powanghur and the fort and diſtrict of Champoneer, to be retained by the Company.

Article XII. All other diſtricts in Guzerat, belonging to Scindiah within ( ) diſtance of the ſea, to be ceded to the Company.

Article XIII. The fortreſs of Ahmednuggur, with the territory dependant thereon, to be ceded to the Peiſhwah.

Article XIV. All territories belonging to Scindiah, ſituated to the ſouthward and eaſtward of the Adjuntee Hills, including the fort and diſtrict of Jalnapoor, and all diſtricts in which Scindiah may have exerciſed a joint right with the Soubahdar of the Deckan to collect the revenues, to be ceded to the Soubahdar of the Deckan.

Article XV. Scindiah to renounce all claims of Choute, of whatever denomination, on the Soubahdar of the Deckan, and on all Allies of the Britiſh Government.

Article XVI. Scindiah to renounce all claims, of whatever denomination, upon the Nizam, the Peiſhwa, the Guikwar, and all Allies of the Company.

Article XVII. Scindiah to diſmiſs from his ſervice all Europeans now entertained therein, and never to entertain any European in his ſervice without the expreſs conſent of the Britiſh Government.

Article XVIII. Scindiah never to entertain in his ſervice any native ſubject of the Britiſh Government, without the expreſs permiſſion of the Britiſh Government.

Chanderee,
Dutteah,
Janſi,
Calpy and
Narwa.

The other Chieftains to be rendered independent of Scindiah, and to be included in the Terms of Peace, appear to be

I. The SEIKHS.

II. The RAJPOOTS; viz.

1. Jeypoor,
2. Jodepoor,
3. Oudepoor,
4. Petty Chiefſhip of Kerowlie,
5. Petty Chiefſhip of Kiſhenghur, near Agimere,
6. The Chief of Macherry, called the Row Rajah, whoſe capital is Alwar, and with whom a Treaty has been concluded by General Lake.
7. The Diſtrict of Beykaneer; and
8. Generally, all territories lying to the northward of Oudepoor, Kutchwara (Ambajee's Diſtrict, which is to be included) and Behut, ſo as to include the Paſſes in that quarter leading into Hindoſtan.

III. The JAUTS. The principal of whom are the Ranah of Gohud, and the Bhurtpoor Rajah, with the latter of whom a Treaty has already been concluded by General Lake.

IV. The Diſtricts of Bundlecund, Bogglecund, Bopaul, Gurrah, Chundail, Sohajepoor, Chohan, Bittonja, Singrowla. } See Rennell's Map of Hindoſtan.

Some petty Chieftains may have been omitted in this liſt, but General Welleſley is recommended to call upon Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds, who poſſeſſes the moſt accurate information with regard to the Province of Malwa, and the countries in its vicinity.

This note was rather intended for the purpoſe of apprizing General Welleſley of the general outline of the limits within which it was the Governor General's deſire to confine the power of Scindiah, than to form the ground of any enumeration of diſtricts in the Treaty of Peace. The Governor General, in a Letter of the 17th January 1804 to Major General Welleſley, obſerves, —"I am aware that over ſome of the Diſtricts enumerated in the Notes, Scindiah has never "exerciſed any authority, and perhaps never advanced any pretenſions. My wiſh was merely "to explain to you the extent of the boundary which I deſired to oppoſe to Scindiah's power. By "ſome accidental error, the name of the Diſtrict of Bopaul has been inſerted in the Note. You "will be pleaſed to correct this miſtake, as it was not my intention that the Diſtrict of Bopaul "ſhould in any manner be brought into queſtion."

Article

Article XIX. The Britiſh Government and Scindiah conſtantly to maintain reſident Envoys at their reſpective Durbars, for the preſervation of mutual good underſtanding.

Article XX. The fort of Aſſeerghur, and the city of Boorhanpore, with all the territories dependant thereon in Candeiſh, to be reſtored to Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

Article XXI. The diſtrict of Godra to be reſtored to Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

Article XXII. All territories and poſſeſſions conquered from Dowlut Rao Scindiah in Malwa and Candeiſh to the northward of the Taptee, to be reſtored to Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

Article XXIII. All territories and poſſeſſions belonging to the Peiſhwa in Malwa or Candeiſh, to the northward of the Taptee, to be ceded to Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

47. This plan provides effectually for every object of ſecurity againſt the power of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and it is my earneſt deſire that an effort ſhould be made to obtain all theſe conditions, unleſs Scindiah can be induced to accede to a ſubſidiary alliance with the Company. If Scindiah ſhould object to ſuch an alliance, it will then be neceſſary to conſider the ultimate terms which muſt be required from Scindiah at the hazard of continuing the war.

48. In ſtating theſe terms, the moſt clear method will be to refer to plan (A) marking ſuch Articles as muſt be maintained without alteration by letter (B) and ſtating ſuch modifications as are admiſſible in any Article reſpectively.

SECOND PLAN (B.)

Article 1ſt. }
Article 2d. }
Article 3d. }
Article 4th. }
Article 5th. } B.
Article 6th. }
Article 7th. }
Article 8th. }
Article 9th. }
Article 10th. }

Article 11th. The fortreſs of Powanghur, and the fort and diſtrict of Champoneer, to be reſtored to Scindiah.

Article 12th. B.

Article 13th. The fort of Ahmednuggur, and a territory depending thereon, amounting to ( ) to be retained by the Peiſhwa. The remaining territory of Ahmednuggur to be reſtored to Scindiah, under an engagement that Scindiah ſhall never maintain in that diſtrict a military force beyond the amount of ( ) or beyond the amount neceſſary for the collection of the Revenue, and the maintenance of the police of the country.

Article 14th. }
Article 15th. }
Article 16th. }
Article 17th. }
Article 18th. } B.
Article 19th. }
Article 20th. }
Article 21ſt. }
Article 22d. }

Article 23d. This Article may probably be omitted, if the reſtitutions ſtated in the preceding Article be made to Scindiah. This Article, however, might perhaps be received by Scindiah as a compenſation for the retention of territory in the vicinity of Baroach, and on the ſea coaſt, as ſpecified in Articles 10th and 12th of this plan.

49. This plan (B) differs from your propoſitions, in Article 4th, which ſtipulates for the ceſſion of the territories held by Ambajee; in the Articles 10th and 12th, reſpecting the retention of the territory of Baroach and Scindiah's maritime poſſeſſions in Guzerat; and in Article 13th, which impoſes reſtrictions upon the amount of the force to be maintained by Scindiah, in the diſtrict of Ahmednuggur. Articles 17th, 18th, and 19th, are alſo additions to your propoſitions. The independence of Am-

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bajee, and the arrangements of the territory held by him, have probably been guaranteed already by the Commander in Chief. This Article therefore will not admit of alteration.

50. The admiſſion of Scindiah into any part of the diſtrict of Guzerat is extremely objectionable; and if it be practicable, it would tend much to the ſtability of the peace, to exclude Scindiah altogether from all intermixture with the territories of our Allies. The ſame reaſoning applies, with additional force, againſt the reſtitution of any part of the territory of Ahmednuggur. The reſtoration of any portion of Scindiah's authority in a poſſeſſion contiguous to Poonah, and to the frontier of the Nizam, ought to be avoided.

51. The reſtitution of Powanghur, Champoneer, and Godra, appears to be leſs dangerous than any other reſtitution propoſed in Guzerat. The abſolute excluſion of Scindiah from any maritime poſſeſſion appears to me to be indiſpenſable.

52. Your reaſoning reſpecting the fort of Aſſeerghur, and the city of Boorhanpoor, is perfectly ſatisfactory.

53. The Articles (17th and 18th) reſpecting the excluſion from Scindiah's ſervice of all European Officers, and Britiſh ſubjects, European or native, are indiſpenſable.

54. The 19th Article, reſpecting the reſidence of Envoys, is alſo abſolutely neceſſary.

55. The alterations which I have made upon your propoſitions appear to me to be extremely deſirable, if not abſolutely neceſſary for our ſecurity againſt Scindiah.

56. You will, however, be more competent to form a correct view of many details of this ſubject, than it is poſſible for me to take at this diſtance; you can alſo aſcertain correctly the preciſe degree in which Scindiah's means of continuing the war have been reduced by our ſucceſs, and therefore, although my judgment would incline me to apprehend danger from any conceſſions beyond the limits of this plan (B.) I authorize you to exerciſe your diſcretion in changing or modifying any of the Articles, (excepting Articles 4th, 17th, 18th, and 19th) bearing in mind, however, the general tenor and ſpirit of my Inſtructions.

57. In my opinion, the terms of peace granted to Scindiah, by this plan (B), are not only juſt and equitable, but liberal, conſidered with reference to the relative ſituation of the belligerent Powers.

58. The principal objects to be obſerved in the conditions of peace with Scindiah, ſhould be to limit his military power and reſources, and to preclude his intercourſe with France, his interference with our Allies and dependants, and his reſumption of the means of menacing our frontier, and of diſturbing the internal tranquillity of our dominions.

59. If Scindiah ſhould conclude a Treaty of Peace with the Britiſh Government upon the baſis of a ſubſidiary alliance, and ſhould enter with ſincerity into that alliance, I ſhould feel no difficulty in conceding every point ſtated in your propoſitions, as far as they reſpect reſtitution of territory.

60. The Articles 4th, 17th, 18th, and 19th, of the two preceding plans, admit of no change or modification.

61. In order to render this diviſion of the ſubject entirely diſtinct, I have thought it proper to enumerate the ſeveral Articles of a Treaty under this plan.

All Articles of Plan (B.) to be retained in this Treaty without alteration, will be marked (C.) and any admiſſible alterations or modifications will be ſtated under ſuch Articles as are to be altered or modified.

THIRD

THIRD PLAN (C.)

ARTICLES 1ſt. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. } C.

Article 10th. To be modified according to your propoſition, retaining only the fortreſs and city of Baroach, with an adequate territory.

Article 11th, as in plan B. (C.) Article 12th, in plans (A.) and (B.) to be omitted. Article 13th, the fortreſs only of Ahmednuggur, with a ſufficient territory, to be retained.

Article 14th. Article 15th. Article 16th. Article 17th. Article 18th. Article 19th. Article 20th. Article 21ſt. Article 22d. } C.

Article 23d. It would be deſirable to effect an exchange of the Peiſhwa's territories in Malwa and Candeiſh, northward of the Taptee, for the diſtricts of Ahmednuggur; and if thoſe territories in Malwa and Candeiſh ſhould not prove an adequate compenſation to Scindiah, an endeavour might be made to compenſate to him by a further arrangement. Perhaps however, the determination which I now proceed to ſtate, may appear to furniſh adequate compenſation for any difference between the value of the diſtricts of Ahmednuggur, and thoſe which the Peiſhwa may cede to Scindiah in Malwa and Candeiſh.

62. If Scindia ſhould agree to accept a ſubſidiary force, of the amount of that ſtationed at Hyderabad, I would require no other aſſignment of territory, or of other funds for the payment of the ſubſidy, than that comprehended in the Articles of the Treaty propoſed in this plan (C).

63. In this event, you will annex the ſubſidiary engagements on the part of the Britiſh Government to the Articles already ſtated, omitting any aſſignment of territory, or of other funds for the payment of the ſubſidy on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

64. As it is poſſible, however, that it may be ſatisfactory to Dowlut Rao Scindiah, to aſſign by the terms of the Treaty, in the form of ſecurity for the payment of the ſubſidy, the whole or part of the territories required to be ceded to the Britiſh Government by the preceding Articles, I authorize you to accede to any ſuch propoſition on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, provided the ceſſion of all ſuch territory ſhall contain a complete renunciation of all right or claim of ſovereignty or authority on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and an acknowledgment of the perpetual rights of ſovereignty of the Britiſh Government over ſuch territory, to the extent in which Scindiah may poſſeſs the right or power of ceding or acknowledging ſuch perpetual ſovereignty.

65. In the preſent condition of Scindiah's affairs, it is not improbable that he may be inclined to ſeek the protection of a ſubſidiary force of Britiſh Troops, from which alone he can now expect to derive effectual ſupport againſt Holkar, or even the means of maintaining himſelf againſt the Tributaries and Dependants, which will remain nominally annexed to his dominion, at the cloſe of the war.

66. As the preceding obſervations contain every inſtruction neceſſary to enable you to negociate and conclude peace with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and as you have already received the notifications of the conceſſions to be required from the Rajah of Berar, I ſhall diſpatch this letter, reſerving for future conſideration ſuch inſtructions

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as may appear to me to be neceſſary to regulate the partition of our conqueſts with the Allies, and to complete the ſyſtem of a general pacification of the Native Powers of Hindoſtan and the Deckan.

67. In reviewing this diſpatch, I perceive that I have not noticed an omiſſion in the plan of peace with Scindiah contained in your diſpatch of the 11th November. This omiſſion is ſupplied in the eighth Article of each of the three plans A. B. C. and, as the ſubſtance of that Article was brought under your particular conſideration by the notes diſpatched to you on the 26th of October, I am ſatisfied that this ſubject will engage your attention in the negociation of peace with any of the belligerent Powers.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Fort William,
11th of December 1803.

APPENDIX E.

CONFERENCES between Major General Welleſley, and the Ambaſſador of the Rajah of Berar.

Memorandum of the Conferences between Major General the Honourable Arthur Welleſley, and the Ambaſſador of the Rajah of Berar.

November 30, 1803.—Jeſwunt Rao Ramchunder brought a letter from the Rajah of Berar, and deſired to have a meeting with Major General Welleſley. He came in the evening, and had a conference with Major General Welleſley, at which were preſent Major General Welleſley, Govind Rao, and Mr. Elphinſtone.

He began by ſaying that the Rajah of Berar was the ancient Ally of the Company, and he went through a long hiſtory of his arrival at Scindiah's camp, of his converſations with Colonel Collins, and of Colonel Collins's departure from the camp, becauſe the Rajah would not *obey* his orders to return to his own country. Jeſwunt Rao then ſaid, that Ahmednuggur and Baroach were taken, the war commenced, and he was ſent here to endeavour to put an end to it.

Major General Welleſley replied, that it certainly was material to the cauſe of the Rajah of Berar, that it ſhould be proved, that he had not been the aggreſſor in the war; as, if he ſhould prove that, however ſucceſsful the Britiſh Troops had been, the juſtice of the cauſe would be on the ſide of the Rajah, and he certainly would be entitled to ſome conſideration. But Major General Welleſley obſerved, the juſtice of the Britiſh cauſe had been as clear as the valour of the Britiſh Troops had been conſpicuous, and their exertions ſucceſsful.

He then related the facts as they had occurred, from the time the Rajah marched from Nagpoor to the period of the breaking out of the war; he alluded particularly to the letter written by the Rajah to Azim ool Omrah*, and to the notoriety of the reports that the Marhatta Chiefs were confederated to attack the Britiſh Government; and he concluded by aſſerting the right of the Britiſh Government to call for explanations in aſſembling their armies on the frontiers of the Nizam, or to diſperſe them if thoſe explanations were not ſatisfactory, and to go to war if they refuſed to diſperſe the formidable armaments, for the aſſembling of which no cauſe could be aſſigned, excepting to attack the Britiſh Government.

* Prime Miniſter to the late Nizam.

Major General Welleſley denied that Colonel Collins had quitted Scindiah's camp becauſe his orders were not obeyed; but he quitted it becauſe no ſatisfactory explanation was given of the intentions of the Chiefs in aſſembling their armies, and they refuſed to ſeparate them.

The Vaqueel replied, that the countries in which the armies had been aſſembled belonged to the Rajah of Berar; that he had gone there for the purpoſe of meeting Scindiah, and of ſettling a diſpute between him and Holkar. That the Peiſhwa had made a Treaty with the Engliſh, and, contrary to the cuſtom of the Marhatta Empire, had not previouſly communicated with the other Marhatta Chiefs; and that the letter which had been written to Azim ool Omrah alluded only to that Treaty, and that he had no intention of making war when he wrote that letter.

Major General Welleſley, in reply, aſked what buſineſs the Rajah of Berar had to interfere

interfere between Scindiah and Holkar? and, if he did interfere, why he ſhould bring his army to that particular part of his territories?

In reply, the Vaqueel ſaid, that the Rajah interfered between Scindiah and Holkar, becauſe thoſe Chiefs had for many years been at war, and had plundered each other, and had deſtroyed the whole of Hindoſtan; and that lately the Engliſh had obliged Holkar to quit Poonah, and that the Rajah had been deſirous to make peace between them, as, if he did not, they would have fallen upon his country. He ſaid, that theſe Chiefs were great men with large armies, and that it was impoſſible to mediate between them without an army.

Major General Welleſley replied, that he believed the Vaquoel had ſtated the true cauſe of the mediation, which was to ſave the Rajah's country, and to form a Confederacy which ſhould cauſe an invaſion of that of the Nizam; but the Major General obſerved, that it was a curious mode of conducting a mediation for a Prince to go with a ſmaller army, and ſeat himſelf in the camp of one with a more powerful one; that if he had mediated with an army at Nagpoor, the excuſe might be admitted, otherwiſe it could not.

The Vaqueel then ſaid, that the reaſon for which he had joined Scindiah was, that Holkar was ſtrong, and Scindiah was weak, and would have been overpowered without the Rajah's aſſiſtance.

In reply, Major General Welleſley obſerved, that the contrary was the fact; that Scindiah had driven Holkar out of Hindoſtan, and had ſeized all the poſſeſſions of his family; but that ſuppoſing the fact to be as the Vaqueel had repreſented it, a curious mode had been adopted of ſtrengthening Scindiah and weakening Holkar, namely, by transferring to the latter all the territories of his family. He concluded by obſerving, that theſe futile arguments and miſrepreſentations of facts would certainly do no good to the Rajah's cauſe, and only tended to prove more clearly the fact, that the Rajah had been the original cauſe of the war.

In reſpect to the Treaty of Baſſein, Major General Welleſley obſerved, that the Rajah had ſtated that he had no objection to that Treaty, and he would not allow that ever to be brought forward as the cauſe of the war, or of aſſembling the armies. At all events the Major General ſaid, he denied the right of the Marhatta Chiefs to be conſulted by the Peiſhwa before he ſhould make a Treaty, by which his Highneſs's Government alone was to be bound.

A long argument then enſued upon the ſubject of the letters written by Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah to Major General Welleſley immediately previous to the war, which was to the ſame purport as in the conference with Scindiah's Vaqueels; and the facts were equally miſrepreſented.

Major General Welleſley replied to this argument by relating what paſſed in the Rajah's tent, as ſtated in Colonel Collins's diſpatch.

The Vaqueel then ſaid, that the Rajah was now deſirous of peace, whatever might have been the cauſe of the war.

Major General Welleſley aſked what powers he had, and in what manner he propoſed that peace ſhould be brought about.

In reply, the Vaqueel ſaid, that he had been ordered by the Rajah to learn Major General Welleſley's wiſhes upon that ſubject, and to act in conformity thereto.

In reply, Major General Welleſley recapitulated the injuries received from, and the various acts of aggreſſion committed by the Rajah; the loſſes ſuſtained and expences incurred by the Company in the war, and their aſtoniſhing and rapid ſucceſs; for all which the Major General ſaid, that compenſation would be required as the price of the peace; and he aſked the Vaqueel, whether he was empowered to treat on that baſis.

In reply, the Vaqueel ſaid he was not, and uſed the old arguments regarding the injuries the Rajah had received, which was overturned in the ſame manner as before.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that if the Vaqueel had no powers, it was neceſſary that he ſhould apply for ſufficient powers, and that in the mean time he might remain in ſome of the towns in the neighbourhood of the camp.

The Vaqueel then expreſſed an anxious deſire that hoſtilities ſhould be ſuſpended, and that he ſhould be allowed to remain in camp.

In reply, Major General Welleſley poſitively refuſed to ſuſpend hoſtilities till peace ſhould be concluded; and as to his remaining, Major General Welleſley obſerved, that it could anſwer no purpoſe, and that it was very inconvenient to him to have any body in his camp belonging to the enemy, who did not poſſeſs full

powers to ſettle a peace. He therefore recommended that the Vaqueel ſhould go to Elichpour, or any other place he might chuſe in the neighbourhood.

December 9, 1804.—Ragojee Bhoonſlah's Vaqueel Jeſwunt Rao Ramchunder, came to Major General Welleſley's tent, at which were preſent, Major General Welleſley, Mr. Elphinſtone, and Govind Rao. After ſome converſation, Jeſwunt Rao produced two letters from Ragojee Bhoonſlah, in both of which, that Chief expreſſed his conſent to give compenſation to the Company in a peace, for the injuries they had received, and he wiſhed that Major General Welleſley would ſtate what would be required.

Major General Welleſley anſwered, that he ſhould require for the Nizam, that his boundary ſhould be extended to the hills on which are Gawilghur and Nernullah to the Northward, and to the Wurda River to the Eaſtward. That beſides this, Ragojee Bhoonſlah ſhould renounce all claims of every deſcription on all the Nizam's territories within his new boundary.

For the Company, Major General Welleſley ſaid he ſhould require the province of Cuttack, and the port of Balaſore, to be connected by a convenient frontier with the Company's other territories.

Jeſwunt Rao Ramchunder ſaid in reply, that Major General Welleſley was maſter of the country, and might take what he pleaſed; but that if the Rajah loſt all that had been demanded, nothing would remain. He added, that there was no occaſion to take ſo much for the Nizam's government, and he wiſhed that leſs were taken for the Nizam, and more for the Company.

Major General Welleſley replied, that the Rajah was a great politician, and ought to have calculated rather better his chances of ſucceſs before he commenced the War; but that having commenced it, it was proper that he ſhould ſuffer, before he ſhould get out of the ſcrape.

In reſpect to the Nizam, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he was the ancient Ally of the Company; and the Britiſh Government would never give him up; and it was peculiarly neceſſary to provide compenſation for him, to be taken from Ragojee Bhoonſlah, becauſe the Rajah had, in the moſt barbarous manner, plundered his country. Major General Welleſley added, *that* indeed had been the only mode of carrying on the War which the Rajah had adopted; and it was perfectly conſiſtent with juſtice that at the Peace he ſhould make ſacrifices correſpondent to the injuries he had done.

Jeſwunt Rao then ſaid, that he hoped the demands were confined to Cuttack and the countries Weſt of the Wurda, and that the Company would not interfere between the Rajah and the Peiſhwa in Gurry Mundela.

Major General Welleſley replied, that all that he ſhould require for the Peiſhwa, would be a fair and juſt mode of ſettling the joint claims of his Highneſs and Ragojee Bhoonſlah to any territory, the revenues of which they might collect jointly.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that another demand he had to make was, that Treaties made with dependants of Ragojee's ſhould be confirmed.

Jeſwunt Rao aſked, what Treaties, and with what Chiefs?

Major General Welleſley replied, that he ſhould be informed in due time.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that another demand he had to make was, that Ragojee Bhoonſlah ſhould never take any Frenchmen into his ſervice, or any European the ſubject of a government which ſhould be at War with the Britiſh Government, or any Britiſh ſubject, whether European or Native of India, without the conſent of the Britiſh Government.

Jeſwunt Rao anſwered, that he had no objection to this Article; that the Rajah had no Europeans in his ſervice, and never intended to have any.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that another demand he ſhould make would be, that each Government ſhould have at the court of the other, an authorized Envoy.

To this Jeſwunt Rao replied, that, that was a natural conſequence of the Peace.

A converſation then enſued upon the demands which Jeſwunt Rao canvaſſed particularly, and among other things declared, that if Major General Welleſley took thoſe territories from the Rajah, and the fort of Gawilghur, nothing would remain of his former ſtate. He then ſaid, that the Rajah had old claims for graſs and gram upon certain territories of the Nizam, and aſked whether thoſe were to be relinquiſhed.

In reply, Major General Welleſley ſaid, every claim, of every deſcription, muſt be entirely relinquiſhed. He ſaid, that theſe trifling claims were the cauſe of conſtant

quarrels

quarrels, and the enforcing them had been the ſource of all the evils which the Nizam's government had ſuffered; and that till they were entirely relinquiſhed, there could be no Peace.

Jeſwunt Rao then deſired, that Major General Welleſley would conſent to a ceſſation of hoſtilities.

Major General Welleſley replied, that he could not. He recommended to Jeſwunt Rao Ramchunder, if he was authorized to do ſo, to ſign the Peace immediately, and to ſend it off to the Rajah to be ratified.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he did not wiſh to do the Rajah more injury than he had done him already, and hinted, that delays were dangerous. He ſaid, that four days muſt elapſe before the Rajah's ſentiments upon the propoſed Peace could be known, and ſuppoſing that he ſhould deſire his Miniſter to ſign it, four days more muſt elapſe before the Treaty could be ratified.

Jeſwunt Rao then ſaid, that three or four days could not poſſibly make any difference, and he wiſhed to refer the ſubject to the Rajah.

Major General Welleſley begged that Jeſwunt Rao would recollect what he had ſaid to him upon this point.

A long converſation enſued upon the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, in the courſe of which, Jeſwunt Rao begged that Major General Welleſley would fix a place where the Rajah ſhould remain, if he would not agree to ſtop hoſtilities.

This, Major General Welleſley declined, as he ſaid that by doing that, he would actually engage to ceaſe hoſtilities, which he was determined not to do till the Rajah ſhould have ſigned the Peace, and the ratification ſhould have been given into his hands.

When Jeſwunt Rao was going away, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that the Peace which he was about to make with the Rajah, muſt be really a ſincere one.

He ſaid, that it had long been a favourite object with the Rajah to form a confederacy againſt the Britiſh Government, and that he had ſucceeded lately.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, it was true that the Confederacy had failed to produce any one of the objects for which it had been formed, and that he knew it no longer exiſted. But it was neceſſary that the Rajah ſhould formally declare that he no longer adhered to it, and as the war with ſome of the other Confederates might ſtill continue, notwithſtanding the Peace with the Rajah, Major General Welleſley ſaid that he ſhould require that a hoſtage ſhould reſide with him, as a ſecurity for the performance of this engagement, until Peace ſhould be concluded with the other Confederates. Major General Welleſley particularly explained, that the perſon who ſhould be ſent as an hoſtage, muſt be informed for what purpoſe he is ſent.

Jeſwunt Rao made no objection to this demand.

December 12, 1803.—Jeſwunt Rao Ramchunder came to Major General Welleſley's tent, at which were preſent Major General Welleſley, Mr. Elphinſtone, and Govind Rao. He preſented a letter from the Rajah of Berar.

He then intreated General Welleſley to moderate his demand for the Soubah of the Deckan. He quoted many inſtances in which the two States had been at war, and ſometimes the Rajah, and ſometimes the Nizam had the advantage; but he ſaid, that they had never made demands of territory. He then ſaid, that it would be better that Major General Welleſley ſhould allow the Rajah to ſettle his peace with the Soubah, and that he was convinced he would not make ſuch a demand.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he had made that demand on the behalf of the Allies; and he did not deny that he intended that territory for the Soubah of the Deckan, as a ſmall compenſation for the loſſes he had ſuſtained by the War, in conſequence of the plunder of the Rajah. That he ſhould not relinquiſh that demand, and that he muſt inſiſt upon the country being delivered over to the government of the Allies. Afterwards, if the Rajah could prevail by fair means on the Soubah to reſtore it, that would be another conſideration, in which Major General Welleſley ſaid, he did not ſee, at that moment, that the Britiſh Government would have any concern.

A long converſation followed, in which the ſame arguments were repeated, and the Vaqueel denied that the Rajah had plundered the Nizam's territory: Major General Welleſley replied, that he knew that the Rajah had marched from the Taptee for the purpoſe of plundering theſe territories; and that he knew that the

Rajah

Rajah had done as he intended, for that it had fallen to his lot to follow the Rajah and drive him out, and that he had been a witneſs of the Rajah's conduct.

December 16th, 1803.—Jeſwunt Rao Ramchunder came to Major General Welleſley's tent, at which were preſent Major General Welleſley, Major Malcolm, Mr. Elpinſtone, and Govind Rao.

Major General Welleſley aſked, whether any anſwer had been received from the Rajah, to the letter written, containing the terms on which Major General Welleſley thought it poſſible to conclude a Peace.

The Vaqueel replied, that an anſwer had been received; and he would give it in detail on each particular demand. He then ſaid, that the Rajah had no objection to giving the compenſation required to the Company; but that he hoped they would not aſk for more than half the province of Cuttack. That Jaggernaut was his own Pagoda, and he was deſirous to retain it. That his honour was involved in this point, and he was hopeful it would not be inſiſted on.

Major General Welleſley replied, that the whole province of Cuttack was abſolutely neceſſary, that the Company had long been deſirous to obtain this province, in order that there might not be a break in the communication between Calcutta and Madras, and that to take only half of it, or to allow the Rajah to retain that part in which was ſituated the Pagoda, would entirely defeat that great object. That in reſpect to the Pagoda it was well known, that no Power in India paid ſo much attention to buildings of that deſcription as the Britiſh Government; that every body had acceſs to them as they pleaſed, in the utmoſt ſafety, for the purpoſes of religion; and that nothing would prevent the Rajah from uſing that Pagoda hereafter, as he had done heretofore.

After ſome converſation, this point was given up.

The Vaqueel then ſaid, that the Rajah had but two poſſeſſions, Cuttack and Berar. That he had granted the former, and he could not conſent to cede the latter. That he would give a compenſation to the Soubah of the Deckan in money.

Major General Welleſley replied, that money would not compenſate for the injuries the Soubah had received, and the riſks he had incurred; that territory was abſolutely neceſſary, and territory muſt be given, if the Rajah wanted Peace.

The Vaqueel repeated his objection, and ſaid, that the whole of Berar to the Wurda could not be given without a ſacrifice of the Rajah's State.

Major General Welleſley replied, that it was not wiſhed to deſtroy the Rajah's State, and he aſked what portion of the country the Rajah was willing to give. The anſwer was one quarter of their revenues which he enjoyed, which might amount to five lacks of rupees annually.

Major General Welleſley replied, that, that would not anſwer; that he was not deſirous to ruin the Rajah, but that the Soubah of the Deckan muſt have at leaſt thirty lacks of rupees annually from the Rajah; or, if the whole of the country claimed was not equal to that, the Wurda river for a boundary.

The point was at laſt ceded, and it was agreed, that the Soubah ſhould have the Wurda for a boundary.

In defining the northern boundary, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that the Rajah ſhould have back the forts of Gawilghur and Nerwulla.

The Vaqueel aſked for country to ſupport the garriſons of Nerwulla and Gawilghur, and Major General Welleſley agreed that the Rajah ſhould have diſtricts contiguous to the forts (which he would know hereafter) to the amount of four lacks of rupees annually.

The Vaqueel then demanded that the Rajah ſhould retain the claims of Ser Deſmouky, which he ſaid, he held by a grant from the Peiſhwa, and of graſs, and other trifling claims in the country ceded.

Major General Welleſley replied, that all claims of every deſcription on theſe and all the territories of the Allies, muſt be entirely renounced. That in reſpect to the Peiſhwa's claim of Ser Deſmouky, that would eaſily be ſettled by the Britiſh Government between his Highneſs and the Soubah of the Deckan.

The Vaqueel then ſaid, that having ceded theſe extenſive countries, he hoped that the Rajah would be free from all claims of the Peiſhwa and the Nizam on his territories; and that all the Sunnuds and Treaties would be held good.

After much argument upon this point, it was agreed, that the Britiſh Government ſhould mediate and arbitrate, according to the principles of juſtice, between its Allies on the one hand, and the Rajah on the other.

The

The Vaqueel ſaid, that the Rajah muſt depend upon the juſtice and generoſity of the Company; otherwiſe, the Peiſhwa would lay claim to all his remaining territories.

The Vaqueel ſaid, that the Rajah had no objection to the demand reſpecting Europeans, or to that reſpecting Vaqueels; but he did not underſtand that demand reſpecting Treaties made with other Chiefs.

Major General Welleſley ſtated the reaſons for which Officers, in different ſituations, had been authorized to make Treaties with the ſubjects and feudatories of the confederated Marhatta Chiefs; thoſe for which it was abſolutely neceſſary to adhere to theſe engagements; and thoſe for which it was impoſſible to ſtate the names of the feudatories at the preſent moment. He ſaid the demand was indiſpenſable, and muſt be complied with; at the ſame time, he declared, there was no intention to injure the Rajah's ſtate, and that he might rely with ſecurity on the honour of the Britiſh Government, that no engagement ſhould be entered into, after it ſhould be known that the Peace had been concluded.

The Vaqueel ſaid, the Rajah had no objection to renounce the confederacy, and that he would give no aſſiſtance to the Company's enemies. In reſpect to an hoſtage, which it was explained to him it was neceſſary to give for the Rajah's ſincerity, till the War ſhould be concluded, the Vaqueel ſaid, that excepting the Rajah's Brother, his Son, and his Nephew, any other Sirdar in the State that might be demanded, ſhould be ſent.

In reply, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that as this Treaty appeared to be made in the ſpirit of friendſhip, and a deſire of peace, he would not inſiſt on having any hoſtage; but would rely on the Rajah's honour and his ſenſe of his own intereſt, in adhering to it.

The Vaqueel then deſired, that the Treaty ſhould be put into writing, which was done immediately.

Major General Welleſley left the tent, and in the evening returned to it again, with Major Malcolm, to ſign the Treaty.

The Vaqueel propoſed, that an article ſhould be inſerted, providing for the Rajah's rights under grants from the Peiſhwa; and ſaid, that he feared that the Britiſh Government would be induced to attend to the importunities of the Peiſhwa, to aſſiſt to deprive the Rajah of them.

Major General Welleſley replied, that he would not agree to guarantee rights, the nature and extent of which he did not know; and that it appeared to him, that the Rajah could have no better ſecurity than the juſtice of the Britiſh Government. He pointed out particularly, that to attend to importunities, was not to decide according to the rules of juſtice.

The Vaqueel was ſatisfied with this explanation.

He then ſaid, that he wiſhed a clauſe ſhould be added to the 8th article, providing that the Britiſh Government ſhould not give countenance or protection to the enemies of the Rajah's ſtate.

To which Major General Welleſley conſented; and it was added to the Treaty.

The Vaqueel then complained of the 10th article, and ſaid, that in fact it laid the whole of the Rajah's ſtate at the feet of the Britiſh Government. That his whole territory had been conquered from Zemindars and others, and that if Treaties had been made with them, he had nothing left.

Major General Welleſley replied, that the article was indiſpenſable, and muſt ſtand as it was. He ſaid, that it never was intended to deſtroy the Rajah's ſtate, or to increaſe the acquiſitions of the Allies by means of that article. That if he had had ſuch a wiſh, he would have made the demand without further ceremony.

Major General Welleſley alſo obſerved, that if there had been a wiſh to deſtroy the Rajah's ſtate, he would not have made Peace with him; but that at all events he promiſed him, that the article ſhould be as little injurious to him as poſſible, and that ſo far from increaſing the numbers of thoſe who ſhould be the objects of it, Major General Welleſley promiſed, that as far as it could be done, conſiſtently with the honour and good faith of the Britiſh Government, it ſhould have no operation at all.

The Vaqueel declared, that he was ſatisfied with this declaration, which Major General Welleſley deſired him to communicate to the Rajah.

The Treaty could not be prepared this night.

In the courſe of this day's conference, the Vaqueel frequently expreſſed a wiſh to draw more cloſely the ties between the Rajah and the Company, and ſaid, that by

Part II. of *Appendix to* NOTES *relative to late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire*, 1803-4.

theſe means he hoped that the Rajah's territories would be again increaſed. He received encouraging anſwers, and was told, that whatever propoſitions he had to make on that ſubject, would be communicated to the Governor General, who would probably receive them favourably.

December 17, 1803.—The Treaties having been prepared during the night, were ſigned in the morning by Major General Welleſley, and Jeſwunt Rao Ramchunder.

(Signed) *Arthur Welleſley.*

Appendix F.

TREATY of PEACE concluded at Deogaum, with the Rajah of Berar, on the 17th December 1803.

Treaty of Peace and Friendſhip with the Rajah of Berar.

TREATY of Peace between the Honourable Engliſh India Company and their Allies, on the one part, and Senah Saheb Soubah Ragojee Bhoonſlah, on the other, ſettled by Major General the Honourable Arthur Welleſley, on the part of the Honourable Company and their Allies, and by Jeſwunt Rao Ramchunder, on the part of Senah Saheb Soubah Ragojee Bhoonſlah; who have each communicated to the other their full powers.

Article I.—There ſhall be perpetual peace and friendſhip between the Honourable Company and their Allies, on the one part, and Senah Saheb Soubah Ragojee Bhoonſlah, on the other.

Article II.—Senah Saheb Soubah Ragojee Bhoonſlah cedes to the Honourable Company and their Allies, in perpetual ſovereignty, the province of Cuttack, including the port and diſtrict of Balaſore.

Article III.—He likewiſe cedes to the Honourable Company and their Allies, in perpetual ſovereignty, all the territories of which he has collected the Revenues, in participation with the Soubah of the Deckan, and thoſe of which he may have poſſeſſion, which are to the weſtward of the river Wurdah.

Article IV.—It is agreed, that the frontier of Senah Saheb Soubah, towards the territories of his Highneſs the Soubah of the Deckan, ſhall be formed, to the weſt, by the river Wurdah, from its iſſue from the Injardy Hills, to its junction with the Godavery. The hills on which are the forts of Nernullah and Gawilghur, are to be in the poſſeſſion of Senah Saheb Soubah; and every thing ſouth of thoſe hills, and to the weſt of the river Wurdah, is to belong to the Britiſh Government and their Allies.

Article V.—Diſtricts amounting to four lacs of rupees per annum contiguous to, and to the ſouth of, the forts of Nernullah and Gawilghur, are to be given over to Senah Saheb Soubah. Thoſe diſtricts are to be fixed upon by Major General Welleſley, and delivered over to Senah Saheb Soubah at the ſame time with the forts.

Article VI.—Senah Saheb Soubah, for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, entirely renounces all claims, of every deſcription, on the territories of the Britiſh Government and their Allies, ceded by the ſecond, third, and fourth articles, and on all the territories of his Highneſs the Soubah of the Deckan.

Article VII.—The Honourable Company engage that they will mediate and arbitrate, according to the principles of juſtice, any diſputes or differences that may now exiſt, or may hereafter ariſe, between the Honourable Company's allies, Secunder Jah Behaudur, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and Rao Pundit Purdhaun, his heirs and ſucceſſors reſpectively, and Senah Saheb Soubah.

Article VIII.—Senah Saheb Soubah engages never to take or retain in his ſervice, any Frenchman, or the ſubject of any other European or American power, the Government of which may be at war with the Britiſh Government; or any Britiſh ſubject, whether European or Indian, without the conſent of the Britiſh Government. The Honourable Company engage on their part, that they will not give aid or countenance to any diſcontented Relations, Rajahs, Zemindars, or other ſubjects of Senah Saheb Soubah, who may fly from, or rebel againſt, his authority.

Article IX.—In order to ſecure and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby

hereby eſtabliſhed between the governments, it is agreed, that accredited Miniſters from each ſhall reſide at the court of the other.

Article X.—Certain Treaties have been made by the Britiſh Government with feudatories of Senah Saheb Soubah. Theſe Treaties are to be confirmed. Liſts of the perſons with whom ſuch Treaties have been made will be given to Senah Saheb Soubah, when this Treaty will be ratified by his Excellency the Governor General in Council.

Article XI.—Senah Saheb Soubah hereby renounces, for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, all adherence to the confederacy formed by him and Dowlut Rao Scindiah and other Marhatta Chiefs, to attack the Honourable Company and their Allies. He engages not to aſſiſt thoſe Chiefs, if the war with them ſhould ſtill continue.

Article XII.—This Treaty of Peace is to be ratified by Senah Saheb Soubah within eight days from this time, and the ratification is to be delivered to Major General Welleſley; at which time the orders for the ceſſion of the ceded territories are to be delivered, and the troops are to withdraw. Major General Welleſley engages, that the Treaty ſhall be ratified by his Excellency the moſt noble the Governor General in Council, and that the ratification ſhall be delivered in two months from this date.

(Signed) *Arthur Welleſley*, Maj. Genl.
Jeſwunt Rao Ramchunder,
on the part of
Senah Saheb Soubah.

Done in Camp at Deogaum, this 17th December 1803, anſwering to the 2d Ramzaun 1213 Fuzalee.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) *Arthur Welleſley*,
Major General.

Appendix G.

Extract of a LETTER from Major General Welleſley to the Governor General; dated Camp at Elichpoor, December 17, 1803; tranſmitting the Treaty of Deogaum.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to encloſe the Engliſh, Marhatta, and Perſian copies of a Treaty of Peace, which I have this day concluded with Jeſwunt Rao Ramchunder, the Vakeel of the Rajah of Berar.

I have made the Treaty in the name of the Britiſh Government and its Allies generally, and have engaged that it ſhall be ratified by your Excellency only.

It will remain with your Excellency to give ſuch orders as you may think proper to the Reſidents at the different Durbars, to obtain the aſſent of the Allies to this Treaty. But I ſhould imagine that the Rajah of Berar will be ſatisfied with your Excellency's ratification.

The ceſſions by the Treaty are made to the Britiſh Government and its Allies; and I have drawn it in this manner, in order that your Excellency may have an opportunity of diſpoſing of them hereafter, in ſuch manner as you may think proper. As ſoon as the Rajah ſhall ratify the Treaty, I propoſe to deſire the Officer of the Soubah of the Deckan to take charge of the countries ceded in this quarter; but I ſhall requeſt the Reſident at Hydrabad to apprize his Highneſs's miniſter, that this muſt be conſidered only a temporary arrangement, and that all the acquiſitions muſt be liable to be diſpoſed of hereafter, when peace ſhall be made with all the Powers engaged in the war.

I wiſhed to be able to define more accurately the bounds of the ceſſion of the province of Cuttack, but I had no information upon the ſubject. Lieutenant Colonel Harcourt ſtated his opinion, that it would be convenient if the diſtricts of Sonepour and Boad were ceded, beſides Cuttack; and Mr. Melville his, that it would be convenient to add to the province of Cuttack, countries which would have joined the Northern Circars with the province of Bundlecund: but upon reference to the map (which is all the information that I could procure) I found, that even the firſt would have increaſed the extent of the demand on that ſide to ſuch a degree,

Part II. of Appendix to NOTES relative to the Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire: 1803-4.

degree, as to make it neceſſary to give up a part of what I demanded on this ſide, or to riſk the concluſion of the Treaty altogether.

I learn alſo by a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Harcourt, that he has commenced negotiations with the Rajahs of Sonepour and Boad, and if he ſhould conclude them by Treaties, thoſe diſtricts will be added to the Company's territories under the tenth article of the Treaty of Peace. If he ſhould not, it is certain that the Company will not have for Cuttack the boundary for which Lieutenant Colonel Harcourt wiſhed, but I don't doubt that that province will have a very good boundary.

By the third Article, the Company and their Allies gain on this ſide the province of Berar*, and the frontier of the Soubah of the Deckan will be carried forward to the† Wurdah River. The countries thus ceded are an old poſſeſſion of the Soubahs of the Deckan, the revenues of which have been collected by them and the Rajah of Berar in different proportions, at different times. When the latter were admitted to a participation of them, they received one-fifth, afterwards a fourth, then half by treaty, and latterly four-fifths by exactions and violence; it appeared to me to be an object of greater importance to get rid of the Rajah of Berar entirely from this fine country, than to receive an additional barrier for Cuttack.

† Called in Rennel's Map, the Burdah; it is the arm of the Godavery.

The revenues of Berar on this ſide the Wurdah are computed to amount to about one crore of rupees. The Rajah has appropriated entirely to himſelf, countries, the revenues of which are computed to have been ten lacs of rupees, and the remainder, under different treaties, was to be divided equally between him and the Soubah of the Deckan; however I have reaſons to believe, from the conferences during the negociations, that the Rajah of Berar never received more than thirty lacs as his ſhare of the countries on this ſide of the Wurdah: territory of this value was a great object to gain in this quarter, conſidering the probable circumſtances of the peace with Scindiah. But whatever may be the real value of the acquiſition, a great object is gained by defining the frontier of the Rajah towards the Soubah of the Dekan, and by his renunciation of all claims of every deſcription, not only on the countries ceded, but on the other territories of the Soubah.

In the courſe of the conferences on the negociation (the minutes of which I ſhall have the honour of tranſmitting as ſoon as they can be copied) the Rajah's miniſter declared repeatedly (and I have reaſon to believe with ſome truth) that the demands made were of the fineſt and moſt valuable parts of his territory.

By the fourth Article, I have agreed, that the Rajah ſhall have poſſeſſion of the forts of Nernullah and Gawilghur. In fact, theſe forts are of greater importance to the power which remains in poſſeſſion of the mountains, than to that which poſſeſſes the plains. Without them the Rajah could not have exerciſed the powers of his government over the Gondwanah Rajahs in thoſe mountains, (a race of people, who above all others, require reſtraint) and to have given them to the Soubah of the Deckan, would have added nothing to his Highneſs's power.

I conſented to the fifth Article, becauſe the diſtricts on the plains immediately under the hills, will always be liable to the depredations of the inhabitants of the hills. The loſs to the Soubah's government will be but trifling, in compariſon with that which it would incur if the Rajah were not intereſted, as he will now be, to reſtrain the incurſions of the Hill People into the plains.

The ſeventh Article provides, that the Honourable Company are to arbitrate between the Rajah and the Soubah of the Deckan and the Peiſhwa. The Rajah's miniſter was deſirous that I ſhould conſent to confirm all grants and treaties made heretofore by thoſe Powers; but I refuſed this, on the ground, that I could not conſent to any thing of which I had no knowledge. I then propoſed the mediation and arbitration of the Britiſh Government, and its juſtice, as the beſt ſecurity the Rajah could have for his claims upon the Soubah of the Deckan and the Peiſhwa; which propoſal was accepted.

The territory which the Rajah wiſhed to ſecure, was, the province of Gurry Mundela, of which he ought to collect the Revenues in participation with the Peiſhwa; but I imagine that he has lately ſeized the whole for his own uſe.

At all events it appears to me to be an important point gained, and highly honourable to the character of the Britiſh Government, that even its enemies are willing to appeal to its juſtice againſt the demands of its Allies.

* That is the Province of Berar proper. The northern parts of the Berar territories are called Gondwana.

There

There was no objection on the part of the Rajah's Miniſter to the eighth or ninth Articles of the Treaty. The laſt claim was added to the eighth, by his deſire, after the Treaty had been drawn up. The tenth Article is one of conſiderable importance. The Rajah's Miniſter appeared to feel the full extent of the engagements to which it bound the Rajah, and expreſſed the greateſt uneaſineſs upon the ſubject. He ſaid, that after ceding Berar and Cuttack, the Rajah had no territories, excepting what he had conquered from Zemindars and Rajahs; and that by this Article he might be bound to give up the whole of his territories. I told him, that whatever might be the conſequence, the Article was indiſpenſable, and muſt be agreed to; that peace would not have been agreed to, if the Britiſh Government had wiſhed for the deſtruction of the Rajah's ſtate, and that it certainly was not intended that the Article ſhould apply to more caſes than were abſolutely neceſſary to preſerve the good faith of the Britiſh Government; and I promiſed him that the Britiſh Government would apply it to as few caſes as was poſſible, conſiſtently with an adherence to good faith.

The Vaqueel was ſatisfied with this aſſurance, which I requeſted him to convey to the Rajah; as I think it probable that this Article will be that to which his Durbar will have the ſtrongeſt objections.

I had demanded an hoſtage for the performance of the tenth Article of the Treaty, but, upon conſidering all the circumſtances of the caſe, it appeared to me that the beſt ſecurity that the Britiſh Government could have would be its ſtrength and continued ſucceſs, and I therefore determined not to perſiſt in that demand. In giving his anſwer upon it, the Vaqueel ſaid, that the Rajah would ſend to me whoever I pleaſed, excepting his brother, his ſon, or his nephew, who are the only perſons whoſe detention in my camp might poſſibly be a ſecurity againſt his hoſtility.

It appeared to me, that he would not conſent to ſend any of thoſe perſons, and the preſence of any other would certainly have been uſeleſs. Upon the whole, therefore, I thought it beſt not to perſiſt in a demand with which he would not comply, and which might have riſked the whole Treaty.

I hope that your Excellency will approve of, and ratify this Treaty. It appears to me to provide for all eſſential points, at the ſame time that it leaves the Rajah's government in exiſtence and ſtrength. I ſhould have demanded a ſum of money, but I think there is every reaſon to believe, that the Rajah of Berar is as poor as the other Marhatta Chieftains.

I have written to Mr. Webbe * to inform him, that I have ſigned this Treaty, and to requeſt him to prepare to ſet out for Nagpoor as ſoon as poſſible. In the mean time, I propoſe to ſend the Honourable Mr. Elphinſtone to the Rajah, to act as Reſident till the arrival of Mr. Webbe.

In caſe your Excellency ſhould ratify the treaty, I requeſt that the ratification may be ſent to the Reſident at Hydrabad, to be forwarded either to Mr. Elphinſtone or me, according to circumſtances; as I might be at a great diſtance, and the ratification might not reach the Rajah in the time ſpecified.

Upon the occaſion of mentioning Mr. Elphinſtone, it is but juſtice to that Gentleman to inform your Excellency, that I have received the greateſt aſſiſtance from him ſince he has been with me.

He is well verſed in the languages, has experience, and a knowledge of the intereſts of the Marhatta power, and their relations with each other, and with the Britiſh Government and its Allies. He has been preſent in all the actions which have been

* This diſtinguiſhed and much-lamented public Officer did not proceed to Nagpoor, but was appointed Reſident at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, where he died on the 9th of November 1804. On the melancholy occaſion of the death of Mr. Webbe, the Governor General was pleaſed to direct the following expreſſion of the ſentiments of the Supreme Authority in India to be publiſhed in the Calcutta Gazette, of the 6th of December 1803:—

"The Governor General in Council has received, with ſentiments of the deepeſt regret and "ſorrow, the melancholy intelligence of the death of Joſiah Webbe, Eſq. late Reſident at the "Court of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, who died at Haſſingabad, on the banks of the Nerbuddah "River, on the 9th November 1804, after a long and ſevere illneſs.

"The remains of Mr. Webbe were interred on the 10th November, with the reſpect and "honour due to his ſuperior character, talents, and knowledge, to his eminent integrity and "public virtue, and to his diſtinguiſhed merits in the ſervice of his country in India."

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fought in this quarter during the war, and at all the ſieges; and is acquainted with every tranſaction that has taken place, and with my ſentiments upon all ſubjects.

I therefore take the liberty of recommending him to your Excellency.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Arthur Welleſley.**

APPENDIX H.

The Governor General was pleaſed to appoint Mr. Elphinſtone to be Reſident at the Court of Nagpoor, on the 5th of June 1804.

Memorandum of the Conferences between Major General the Honourable Arthur Welleſley and the Ambaſſadors of Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

November 10, 1803.—JESWUNT Rao Goorparah deſired to have a meeting with Major General Welleſley on this day, and came in the evening. After a ſhort time, he expreſſed a wiſh to ſpeak in private; and the two Vaqueels, Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah and Narroo Punt Nana, Appah Deſſaye †, and Mr. Elphinſtone, Major General Welleſley, and Govind Rao, went into Major General Welleſley's tent.

Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah began by lamenting, that any difference ſhould have occurred between the government of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and declared that the Maha Rajah felt the greateſt concern upon the ſubject. He then ſaid, that it was to be attributed entirely to the violence and precipitation of Colonel Collins who had been entreated to wait only a few days, till an anſwer could be received to letters which had been addreſſed to Major General Welleſley by Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar, which he had refuſed, and had gone off without taking leave. He ſaid, that he and Narroo Punt were preſent at the conference which had been held in Ragojee Bhoonſlah's tent, and knew all that had paſſed.

In anſwer, Major General Welleſley obſerved, that this was the firſt time he had heard of Colonel Collins's violence; that if it had exiſted, it would have been eaſy for the Maha Rajah's miniſters to apprize him of it, as he was at no great diſtance and a remedy would immediately have been applied.

Upon the ſubject of the letters from Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar, Major General Welleſley recalled to the recollection of the Vaqueels (if they had been preſent at the conference at Ragojee Bhoonſlah's tents) that a propoſal had been made to Colonel Collins, that letters ſhould be written to Major General Welleſley, ſtating that the Chiefs were willing to withdraw from the Nizam's frontier; and that they would arrive with their armies at Boorhanpore, when Major Ge-

* The Treaty of Deogaum was ratified by the Governor General in Council, on the 9th January 1804; and in a Letter of that date to the Honourable Major General Welleſley, the Governor General was pleaſed to expreſs his ſenſe of the ſervices rendered on this occaſion by General Welleſley, in the following terms:—

"Your diſpatch dated the 17th of December 1803, incloſing the copy of a Treaty of Peace concluded by you on that date, on the part of the Honourable Company, with the Rajah of Berar, has been received, and ſubmitted to the Governor General in Council.

"The Governor General in Council has great ſatisfaction in communicating to you his high approbation of the terms of Peace concluded with the Rajah of Berar, which his Excellency in Council conſiders to be in the higheſt degree advantageous, honourable, and glorious to the Britiſh Government.

"The Governor General in Council diſcharges a ſatisfactory part of his duty in expreſſing to you the high ſenſe which he entertains of the judgment and ability manifeſted by you on this occaſion. The Governor General in Council conſiders you to have rendered an eſſential ſervice to the intereſts of the Honourable Company, and to have augmented the reputation of the Britiſh name by the concluſion of this advantageous and honourable Treaty.

"The Governor General in Council has this day ratified the Treaty of Peace with the Rajah of Berar, and the ratified copy will be immediately diſpatched to the Reſident at Hydrabad, for the purpoſe of being tranſmitted to the Rajah of Berar, through Mr. Elphinſtone, whom you have appointed to act in the capacity of Reſident at that Chieftain's Court.

"The Governor General in Council entirely approves your intention to diſpatch the Honourable Mr Elphinſtone to the Rajah of Berar, to act in the capacity of Reſident at that Chieftain's Court, until the arrival of Mr. Webbe.

"The Governor General in Council has great ſatisfaction in expreſſing, upon this occaſion the high ſenſe which he entertains of the zeal, abilities, and ſervices of Mr. Elphinſtone, during his attendance upon you in the field. The Governor General in Council will readily avail himſelf of any opportunity of rewarding the merits of Mr. Elphinſtone by appointing him to a ſituation which may enable that Gentleman to acquire additional honour in the employment of his diſtinguiſhed zeal and talents in the promotion of the public ſervice.

"You will be pleaſed to communicate to Mr. Elphinſtone this recorded approbation of his public conduct."

† The Commander of the forces of the Peiſhwa ſerving with the Britiſh Army.

nera-

neral Welleſley and the Britiſh troops ſhould arrive at Madras, Bombay, and Seringapatam; which propoſal Colonel Collins abſolutely rejected, and declared, that he would depart, if letters conformable to it were written; that afterwards, another propoſal was made, that letters ſhould be written, ſtating that the Chiefs would immediately ſeparate, and that each ſhould move towards his own country, and make marches in proportion as the Britiſh troops ſhould make them, and that the army of each Chief ſhould arrive at their uſual ſtations at the time that the Britiſh troops ſhould arrive at the ſtations they uſually occupied.

Colonel Collins agreed to this propoſal, and ſaid, that he would wait till anſwers ſhould be received to the letters which ſhould be written conformable thereto; inſtead of writing letters conformable to their laſt propoſal (in which Colonel Collins had acquieſced) the Chiefs wrote letters conformable to their firſt, with which they knew that Colonel Collins would not agree, and after he had poſitively told them that he muſt depart if ſuch letters were written. Colonel Collins accordingly quitted the camp.

Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah and Narroo Punt agreed, that what Major General Welleſley had ſtated, was ſtrictly true; but they contended, that the propoſitions which had been made in the conference alluded to were verbal, and could not be conſidered as binding. Major General Welleſley anſwered, that he never could admit that principle; and that if it ever was to be admitted, the conſequences would be, that all public tranſactions muſt be in writing.

He then obſerved, that in fact, the letters written by Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar, were an additional provocation; and that Colonel Collins, inſtead of being hurried, ſtaid much longer than he was authorized to ſtay. Thoſe Chiefs had been guilty of a groſs breach of the amity exiſting between them and the Company, by aſſembling their armies upon the Nizam's frontier, which armies they refuſed to withdraw, notwithſtanding the entreaties of Colonel Collins, not for one day, but for two months, and Major General Welleſley's letter to them, in which he pointed out in the cleareſt manner, the conſequences of their refuſal to withdraw their armies which they had aſſembled on the Nizam's frontier, avowedly for the purpoſes of hoſtilities.

Appah Deſſaye then obſerved, that it was immaterial in what manner the diſpute began; the object then was to make peace: and Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah ſaid, the moſt anxious wiſh he had, was to ſee a friendly meeting between Major General Welleſley and Dowlut Rao Scindiah, in which every thing ſhould be forgot.

Major General Welleſley obſerved, that he had no perſonal enmity to Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and he did not believe that the Maha Rajah had any reaſon to entertain a perſonal enmity againſt him. But the Major General ſaid, that he muſt conſider himſelf as charged with the intereſts of a great ſtate, and the Maha Rajah as the head of another ſtate, with which the Britiſh Government is at war. That in this view of their relative ſituations, he muſt lay aſide all perſonal conſiderations, and muſt in every thing act as the intereſts confided to him ſhould require.

Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah explained, that he meant that the meeting ſhould be ſubſequent to the pacification between the two governments, which he was ready to endeavour to bring about.

Major General Welleſley replied, that he was ready to hear what he had to ſay upon that ſubject, but that in the firſt place, it was neceſſary that he ſhould know what powers Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah had from the Maha Rajah. The Major General ſaid he had full powers from the Britiſh Government; and he concluded, that Jeſwunt Rao had ſomething of the ſame kind from the Maha Rajah.

In reply, Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah ſaid, that it was not uſual for a man of great rank to carry a letter; and that beſides, the Maha Rajah had ſome objections to writing a letter, becauſe the laſt which he had written to Major General Welleſley, upon the ſubject of his march to Boorhanpore, had never been anſwered.

A long converſation then enſued upon the ſubject of this letter, in which Major General Welleſley declared, that he had written an anſwer to the Maha Rajah, which Colonel Collins had forwarded from Adjuntee, and that Meer Mahomed Khan had adverted to it in a late letter received from him; and the Vakeels declared that the Maha Rajah had not received it. Major General Welleſley then ſaid, that there could be no difficulty upon the ſubject of the loſs of the letter ſent, and as no perſonal rudeneſs was ever intended to the Maha Rajah, another copy ſhould be ſent.

On the ſubject of the credentials, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that the common practice

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practice throughout the world, but particularly in the Marhatta Empire was, that no common Karkoon* was ever ſent on the moſt trifling buſineſs, who did not bring a paper from his employer, and that in the greater concerns of States it was indiſpenſable.

Major General Welleſley, after pointing out the inconvenience which would reſult from a departure from the common rule, ſaid, that he had no doubt whatever, that Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah was ſent to him by Dowlut Rao Scindiah, as he ſaid he was, and that he was a man of ſuch rank and character, that he would not deceive him upon that point; and that Dowlut Rao Scindiah would not venture to caſt a ſhade upon his character, by denying that he had employed him as a Vakeel. On this ground, and as Appah Deſſaye had a letter from Scindiah, ſtating that theſe perſons were his Vakeels, Major General Welleſley ſaid, he was willing to hear what Jeſwunt Rao Goorporah had to ſay; but he inſiſted upon it, that as ſoon as an Hircarrah ſhould be able to return, the regular credentials ſhould be produced.

Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah and Narroo Punt then retired, and Appah Deſſaye remained behind: he ſaid that he had a letter from the Maha Rajah, ſaying, that theſe perſons were his Vakeels, which might be deemed ſufficient; and repeated, that the reaſon for which the Maha Rajah had not written to Major General Welleſley was, that his former letter had not been anſwered, upon which ſubject he was much hurt.

A long converſation enſued upon this ſubject. At laſt Appah Deſſaye ſaid, that it was uſual, and the Maha Rajah would conſider it as a compliment, if Major General Welleſley were to write to him, and inform him, that Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah and Narroo Punt Nana had arrived.

Major General Welleſley agreed that he would write ſuch a letter; which is to be done.

Here the conference ended.

November 11, 1803.—Appah Deſſaye † ſent a meſſage to inform Major General Welleſley, that he was deſirous to have a conference with him, and came in the evening.

The General withdrew to his tent with Appah Deſſaye, Mr. Elphinſtone, and Govind Rao.

Appah Deſſaye ſaid, that he had diſcovered the propoſitions for peace which Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah was to make to Major General Welleſley, and that they were as follows:

That Scindiah would conſent to acknowledge the Treaty of Baſſein. That he would engage not to aſſemble his troops on the frontier of the Nizam, or to moleſt his Highneſs. That the Company ſhould arbitrate certain claims which he had upon the Nizam.

Upon theſe conditions being complied with, Scindiah would meet the Peiſhwa as heretofore, and co-operate with the Engliſh Government to advance his ſervice.

Major General Welleſley expreſſed himſelf much obliged to Appah Deſſaye for having apprized him of the nature of Scindiah's plan for a peace; but ſaid, that he ſhould reſerve his opinion on that plan, and indeed upon every point relating to it, until full and ſufficient powers arrived here for the Sirdar employed by Dowlut Rao Scindiah to negociate for him.

Appah Deſſaye then began a long diſcourſe on the ſubject of the union between Dowlut Rao Scindiah, Ragojee Bhoonſlah, and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar; and he ſaid, that Scindiah had always been authorized to negociate for the intereſts of the two latter, and that he would ſettle the terms of the peace for them again with Major General Welleſley; and that if they did not agree to them, he would join Major General Welleſley in forcing them to agree to what he arranged for them.

Major General Welleſley replied, that he did not know that Jeſwunt Rao Holkar was the enemy of the Britiſh Government; that he believed he was a better friend

* The technical ſignification of the term "Karkoon" is an "Accountant." Karkoons, however, are frequently employed in affairs of a nature wholly diſtinct from the original duties of their office.

† This perſon was formerly in the ſervice, and much in the confidence of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, who is married to his niece. He is now in the ſervice of the Peiſhwa; but, like all the other ſervants of that Prince, and indeed every Marhatta, he looks up to Scindiah. The object of this conference was undoubtedly not to diſcover the inſtructions of Scindiah's Vaqueel, but to find out Major General Welleſley's intention.

to the Britiſh Government than he was to the Confederates, and that there did not appear any occaſion for the interference of Dowlut Rao Scindiah to ſettle the terms of a peace, where war had never exiſted.

The General then pointed out the abſurdity of ſettling with one Power the terms of the peace which ſhould be made with another Power, entirely independent of it, as Ragojee Bhoonſlah was of Scindiah; and obſerved, that if Scindiah had powers to arrange a peace for Ragojee Bhoonſlah, it became ſtill more neceſſary for Major General Welleſley to proceed with caution, and to ſee the powers of his Miniſter, before he ſhould make known his ſentiments on any plan for a peace.

Major General Welleſley then ſaid, that the firſt object for Scindiah and his Miniſters, was to make peace for himſelf, and afterwards for his ſuppoſed friend; and the General ſaid, that he ſhould negociate a peace for Ragojee Bhoonſlah, either with Scindiah, or with Ragojee himſelf hereafter, according as he ſhould find it moſt advantageous for the intereſts of the Company and of their Allies.

November 20, 1803.—Major General Welleſley ſent for Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah, who came in the evening, accompanied by Narroo Punt Nana, and Appah Deſſaye.

After a ſhort time, they retired to the General's tent, in which were preſent Major General Welleſley, Govind Rao, and Mr. Elphinſtone.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he wiſhed Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah would ſtate candidly, by whoſe order, and with what view, he had come to this camp, as he informed Jeſwunt Rao that he had that day received a letter from Dowlut Rao Scindiah, in which the Maha Rajah deſired him not pay any attention to what ſhould be ſaid to him by any Chief who did not produce the regular papers, empowering him to act on behalf of Dowlut Rao Scindiah. Major General Welleſley likewiſe informed Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah, that he had received other letters from the Durbar of the Maha Rajah, ſtating that he (Jeſwunt Rao) had not been ſent here by Dowlut Rao Scindiah as a Vakeel, but that he had had leave to return to his Jagheer, and had come here to paſs himſelf upon Major General Welleſley as a Vakeel.

In anſwer, Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah ſaid, that what Dowlut Rao Scindiah had written, was perfectly proper, viz. that Major General Welleſley ought not to truſt any perſon who did not poſſeſs the regular papers. He declared, that although for reaſons he had already ſtated, he had not brought theſe papers with him, he had been appointed by Dowlut Rao Scindiah to be his Vakeel in this camp; and in proof of this declaration, he offered to produce Scindiah's letter to Appah Deſſaye; and he produced a letter written to himſelf by another Vakeel from Scindiah in the camp of Ragojee Bhoonſlah, in which that perſon pointedly alludes to the object of his miſſion in this camp, and ſays, that he had been apprized of the nature of it by Dowlut Rao Scindiah himſelf. He then related the manner in which he had accepted the miſſion from Dowlut Rao Scindiah; and ſaid, that if he had been deſirous of becoming acquainted with Major General Welleſley, it was not neceſſary that he ſhould pretend that he was ſent on a miſſion by Dowlut Rao Scindiah; and that he believes he would have been well received, if he had offered his ſervices. He ſaid, that ſuppoſing circumſtances were againſt him, and that it ſhould be believed that he had not been ſent, and that he was going to his Jagheer, how would they account for his being accompanied by Narroo Punt Nana, and by the Hoozoories *, and camel Hircarrahs belonging to Scindiah.

In anſwer, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he had no doubt but that Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah had been ſent, as he had ſaid he was. He ſaid, that Dowlut Rao Scindiah had certainly a right to change his ſervants as often as he pleaſed, and that as long as he did not appoint a Vakeel to come here, to whom there was a perſonal objection, Major General Welleſley ſhould not object to his changing his Vakeels, although he admitted that thoſe changes did not give him great cauſe to rely on the ſincerity of the Maha Rajah in his wiſhes for peace. He obſerved, that this caſe was one entirely different from that of a mere change of perſons employed in an office.

The Maha Rajah, in his letter to Major General Welleſley, virtually denied that he had ever employed Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah as his Vakeel; and ſome of the perſons of the Durbar had written that Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah was actually an im-

* "Huzzorees" are a claſs of confidential domeſtics, whoſe peculiar duty it is to remain in conſtant attendance on their employers, as the etymology of the word ſhews, "Hoozoor," ſignifying "Preſence." It appears that this deſcription of ſervants is only retained by Miniſters or Sovereign Princes.

poſtor. He then pointed out the dangerous ſituation in which Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah had been placed. Under the letters received that day from Dowlut Rao Scindiah's camp, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he would have been juſtified in ſeizing the perſons of Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah and all his attendants, and in puniſhing them as impoſtors and ſpies; and that his omitting to adopt this mode of vindicating the honour of the Britiſh Government muſt be attributed entirely to his moderation, and to his belief that Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah had been ſent as a Vakeel, as he had ſtated, and that the letters which he had that day received, were the reſult of an intrigue in the Durbar.

Jeſwunt Rao Goorporah admitted the juſtice of what Major General Welleſley had ſaid, and declared that he conſidered himſelf entirely at his mercy. He wiſhed however, that before any further ſteps were taken, Major General Welleſley would wait till the anſwer ſhould be received to the letters which he had diſpatched on the day after his conference with Major General Welleſley.

In anſwer, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he had no objection to his remaining in camp till thoſe anſwers ſhould be received, or to his obeying the orders which they ſhould convey; and if they were to depart, as was to be expected, he ſhould allow him to go off. Major General Welleſley however deſired him to recollect what had paſſed in this converſation, and to report it faithfully to the Durbar; and to let the Maha Rajah's Miniſters know, that if ever they ventured to play ſuch tricks again, not only would their inſtrument ſuffer for them, but that it would become impoſſible to hold any intercourſe whatever with the Durbar of the Maha Rajah.

November 21, 1803.—Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah and Narroo Punt Nana came to Major General Welleſley's tent in the evening, letters having been received from Dowlut Rao Scindiah, which gave them and Appah Deſſaye the regular appointment of Vakeels.

Appah Deſſaye did not come, becauſe Major General Welleſley had intimated to him, through the medium of Mr. Elphinſtone, in the morning, that he did not conceive it was regular, that one of the Peiſhwa's Sirdahs ſhould have and exerciſe the appointment of a Vakeel from Dowlut Rao Scindiah; and that Major General Welleſley conceived, that if he did exerciſe it, the Company could no longer conſider him in the ſervice of the Peiſhwa. On the other hand, Mr. Elphinſtone informed him, that Major General Welleſley would not conſent to his being preſent at the conferences between him and Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah, unleſs he appeared there in the character of an authorized Vakeel from one of the parties concerned in the war.

There were preſent at the meeting of this day, Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah, Narroo Punt Nana, Mr. Elphinſtone, Govind Rao, and Major General Welleſley.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that now that the Maha Rajah had written, that they were perſons in whom he confided, and whom he had employed to confer with him, he was deſirous that they ſhould loſe no time, but ſhould inform him what the object of their miſſion was.

Jeſwunt Rao ſaid, that they were inſtructed to ſtate the wiſh of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, that there ſhould be peace between the two Governments; to aſcertain Major General Welleſley's wiſhes upon this ſubject; and to return to camp, bringing with them an Officer having full powers from Major General Welleſley to conclude a Treaty.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he had hoped that they would have brought forward ſome plan for a Treaty of Peace, which he might have conſidered, and upon which he might have given his opinion; but that as they had not done ſo, he would open his mind regarding a peace.

Major General Welleſley then related all the principal tranſactions which had taken place between the Britiſh Government and the Maha Rajah, from the period of Holkar's victory near Poonah, to that of the breaking out of the war; and he pointed out that the war was one of aggreſſion on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and that the Britiſh Government had done every thing that was conſiſtent with honour to avoid it.

He particularly noticed the conduct of Dowlut Rao Scindiah in firſt calling upon the Britiſh Government to come forward to aſſiſt the Peiſhwa againſt Holkar; and afterwards his making peace with Holkar, and ſacrificing to him the vaſt territories which he had conquered from the Holkar family, only to induce him to become a party in the war againſt the Britiſh Government.

In this war, Major General Welleſley ſaid, thus begun in conſequence of the aggreſſions and unjuſtifiable conduct of Dowlut Rao Scindiah in aſſembling his troops

troops on the frontier of our Ally, the operations of the Britiſh troops had been moſt ſucceſsful, and the Maha Rajah had loſt nearly the whole of his territories, and his government hung only by a thread.

The Maha Rajah now wiſhes for peace; but Major General Welleſley ſaid, it muſt be recollected, that he begun the war, and had been the occaſion of vaſt expences incurred by the Britiſh Government, of the loſs of many brave Officers and men of the Britiſh army, and of great damage done to the territories of the Soubah of the Deckan. Under theſe circumſtances, and conſidering the ſucceſſes of the Britiſh troops, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that the Maha Rajah muſt not expect peace, and the Britiſh Government would not make it, unleſs the Maha Rajah's government ſhould give compenſation for what had paſſed, and ſecurity that the Allies would not be liable to ſuch unjuſt attacks in future.

In reſpect to the ſending a Sirdar to the camp of the Maha Rajah, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he had no objection to adopt that meaſure if it was neceſſary, but he did not ſee what end it was to anſwer. The Company had in their hands the poſſeſſions of the Maha Rajah, by means of which the peace was to be made. The Britiſh Government had nothing to aſk from Dowlut Rao Scindiah, although he had much to aſk from the Britiſh Government; and therefore, it appeared, that this camp was the proper place to negotiate the terms on which peace ſhould be made.

In reply to this diſcourſe, Jeſwunt Pao Goorparah recapitulated the various expences, injuries, and loſſes which the Britiſh Government and their Allies had ſuſtained by the war, and ſaid that Dowlut Rao Scindiah had ſuſtained them equally.

He ſaid that Dowlut Rao Scindiah had been obliged to aſſemble large armies; and that he had loſt them, and all his artillery; that his country, inſtead of being overrun, had been taken from him; that he had loſt Holkar's territories by the war; and he particularly expatiated upon the loſs of power and profit which his government had ſuſtained by the eſtabliſhment of the Britiſh influence at Poonah. He ſaid, that the Peiſhwa's power had been in his hands, and now it was in the hands of the Britiſh Government. He ſaid, that for all theſe loſſes, ſurely Dowlut Rao Scindiah ought to have ſome compenſation.

Major General Welleſley obſerved in reply, that if all theſe loſſes had not been brought on the Maha Rajah by his own act, and his violent aggreſſion and hoſtility towards the Britiſh Government, there might be ſome claim for compenſation for loſſes; at leaſt juſtice would be on his ſide. But the caſe was entirely different: Scindiah's loſſes were occaſioned by his own act, and thoſe which the Britiſh Government had ſuſtained were in defending itſelf and its Allies. Major General Welleſley then obſerved, that in reſpect to the claim of compenſation brought forward for the loſs of Holkar's territories, the fact was, that theſe territories had been ſacrificed in order to increaſe the number of the enemies of the Britiſh Government; and it would be a curious arrangement to ſet off againſt the claim of the Britiſh Government to compenſation for an aggreſſion, the loſs of theſe very territories by the powers which had ſacrificed them in order to increaſe the number of our enemies, and if poſſible, to inſure the ſucceſs of the Confederates, united in a war of aggreſſion.

In reſpect to the Peiſhwa, Major General Welleſley denied that his power was identified with that of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, or that the latter was any thing but the ſubject of the former; and in reſpect to the alliance between the Britiſh Government and the Peiſhwa, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he would not allow it to be brought forward at all as a grievance which occaſioned the war, as the Maha Rajah and Ragojee Bhoonſlah had both written to the Governor General, and had expreſſed their acquieſcence in the juſtice and propriety of the Treaty of Baſſein before the war broke out.

Major General Welleſley then ſaid, that having, as he thought, eſtabliſhed the right of the Company and of their Allies to have compenſation for the injuries they had received, and ſecurity againſt ſuch wanton attacks in future, he wiſhed to know whether Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah and Narroo Punt Nana were prepared and authorized to admit that principle as the baſis of the terms of the peace.

A long converſation then enſued, in which the Vaqueels declared, that the Maha Rajah was deſirous to renew the old friendſhip upon the old footing, and to owe the re-eſtabliſhment of his ſtate (which they avowed was gone) to the Britiſh Government.

Major General Welleſley replied, that the re-eſtabliſhment of the ſtate of Dowlut Rao

Rao Scindiah on the old footing was out of the queſtion. That ſuppoſing the Britiſh Government and their Allies were willing to forego the advantages which their ſucceſſes in the war had given them a right to expect, engagements had been entered into with different Chiefs, by which they had been taken under the protection of the Company, and had promiſed, that they would aſſiſt the Company againſt their enemies; and that theſe Treaties would never be departed from.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that the Britiſh Government had no deſire to deſtroy the ſtate of Dowlut Rao Scindiah; on the contrary, Major General Welleſley ſaid, it was their wiſh to preſerve it. But from what he had already ſaid, the Major General obſerved, that the Vaqueels muſt ſee clearly, that unleſs Dowlut Rao Scindiah ſoon made peace, he would have no ſtate left.

The Vaqueels preſſed to know the extent of the compenſation which Major General Welleſley would require.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he could not enter into details till he knew whether they were authorized to grant compenſation, and he repeated his queſtion upon that ſubject. In anſwer, they ſaid they were not.

Major General Welleſley then ſaid, that they muſt apply for further powers, and that in the mean time the negotiation muſt ſtand ſtill; and they might report to Dowlut Rao Scindiah all that he had ſaid.

The Vaqueels then expreſſed a deſire that hoſtilities ſhould be ſuſpended, and ſhewed different letters upon the ſubject both from Scindiah and his Miniſters, in which the greateſt anxiety is expreſſed upon this ſubject. The principal reaſon which the Miniſters aſſigned for making this requeſt was, that the communication might be more quick and eaſy, by both armies being ſtationary. Major General Welleſley replied, that the propoſition to make his army ſtationary included that of ſuſpending hoſtilities againſt Ragojee Bhoonſlah, to which he was determined not to agree till he had made peace with that Chief; he ſaid, that if they had any propoſition to make regarding a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities with Scindiah only, he was ready to liſten to it.

After ſome converſation, in which the Vaqueels repeated frequently that Ragojee Bhoonſlah depended entirely on Scindiah, they propoſed, that Major General Welleſley ſhould ſuſpend hoſtilities with Scindiah only; and they ſhewed the ſecret inſtructions of Eetul Pundit on this ſubject, from which it appeared, that Dowlut Rao Scindiah was exceedingly alarmed at the corps poſted at Dohud in Guzerat, and at the proſpect of being engaged with Colonel Stevenſon's corps; and that he wiſhed to take up his ſtation at Boorhanpore during the negotiations for peace.

In anſwer, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he had no objections to a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities with Dowlut Rao Scindiah only, which ſhould be applicable only to the troops in the Deckan, and to thoſe in Guzerat; but that he could not conſent to the Maha Rajah's taking up his poſition at Boorhanpore, as that place then belonged to the Soubah of the Deckan.

That as the operations of the Britiſh troops would ſtill be continued againſt Ragojee Boonſlah, it would be neceſſary for Dowlut Rao Scindiah to remove to a diſtance; and that the ſituation which he (Major General Welleſley) would moſt approve of for him would be in the Berar Country, at any place he thought proper, not leſs than twenty coſs from Elichpoor.

The Vaqueels preſſed that the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities ſhould extend the troops in Hindoſtan. Major General Welleſley replied, that thoſe troops were not under his orders, but under thoſe of the Commander in Chief, and that he could not ſuſpend their operations; at all events he obſerved, that it would take ſix weeks to communicate with the Commander in Chief, and long before that time, it was to be hoped, that a Treaty of Peace would be concluded; or, if it was not, hoſtilities muſt be renewed every where.

The Vaqueels then agreed to the propoſition made by General Welleſley, regarding Dowlut Rao Scindiah's propoſition; and they ſtrongly urged that a treaty to that purport ſhould be immediately drawn out, and ſigned by Major General Welleſley and by them.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that it was then late, and that he wiſhed to conſider the details of the arrangement till the next day, when the treaty ſhould be drawn out.

The Vaqueels then aſked, whether a Vaqueel from Rajogee Bhoonſlah would be received in camp; Major General Welleſley ſaid, that after what had already happened, he would not receive any perſon from Rajojee Bhoonſlah who did not

firſt communicate the buſineſs on which he was ſent; but with that reſervation, he would receive a Vaqueel from Rajogee Bhoonſlah, if he had any thing to communicate to him.

November 22, 1804.—Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah and Narro Punt Nana came in the evening. Mr. Elphinſtone, Govind Rao, and Major General Welleſley were preſent at the conference which followed.

The Perſian and Marhatta letters to Dowlut Rao Scindiah, were read, and explained to them, with which they were perfectly ſatisfied.

The terms of the agreement for the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities were then canvaſſed; the Vaqueels expreſſed a wiſh that Dowlut Rao Scindia might be allowed to chuſe a ſtation twenty coſs from Elichpoor, to the weſtward of that city, if he ſhould think proper.

To this Major General Welleſley objected, that the neighbourhood of Boorhanpoor belonged to the Soubah of the Deckan, and he could not conſent to Dowlut Rao Scindiah's remaining in any part of his Highneſs's territories. The agreement was at length ſettled as follows:

Major General Welleſley, on the part of the Honourable Company, and their Allies, and Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah and Narroo Punt Nana, on the part of the Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia, having each communicated to the other their full Powers, have made the following agreement.

1. There ſhall be a ceſſation of hoſtilities between the troops commanded by Major General Welleſley in the Deckan and in Guzarat, and thoſe in the ſervice of the Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindia.

2. To prevent accidents, and in order to inſure the execution of the firſt article, it is agreed, that there ſhall be an interval of twenty coſs between the different Britiſh and Allied Armies, and that of the Mahah Rajah; and the Maha Rajah will march with his army, and take up a poſition twenty coſs to the eaſtward, and he will forage ſtill further to the eaſtward.

3. In caſe the operations of the Britiſh and allied armies againſt the enemies of the Britiſh Government, ſhould draw either of them nearer than twenty coſs to the poſition which the Maha Rajah ſhall have occupied, according to the ſecond article; previous notice of ſuch operation will be given, in order that the Maha Rajah may take timely meaſures always to preſerve an interval of twenty coſs between his army and the Britiſh and allied troops.

4. In Guzerat, the Britiſh troops ſhall not advance beyond Dohud. Thoſe of the Maha Rajah on the ſide of Guzerat ſhall not approach nearer to Dohud than twenty coſs.

5. Notice muſt be given in caſe either of the parties ſhould be deſirous to put an end to this agreement.

6. This agreement is to be ratified by the Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindia, and his ratification is to be given to Major General Welleſley, in the ſpace of ten days from this time. Dated Camp, November 23, 1803.

After having ſettled this agreement, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he wiſhed to know whether the perſon who was carrying on the predatory operations on the borders of the Ahmednuggur diſtrict, and thoſe belonging to the Soubah of the Deckan in that quarter, was, or was not, in the ſervice of Dowlut Rao Scindia. If he was, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that his operations muſt be ſtopped; if he was not, Major General Welleſley ſaid, then he ſhould give orders that a reward might be offered for his apprehenſion, in order that he might be taken, and hanged as a free-booter.

The Vaqueels replied, that they would enquire about that perſon, and in caſe he ſhould prove not to be in the ſervice of the Maha Rajah, or if being in his ſervice he did not ſtop his operations when ordered, they wiſhed he might be puniſhed as a free-booter.

A converſation then enſued, about ſome people taken at Jalnapour and detained; Major General Welleſley took that opportunity of adverting to the conduct of the Confederates in ſeizing the perſons of the inhabitants of the country, when they found that they could make no impreſſion on the forts or ſtrong holds. Major General Welleſley ſaid, that in conſequence of this conduct, he had been obliged to give orders, that the perſons of thoſe attached to the confederate Chiefs, and their adherents, ſhould alſo be ſeized by way of retaliation.

The Vaqueels denied that Dowlut Rao Scindia had ever ſeized any body, and declared, that he had taken during the war only Mr. Simpſon, who was living in camp.

Part II. of *Appendix to* NOTES *relative to late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire:* 1803-4.

Major General Welleſley had cautiouſly avoided to mention the name of that gentleman, and even to enquire after him, becauſe the ſeizure of his perſon was a groſs violation of the laws of nations, and a diſgrace to the government of the Maha Rajah.

He was attached to Colonel Collins's miſſion, and it would have been equally proper to have ſeized and detained the perſon of Colonel Collins himſelf. Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he hoped that the Maha Rajah was unacquainted with that circumſtance; and now that he had acquainted his Vaqueels with it, they would immediately apprize him of it; and that Mr. Simpſon ſhould be ſent to camp.

They ſaid he ſhould.

The Vaqueels then ſaid, that in the conference of the day before, Major General Welleſley had ſaid, that the Britiſh Government muſt have compenſation and ſecurity, in order to induce them to make peace, and at the ſame time Major General Welleſley had ſaid, that it was not the wiſh of the Britiſh Government to deſtroy the ſtate of the Maha Rajah, and that this compenſation would be taken without deſtroying his government.

They wiſhed to know how this could be done.

In anſwer, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he had the day before ſtated the reaſons for which he thought the Britiſh Government entitled to compenſation, which reaſons were unanſwerable. He certainly conceived that it was poſſible to give compenſation to the Britiſh Government and their Allies, and ſtill to preſerve the ſtate of the Maha Rajah, which it was the wiſh of the Britiſh Government ſhould ſtand; but he ſaid, that he could not ſtate his ideas in detail upon that ſubject, till he ſhould learn from the Vaqueels, that the Maha Rajah was willing to adopt the principle of giving compenſation to the Britiſh Government, as the baſis of the negotiations for peace.

The Vaqueels ſaid, that the exiſtence of the ſtate of Dowlut Rao Scindia was in the hands of the Britiſh Government; and that in future, in whatever ſituation he might be left at the peace, he muſt depend upon the Britiſh Government for ſupport; and that after Major General Welleſley had ſettled the terms of the peace, and put an end to the war, it would be neceſſary that he ſhould ſettle the government of the Maha Rajah.

In anſwer, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that the firſt thing to do was to make peace; and that after that was done, it would be time enough to talk of other matters.

Here the converſation ended.

November 28, 1803. Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah and Narroo Punt Nana came to Major General Welleſley's tent; and there were preſent Major General Welleſley, Mr. Elphinſtone, and Govind Rao.

The Vaqueels produced a letter from Dowlut Rao Scindia, in which that Chief ſtated, that he had not ratified the agreement for ſuſpending hoſtilities, and his reaſons for this omiſſion, (which were principally, that Ragojee Bhoonſlah was not admitted as a party to it) and that he had not ſent the letter which had been given to him addreſſed to Colonel Stevenſon, as he feared that that letter contained an order to that Officer to attack Ragojee Bhoonſlah's troops.

Major General Welleſley replied, that the Maha Rajah was at liberty to ratify, or not to ratify the agreement, which had been made with his Vaqueels, by his particular deſire, at their urgent requeſt. But as he had not ratified it, and had not carried into execution any of its conditions, Major General Welleſley deſired to have back his letters, addreſſed to Colonel Stevenſon and Colonel Murray, containing orders to ſuſpend hoſtilities.

Major General Welleſley obſerved, that the letter to Colonel Murray was not mentioned in the letter from Dowlut Rao Scindia, and he deſired to know whether that letter had been ſent. If it had, Major Welleſley ſaid, that the Maha Rajah had been guilty of a groſs fraud, which would render it impoſſible ever to truſt him again

The Vaqueels ſaid, they had every reaſon to believe that the letter had not been ſent, but they promiſed to give an immediate anſwer upon that ſubject.

They then produced a letter from Vencajee Bhoonſlah*, by which they pretended, they were empowered to act for Ragojee Bhoonſlah; and they deſired Major General Welleſley to agree to a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities with that Chief.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that Vencajee Bhoonſlah was not Ragojee Bhoonſlah; that it did not appear that he had any power to bind Ragojee Bhoonſlah, who was his

* Brother to Ragojee Bhoonſlah, the Rajah of Berar.

his Sovereign; and therefore he ſhould have nothing to do with Vaqueels appointed by him.

A long argument enſued upon the ſubject of the powers which Vencajee Bhoonſlah had; and Major General Welleſley declared, that till he ſaw ſome formal inſtrument ſigned by Ragojee conveying them, he ſhould not conſider that he had any, and ſhould not negotiate regarding Ragojee's intereſts with Vaqueels appointed by Vencajee.

The Vaqueels aſked on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, whether Ragojee Bhoonſlah would be admitted to the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, if he ſhould ſend to Major General Welleſley a Vaqueel, regularly appointed, with full powers.

Major General Welleſley replied, that he ſhould reſerve to himſelf the terms which he ſhould grant to Ragojee Bhoonſlah, till a Vaqueel appointed by that Chief ſhould arrive in this camp. That Scindiah had no right whatever to aſk a queſtion upon that ſubject, and that at all events, ſuppoſing he had, it would be rather a curious proceeding to ſpecify the terms of an arrangement which ſhould be made with any Chief, provided ſuch Chief would do Major General Welleſley the favour to ſend a Vaqueel to his camp to accept them.

The Vaqueels ſaid, that Scindiah and Munnoo Bapoo* were encamped at no great diſtance from each other, and that the latter had thrown himſelf under the protection of the former. That Colonel Stevenſon was at the diſtance of only ſix coſs from Munnoo Bapoo, and that there was every reaſon to believe that his troops would ſoon come to an engagement with thoſe under Munnoo Bapooo. They were therefore very deſirous that Colonel Stevenſon ſhould be deſired to halt, and that Major General Welleſley alſo ſhould halt, as they ſaid that Scindia would be involved in great difficulties, and would not know how to act in ſuch a caſe.

Major General Welleſley replied, that if Scindiah ſhould adhere to the agreement for ſuſpending hoſtilities, and ſhould act in conformity thereto, there would be no difficulty.

Munnoo Bapoo might be attacked, and he would not be near enough either to give him aſſiſtance, or to ſuffer diſgrace for not aſſiſting him; if he ſhould not act in conformity with his agreement, Major General Welleſley ſaid, he was ſtill the Company's enemy, and he would be treated as ſuch wherever he was found out of the poſition which it had been agreed that he ſhould take up.

The Vaqueels urged this point again, and requeſted that Colonel Stevenſon might be deſired to fall back, or at leaſt to halt one day; and they ſaid, that ſuppoſing Munnoo Bapoo ſhould follow Scindiah, and ſhould fly to him for an aſylum, what was to be done then?

Major General Welleſley replied, that Colonel Stevenſon ſhould not go back, and that he ſhould not halt even for an hour. In reſpect to Munnoo Bapoo's following Scindia, Major General Welleſley ſaid that if Scindia ſhould go to the poſition pointed out for him, the agreement provided for ſuch an event; and notice would accordingly be given to Scindia, if an intention ſhould be formed of attacking Munnoo Bapoo, in order that Scindia might move out of the way. But that if Munnoo Bapoo ſhould join him, and he ſhould not be in the poſition which it had been agreed that he ſhould take up, of courſe he was to run his chance in the ſame manner as any other enemy of the Britiſh Government.

The Vaqueels mentioned their ſurprize at the uſe of the word enemy, and repeated their requeſt regarding the attack of Munnoo Bapoo. Major General Welleſley gave the ſame anſwer; and added, that Munnoo Bapoo and Scindia would certainly be attacked on the next day (the twenty-ninth) if they did not retire, and Scindia did not take up the poſition which had been agreed upon.

In reſpect of the word enemy, Major General Welleſley ſaid that Scindia was ſtill the enemy of the Britiſh Government; that ſo far from being at peace with that Government, the Vaqueels had not ſo much as even ſpoken one word upon that ſubject; and that their whole object appeared to be to ſave the Rajah of Berar from the juſt puniſhment which awaited him.

He then aſked, whether any anſwer had been received to the queſtion reſpecting the peace which had been put to them: viz. Whether Scindia was willing to give compenſation to the Company and their Allies, for the injury which had been done them by his unjuſt aggreſſion?

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* Munnoo Bapoo. This is the ſame perſon as Vencajee Bhoonſlah, brother to theRajah of Berar: See Appendix A. page 17, of the Notes relative to the late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire.

In

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In reply, the Vaqueels ſaid, they had received his orders upon that ſubject; but as it was late, and they were deſirous of writing to their maſter that night, they wiſhed to defer to deliver his ſentiments upon that ſubject to the next day.

December 1, 1803.—Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah and Narroo Punt Nana, came to Major General Welleſley, and had a conference with him; at which were preſent, Major General Welleſley, Mr. Elphinſtone, and Govind Rao.

Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah ſaid, that he had brought the agreement for ſuſpending hoſtilities ratified by Dowlut Rao Scindia, and which he preſented to Major General Welleſley.

Major General Welleſley obſerved, that the Treaty muſt be conſidered as void, unleſs the Maha Rajah complied with all its ſtipulations. Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah ſaid that he had, and was then marching towards Elichpore; and preſented letters to Bapoojee Scindia and the Sirdar commanding the troops in the Nuggur Diſtrict, conveying to them orders to ſuſpend hoſtilities.

Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah then preſented a letter from Dowlut Rao Scindia, by which Major General Welleſley was again referred to Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah for further verbal communications.

Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah then ſaid, that Major General Welleſley had required that the Company ſhould have compenſation at the peace, and he wiſhed to know what Major General Welleſley would require.

Major General Welleſley replied, that he had required that Dowlut Rao Scindia ſhould conſent to make compenſation to the Company the baſis of the negociation for peace; inſtead of doing that, Scindia had only required, that Major General Welleſley ſhould inform him, what compenſation the Company would require. Major General Welleſley deſired to be informed, firſt, whether Dowlut Rao Scindia would, or would not, give compenſation; and next, to ſee the Vaqueel's inſtructions upon that point.

The Vaqueels confounded the diſtinction between the demand and grant of compenſation generally, and the demand and grant of particular countries as compenſation; and ſaid, it was impoſſible for them to ſay that the latter ſhould be granted, till they knew what they were.

The diſtinction was repeatedly explained to them. Major General Welleſley required, either, that they ſhould ſign a paper, ſtating that they were authorized to admit of the right of the Company to compenſation, as the principle of the negotiation, or that they ſhould ſhew their inſtructions; as he obſerved, that there was ſo much duplicity and want of ſteadineſs in Dowlut Rao Scindia's Durbar, that it was neceſſary that he ſhould have ſuch a document before he ſhould go any further. After a long argument upon this point, the Vaqueels produced their inſtructions, from a peruſal of which it appeared, that they were only inſtructed to find out in what manner it was propoſed to take compenſation to the Company, without deſtroying Dowlut Rao Scindia's ſtate.

The Vaqueels contended that this paper included every thing, that was required; and Major General Welleſley obſerved, that if it did in their opinion, they could have no difficulty in ſigning the paper which had been required.

At laſt however they agreed, that it did not, and they propoſed to make a reference to Dowlut Rao Scindia, and to give an anſwer on the next day but one.

Major General Welleſley took this opportunity of obſerving upon the manner in which all the papers were drawn up, which had reached him from Scindia's Durbar. He ſaid that the paper which had juſt been produced might be conſtrued either one way or the other, as might be thought moſt convenient; that thoſe which had reached him previous to the war had been drawn up in the ſame manner; and that this want of ſincerity and candour had partly been the cauſe of it. He then ſaid, that if on the next day but one the Vaqueels did not produce a paper, clearly drawn out, admitting the right of the Company to compenſation as the principle of the negociations for peace, he ſhould requeſt the Vaqueels to quit his camp, and ſhould leave Dowlut Rao Scindia to his fate.

December 8th, 1803.—Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah and Narroo Punt Nana came to Major General Welleſley's tent in the evening; Major General Welleſley, Mr. Elphinſtone, and Govind Rao were preſent.

Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah ſaid, that he had received a letter from Dowlut Rao Scindia, dated ſeven days ago, in anſwer to that which he had written, communicating Major General Welleſley's deſire, that the Britiſh Government ſhould have compenſation for the injuries and aggreſſion it had received from the Maha

Rajah

Rajah and his Confederates. After ſome converſation, this letter was produced, and it alluded to a memorandum, which accompanied a treaty, which Dowlut Rao Scindia propoſed ſhould be ſigned by Major General Welleſley in two Articles.

The firſt article ſtated, that the Britiſh troops having taken forts, guns, ſtores, and property of all kinds from the Maha Rajah, a part of them were to be reſtored to him.

The ſecond article ſtated, that in conſideration of the firſt being agreed to, Dowlut Rao Scindia would agree to give to the Britiſh Government compenſation for the expences which they had incurred during the war. He then recited the neceſſity to which he was reduced, and expreſſed a hope that the demand upon him would not be heavy.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he did not ſee any neceſſity for ſigning that paper. He had always ſaid, that he had no intention to retain all the conqueſts which the Britiſh troops had made. He certainly ſhould reſtore a part of them, and that part which he ſhould reſtore would be in a condition as perfect as on the day that the Treaty ſhould be ratified.

The Vaqueels hinted a wiſh that ſome of the guns taken in battle might be given back; to this Major General Welleſley replied, that he never would or could conſent to ſuch a propoſal: That the troops and the Britiſh Government conſidered thoſe guns as honourable trophies of their victories; and that it would be conſidered a diſgrace to ſtipulate for their reſtoration in any manner.

The Vaqueels preſſed this point, and Major General Welleſley poſitively refuſed it.

The Vaqueels ſaid, that the guns were abſolutely neceſſary to Dowlut Rao Scindia to enable him to defend himſelf. Major General Welleſley replied, that he knew that Scindia had ſome at Ougein; at all events he could caſt them; but that even if he had none, and could not procure any, it would be impoſſible for him to reſtore the guns taken in battle.

Major General Welleſley then ſaid, that as it appeared the Maha Rajah was inclined to grant compenſation to the Company and their Allies for the injuries they had received, he would proceed to ſtate what he ſhould demand.

He began with the Rajpoot and Jaut Chiefs and States, and ſaid, that the Company had concluded Treaties with them, which could not be departed from, and that their Chiefs muſt be declared to be independent of Dowlut Rao Scindia.

Major General Welleſley mentioned, that there were ſeveral of theſe Chiefs and States with which Treaties had been concluded, and ſaid that he would hereafter produce a liſt of them. In the mean time, he ſaid, that the Maha Rajah muſt acknowledge their independance.

Major General Welleſley next went to the Nizam. He ſaid, that for him he ſhould require a diſtinct frontier, and that his territories ſhould be freed from all interference and mixture with thoſe of Dowlut Rao Scindia; alſo, that the Maha Rajah ſhould renounce all claims of Choute and other claims upon the Nizam, to which Major General Welleſley obſerved, he had no right whatever, either in his own perſon, or on behalf of the Peiſhwa, who had ſubmitted his claims to the arbitration of the Britiſh Government, and had repeatedly declared that he had not authorized Dowlut Rao Scindia to enforce them.

The Vaqueels replied to this obſervation, that they deſired to refer to the Treaties between the Maha Rajah and the Nizam's Government to aſcertain his claims, and to the Sunnuds from the Peiſhwa. Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he had no objection to examine the treaties, and would do ſo, but would not allow the claim of Choute, the renunciation of which, he declared, was abſolutely neceſſary to obtain Peace, whether the claim was founded upon Treaty, or upon a Sunnud from the Peiſhwa, or as he apprehended, upon the right of the ſword.

He explained to the Vaqueels, that when Dowlut Rao Scindia went to war, he broke all Treaties, and there was an end of them; and unleſs renewed, they muſt be conſidered in the ſame light as if they had never been made.

Major General Welleſley alſo explained the neceſſity of the renunciation of Choute, in order to have any peace or proſperity in the country.

In reſpect to the Peiſhwa's government, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that it would be neceſſary to appoint Commiſſioners to aſcertain what diſtricts belonged to his Highneſs, and what to Dowlut Rao Scindia, whoſe deciſion ſhould be final, otherwiſe, Major General Welleſley obſerved, diſputes would be perpetual, and in the end, there would be another war.

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Major General Welleſley next adverted to the ceſſions of territory which would be required from Dowlut Rao Scindia.

He told the Vaqueels that the Company would require from him all his territories laying to the northward of thoſe of the Rajahs of Jeypoor, Jodepour, and of the Ranah of Gohud, the fort and territory of Baroach, the fort and territory of Ahmednuggur, and the diſtricts near the Godávery, which would be neceſſary to exclude him from the Nizam's territories.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that the fort and territory of Baroach were neceſſary for the preſervation of the Company's intereſts in Guzerat; the fort of Ahmednuggur was neceſſary to the independence of the Peiſhwa; and the territories the northward to the ſecurity of the Company, and to afford compenſation to the Allies, and to provide for the King, and other Chiefs, who during the war had joined the Company.

Major General Welleſley here obſerved, that he could not conſider the ſtate of Dowlut Rao Scindia as much diminiſhed by theſe ceſſions, as in fact, he had not poſſeſſed the territories to the northward; they had been in the hands of Monſieur Perron, who had never given him the revenue, had frequently refuſed to ſerve him, and was in fact independant of him.

The Vaqueels who had been ſilent nearly till this moment, exclaimed, that the Maha Rajah's ſtate muſt fall if he ſhould loſe his influence over the King, and if thoſe territories which Monſieur Perron had were not reſtored to him. They ſaid that Monſieur Perron had ſerved, and they inſtanced the Battle of Kurdlah*; and they ſaid that the Maha Rajah had always had ſome of the Campoos† with him.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he might have ſerved formerly, but that he knew that latterly he had refuſed to ſend his troops into the Deckan, and that after having been one of the principal inſtigators of Scindia to go to war with the Britiſh Government, he had baſely abandoned him.

In reſpect to the King, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that Scindia had given him over to Frenchmen, who had treated him in the moſt barbarous manner, and it would be entirely inconſiſtent with the humanity of the Britiſh Government, and the rules of good faith, if his Majeſty were to be given up to the Marhattas again. In reply, the Vaqueels ſaid, that it was true that Monſieur Perron and his Frenchmen had baſely deſerted Scindia: but the Native eſtabliſhments of the Campoos ſtill remained, and they declared Scindia's incapacity to ſupport them, unleſs theſe territories were reſtored to him.

Major General Welleſley replied, that he had other territories from which they might be ſupported, and ſtated the intention to reſtore Boorhanpoor, Aſſeerghur, and the territories bordering on Guzerat.

The converſation continued ſome time upon this point, and at length the Vaqueels deſired Major General Welleſley to continue.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that one of the principal cauſes of the preſent war was to be attributed to the inſtigations and intrigues of Frenchmen in Scindia's Durbar. He ſaid, that wherever there was a Frenchman, there was a decided and reſtleſs enemy of the Britiſh Government: The events of the war had ſhewn that theſe Officers in Scindia's ſervice could not be depended on, and at all events could render him no ſervice; and Major General Welleſley obſerved, that he could prove to Scindia in the cleareſt manner, that an alliance with the French Nation would, under preſent circumſtances, be of no uſe to him, excepting to involve him in further difficulties. Major General Welleſley ſaid, that on theſe grounds it was neceſſary that the Britiſh Government ſhould demand that Scindia ſhould conſent never to take a Frenchman into his ſervice, or any European or American ſubject, whoſe government ſhould be at war with the Engliſh; and it would not be inconvenient to Scindia to grant this article.

The Vaqueels declared in reply, that they would grant it with pleaſure; that Scindia had not the ſmalleſt wiſh ever to ſee a Frenchman again.

A long converſation then enſued upon the ceſſion of the territories to the northward, in which what had paſſed before was recapitulated; particularly, that the

* The Battle of Kurdlah was fought between the late Nizam Ali Khan and the Marhattas in the year 1795. The corps of Monſieur Perron, on the ſide of the Marhattas, and of Monſieur Raymond, in the ſervice of the Nizam, were engaged on this occaſion.

† A corruption of the Engliſh word "Camp," and uſed to ſignify "Regular Brigades."

infantry

infantry eſtabliſhment was neceſſary, that it was intended to keep it up, and that it could not be kept up unleſs thoſe territories were reſtored.

Major General Welleſley then ſaid, that there was another ſubject that he had omitted to mention, and that was, that the Britiſh Government, and Dowlut Rao Scindia, ſhould each have a Miniſter reſiding with the other. The Vaqueels aſſented to this propoſition; and Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah in particular ſaid, that he ſhould be happy to be the perſon employed by the Maha Rajah upon this occaſion.

Major General Welleſley took this opportunity of expreſſing his ſatisfaction with his conduct, and his hopes that it might be poſſible to arrange a Peace upon the baſis which he had ſtated.

In the courſe of the converſation which followed, and indeed frequently during this day's conference, the Vaqueels declared that Dowlut Rao Scindia was abſolutely reduced by neceſſity to make any Peace the Britiſh Government choſe. This declaration appears alſo in his own letters.

The Vaqueels then deſired to have in writing what Major General Welleſley had ſtated, which was promiſed on the following day.

The Vaqueels urged again their demand for the Rajah of Berar, and ſaid, that Scindia was very deſirous that the Rajah ſhould believe that he had aſſiſted to obtain Peace for him; and aſked, whether Major General Welleſley would admit the Rajah's Vaqueels to the conferences for Peace?

Major General Welleſley replied, that he ſhould not admit the Rajah's Vaqueels to the conferences with them, unleſs the Rajah had powers from Dowlut Rao to treat for him; nor on the other hand, ſhould he admit them to the conferences with the Rajah's Vaqueels. Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he had no objection to make Peace with the Rajah; that on the contrary, for his own perſonal convenience, he wiſhed to put an end to the War; although to the Government it muſt be indifferent how long it ſhould laſt, as, by the ſucceſsful exertions of the Britiſh troops, territories had been taken poſſeſſion of, the revenues of which would pay its expences.

December 11, 1803.—Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah and Narroo Punt Nana came to Major General Welleſley's tent; at which were preſent Major General Welleſley, Mr. Elphinſtone, and Govind Rao.

They came, they ſaid, to talk over with Major General Welleſley the articles on which he had propoſed on the former day to frame Peace. They expreſſed a wiſh to know what territories Major General Welleſley deſired to have in Hindoſtan, and where the Company's boundary was to be.

Major General Welleſley replied, that the territories which it was neceſſary that Scindia ſhould cede, were all thoſe to the northward of the ſtates of Jeypoor, Jodepoor, and Gohud. In reſpect to the Company's boundary, Major General Welleſley ſaid that there was no intention of carrying the Company's territories further than the Jumna, and to thoſe places on the right bank which would ſecure the navigation of that river, and the Company's frontier. That the remainder of the territories ceded would be applicable to the ſupport of the King, and of other Sirdars who had rendered ſervices to the Company during the war, and whoſe ſervices merited reward. Major General Welleſley obſerved, that he did not admit the right of the Vaqueels to aſk any queſtion regarding the diſpoſal of the territory which Scindia ſhould cede, nor did he pledge the Company's faith that it would be diſpoſed as he had ſtated. But Major General Welleſley ſaid, that this diſpoſal of the territory was a proof of the generoſity of the Britiſh Government, and he had therefore no deſire to conceal it.

The Vaqueels then preſſed moſt anxiouſly, that the territory to be given to the King and others might be allowed to remain in their hands; that the amount of the ſubſiſtence to be given to the King might be fixed by the Company, and that Scindia ſhould pay it to him; and that the ſame arrangement ſhould be made for the other perſons, for whom the Company's Government were deſirous to provide.

They particularly aſked, what was to become of Scindia's office of Vizier?—They ſaid, that hitherto, the countries in Hindoſtan (particularly Perron's Jagheer) had always been managed in the name of the King. That Scindia appointed and diſmiſſed Aumildars and others in his Majeſty's name, and that he alſo, in his Majeſty's name, diſtributed the revenues of the Diſtricts (excepting, as was underſtood, Perron's Jagheer) in their three ſhares, to his own Government, that of the Peiſhwa, and that of Holkar. The Vaqueels aſked how this was to be in future? and they wiſhed Major General Welleſley to ſpecify particularly the names of the Talooks which

which he required, as two-thirds of all to the northward of the States of Jeypoor, &c. belonged to the Peiſhwah and Holkar.

Major General Welleſley replied, that the Britiſh Government would never conſent to leave in the hands of Scindia, or any other perſon, the proviſion to be made for the King, or for thoſe who had ſupported them in the war, and who they had taken under their protection. That the demand upon that point would never be complied with.

In reſpect to Scindia's office of Vizier, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he ſuppoſed his Majeſty had the power of diſmiſſing him from it, now that he was no longer held in a degraded ſubjection by Monſieur Perron's troops, and that he was in alliance with the Company. That when he was diſmiſſed from that office, which after all was but nominal, and the authority belonging to which depended upon the exiſtence of Scindia's military power, there would be no queſtion reſpecting the exerciſe of its duties.

In reſpect to the names of the diſtricts which he ſhould require, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he would endeavour to procure them. In the mean time, however, he demanded from Scindia, that he ſhould cede all his rights and territories to the northward of Jeypoor, &c. In this ceſſion, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that of courſe the rights of the Peiſhwa, and thoſe of Holkar, were not included; as Major General Welleſley ſaid, he had more than once told the Vaqueels, they had no right to cede or demand, on the part of any body excepting their own maſter: moreover, the Britiſh Government were bound to protect and ſupport the rights of the Peiſhwa, and as for Holkar, he was able to protect his own; and certainly the Company had no intention to interfere with him, as long as he refrained from hoſtilities againſt them.

A long converſation enſued upon this point, in which every thing that had been ſaid before was repeated more than once. The Vaqueels expreſſed their aſtoniſhment that the Company's Government ſhould make ſuch demands for other perſons, and they ſaid, that there would be no objection to the ceſſion of Perron's Jagheer. They expreſſed themſelves ſtrongly upon the hardſhips which Scindia muſt ſuffer, while thoſe who had brought him into the ſcrape, and who had not aſſiſted him, viz. the Peiſhwa and Holkar, were, the former ſupported and protected, and the latter unmoleſted.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that it might accelerate matters, and throw ſome light upon this point in the negociations, if they would give him a memorandum upon the ſubject of Hindoſtan, in which they ſhould ſtate particularly in what manner the revenue was collected, and the buſineſs conducted.

The Vaqueels then went to the demands for the Nizam. They ſaid that Jalnapour belonged to the Peiſhwa, and had been granted by the Peiſhwa to Scindia.

Major General Welleſley replied, that the ſame anſwer might be given to every demand made. He aſked for that diſtrict on the part of the Britiſh Government and their Allies, and Scindia muſt cede it if he wiſhed for peace. The Britiſh Government would find no difficulty in ſettling the queſtion between the Peiſhwa and the Nizam.

The Vaqueels then adverted to the demand of Baroach, and ſaid that that place had been given to Madhajee Scindia by the Britiſh Government; that it was the only ſea-port they had, and hoped they might be allowed to keep it.

Major General Welleſley replied, that it was unfortunate that Scindia had not recollected that the Britiſh Government had given him Baroach at the time he expoſed it to riſk. That in reſpect to the place, it was important to the Company's intereſts in Guzerat, and by no means ſo to Scindia's, excepting to diſturb them; and that in reſpect to the want of a ſea-port by Scindia, Major General Welleſley obſerved, that it was notorious that the Company's ſea-ports were managed on the moſt liberal principles, and that all perſons who conducted themſelves peaceably, and conformed to the laws of the place, had the uſe of them.

The Vaqueels then adverted to the demand of Ahmednuggur. They gave up the fort without much difficulty; but they inſiſted upon keeping the territories depending upon it, or rather thoſe territories of which the Britiſh Government had taken poſſeſſion. They ſaid, that theſe were the ancient family lands of Scindia, and that he never could conſent to give them up.

Major General Welleſley in reply, ſtated his reaſons for demanding them; he ſaid, that they were mixed with the lands of the Peiſhwa, and that one of the

conſequences

conſequences of that ſyſtem of mixing territories was, that the country enjoyed no peace, and could not proſper.

The Vaqueels ſaid, that theſe lands were not Jagheer, but were Enaum*, that Scindia kept no troops in them, and there could conſequently be no diſputes or plunder, ſuch as Major General Welleſley apprehended. They ſaid that theſe lands were the family eſtate of Scindia, and he never could conſent to part with them.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he would take this demand into further conſideration, and that he would not preſs it, if he ſhould find that it would not be very inconvenient to the Peiſhwa not to have theſe lands.

The Vaqueels ſaid, there would be no difficulty reſpecting the demand about Europeans in Scindia's ſervice.

They deſired to know, who the Chiefs were with whom Treaties had been made, which Scindia was called upon to confirm.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that when a great Confederacy had been formed againſt the Britiſh Government, it was neceſſary that it ſhould ſecure its own intereſts as far as might be practicable; and accordingly, different officers employed in different parts of India, had been authorized to enter into engagements with any Chiefs who choſe to adhere to the cauſe of the Company.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that owing to Scindia's delays, the war ſtill continued, and the number of the Company's partizans was daily increaſing in proportion to the ſucceſs of their arms. The benefit of theſe engagements had been amply experienced, and it was determined to continue to enter into them till Scindia ſhould make peace. But as ſome of the officers authorized to make them were at a great diſtance, and it was difficult to communicate with them, Major General Welleſley did not know at that time the extent of their engagements, and therefore could not mention names; much leſs could he mention the names of all the Chiefs with whom engagements might be made, before the officers authorized to make them would hear of the peace.

Notwithſtanding this difficulty, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that the honour of the Britiſh Government required that all theſe engagements ſhould be kept.

He therefore propoſed to draw an article which ſhould provide generally for theſe engagements, and to ſpecify a time at which the names of the Chiefs with whom they had been made, ſhould be communicated to Scindia.

Major General Welleſley obſerved, that he had repeatedly informed the Vaqueels of theſe circumſtances, and had pointed out the inconveniencies of further delays, particularly in this inſtance; and he then ſaid, that if Scindia did not take care, he would have no ſtate and no army left.

Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah obſerved, that by agreeing to this demand, the Maha Rajah might, without knowing, cede away half his remaining territories; as theſe treaties might contain ſtipulations to grant territories to the ſouth of the line, which the Company had demanded as a boundary.

Major General Welleſley replied, that this was true; but he ſaid that he did not believe that hitherto any Treaty was made, by which territory was granted ſouth of the line mentioned (although claims and Peiſhcuſh * certainly were), or that it was intended to deprive Scindia of any territory but what General Welleſley had claimed.

The Sirdars with whom Treaties have been made hitherto, were provided for within the boundary, and not without.

Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah then ſaid, that in fact, Scindia's ſtate muſt in future depend upon the Company. He hinted, that as ſoon as this war ſhould be concluded, that with Holkar would be renewed, and that Scindia had no means of defending himſelf, excepting ſuch as the Company would afford him. He particularly ſpecified battalions and money.

Major General Welleſley replied, that under no circumſtances whatever would the Company ſupport Scindia in a war of aggreſſion againſt Holkar, or any other Power. He ſaid generally, that the Company would not view with ſatisfaction the deſtruction of Scindia's government by Holkar, particularly if that Chief were to be the aggreſſor; and that he did not doubt but that when peace ſhould be made, it might be poſſible to come to ſome arrangement upon this point.

Jeſwant Rao ſaid, that he had a requeſt to make, which he would make hereafter, which he hoped would not be refuſed.

Major General Welleſley replied, that he could not ſay whether he ſhould refuſe or not, till he ſhould hear what the requeſt was.

* Enaum ſignifies a Free-gift.

* Generally ſignifying Tribute.

December 24, 1803.—Scindia's Vaqueels came to Major General Welleſley's tent, and a conference enſued; at which were preſent, Eetul Punt *, Moonſhee Kavil Nyn, Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah, and Narroo Punt Nana, Major General Welleſley, Major Malcolm, Mr. Elphinſtone, and Govind Rao.

Eetul Punt began to explain, that the Maha Rajah had always been deſirous to procure peace with the Company, and that it was not his fault that the war had commenced, which he had done every thing in his power to avoid.

Major General Welleſley interrupted him, and ſaid, that it was uſeleſs to commence over again this diſcuſſion, which had been already well canvaſſed. That it was impoſſible for Eetul Punt to ſay more upon that ſubject than Goorparah had ſaid already, every word of which had been anſwered: and that it would be better to break up the meeting, and for the Vaqueels to retire with Goorparah, and learn from him what had paſſed on this ſubject, than to take up Major General Welleſley's time by renewing the diſcuſſion.

The Major General ſaid, that the Company's right to compenſation had been admitted as a principle of the Negociation, and he had made certain demands which had been referred to the Maha Rajah; he underſtood that theſe new Miniſters had brought the anſwers to thoſe demands, and certain propoſitions which the Maha Rajah wiſhed to make; and the Major General ſaid, that it would ſave time if they would at once enter upon the object of their miſſion.

After a long preamble upon the ſubject of the antient alliance between the Company and Madhajee Scindiah, † Eetul Punt at length ſaid, that the Maha Rajah was deſirous of connecting himſelf more cloſely with the Company, and of eſtabliſhing an alliance which ſhould be laſting, and highly advantageous to both parties, and ſhould occaſion the jealouſy of all the other Powers in Hindoſtan.

† Uncle and Predeceſſor to Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

He was preſſed in anſwer to ſpecify what he meant, and was told, that it was impoſſible to conclude any arrangement upon ſuch general terms. He then ſaid, that the Maha Rajah wiſhed that the friends and enemies of our ſtate ſhould be the friends and enemies of the others; and that there ſhould be no difference between them, and that the aggrandizement of the one ſhould be proportionate to the aggrandizement of the other.

In reply, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he underſtood his meaning to be a general guarantee of both ſtates of their mutual territories; and an engagement, that they ſhould defend each other.

Eetul Punt aſſented to this: Major General Welleſley ſaid, that the Company's Government were bound by ſuch engagements with other ſtates in India, and that he did not know, that to make engagements in a ſimilar manner with Scindia would be inconſiſtent with its intereſts.

But there were ſome points, with which it was deſirable that the Vaqueels ſhould be firſt apprized, before they ſhould make theſe engagements.

In the firſt place, the Company's Government could not make a war of aggreſſion, conſiſtently either with the laws of Great Britain, or the rules of their own policy. Secondly, they could not make an offenſive alliance with any Power, to attack another Power, with which their Government may be at peace, and which may not demonſtrate any intention to attack them, or their Allies. Thirdly, the alliance which they would make, therefore, would be only defenſive; and confined entirely to the defence of the rights and territories of their own Government, and thoſe of their Allies.

From theſe facts it followed, that when the Britiſh Government entered into an alliance with any Power in India, not perhaps ſo ſtrictly bound by laws and principles of policy, it was neceſſary that it ſhould take care in the very Treaty of alliance, to provide, that it ſhould not run the riſk of being engaged in a war of aggreſſion, or on futile or inſufficient grounds; and therefore, if the Maha Rajah ſhould make this propoſed Treaty with the Company, it would be neceſſary that he ſhould bind himſelf to make the Company's Government acquainted with all his relations with foreign powers, and attend to the advice of the Company's Government in all his foreign concerns.

Major General Welleſley obſerved, that he might do this without any riſk to his honour. That what had occurred lately, was a ſufficient proof of the attention

* Eetul Punt, Scindiah's confidential miniſter, with Moonſhee Kavil Nyn, were ſent to the Britiſh camp on the 23d December 1803.—See the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of the 15th January 1804.

of the Britiſh Government to the intereſts of its Allies; and that the war in which they were then engaged was in defence of the Nizam's government.

Major General Welleſley then ſaid, that if the Maha Rajah wiſhed to ally himſelf with the Britiſh Government for the ſupport, and in the defence of the juſt rights and intereſts of both governments, ſuch an arrangement might be made; but if the object was offenſive war againſt any Power, it would not.

The Vaqueels replied, that what Major General Welleſley had ſaid, appeared very juſt and proper. But Kavil Nyn obſerved, that the government of Scindia had always been one of violence; that he had raiſed and maintained himſelf by force and uſurpation, and if he was to be made to give up all that he had ever taken in that manner, his power and ſtate would be much diminiſhed indeed.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he did not mean to enquire into the Maha Rajah's title to all his territories.

By the Treaty of Peace it would be provided, that he ſhould have nothing to do with the Nizam, and that there ſhould be an equitable mode of ſettling what countries in Scindia's poſſeſſion belonged to the Peiſhwa: that he would be obliged to give up thoſe; he muſt alſo give up all claims upon the Rajahs, and others, with whom the Company may have made Treaties; and he muſt not preſs upon others unauthorized demands.

Major General Welleſley alſo ſaid, that he underſtood the Maha Rajah had formerly ſeized the whole of the Holkar territory, and that he had lately made a Treaty with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar to reſtore it. This Treaty with Holkar, whatever it might be, muſt be carried into execution; the Company's Government could never ſupport the Maha Rajah in any war cauſed by a breach of the Treaty by him.

The Vaqueels paid particular attention to this part of Major General Welleſley's diſcourſe, and aſked many queſtions to draw explanations in reſpect to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar. They complained bitterly of his conduct towards the Maha Rajah, declared that he had been the cauſe of the war, of the misfortunes of the Peiſhwa's government, and of thoſe of Scindia, and that he had contrived to keep himſelf out of the ſcrape.

They alſo ſaid that he had lately plundered Scindia to the amount of twenty lacs of rupees.

They aſked what it was intended to do reſpecting Holkar?

Major General Welleſley replied, that he did not think it neceſſary to diſcloſe his intentions in anſwer to ſuch a queſtion. That if Holkar attacked either the Company, the Peiſhwa, the Nizam, or Ahmed Rao Guikwar, he muſt be conſidered as an enemy, and be deſtroyed; otherwiſe, there was no ground for attacking him.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that before this propoſed Treaty ſhould be made, it would be neceſſary to furniſh the Britiſh Government with a copy of the Treaty with Holkar. The Vaqueels then ſaid, that when this Treaty ſhould be concluded, there would be no difference between the Company and Scindia, and it was ſuppoſed that he might go to Poonah.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that in reſpect to his going to Poonah, he would not allow him to go there with an army. That he did not ſee any objection to his going to pay his reſpects to the Peiſhwa without one, provided his Highneſs made no objection: but Major General Welleſley obſerved, that he thought it would be more advantageous to him to go to Ougein, and ſettle the affairs of his own Government. The Vaqueels ſaid, that it would be difficult, if not impoſſible to make this arrangement without the conſent of the Peiſhwa, as Scindia was his Highneſs's ſervant.

Major General Welleſley replied, that he would anſwer for the Peiſhwah's conſent; but obſerved, that he had hitherto talked to them under the notion that Scindia was the head of a ſtate; and if inſtead of being conſidered in that light, he wiſhed to be conſidered as the Peiſhwa's ſervant, the caſe was ſo much altered, as to render a different ſyſtem neceſſary; and he hinted, that in that caſe, the Maha Rajah was now in rebellion.

The Vaqueels gave up this point.

A converſation followed upon the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, which Major General Welleſley ſaid the Maha Rajah had broke.

In anſwer, the Vaqueels ſaid, that every thing that was poſſible had been done to reſtrain the Pindarries.

Major General Welleſley deſired, that the Maha Rajah would move into Hindoſtan.

December

Part II. of *Appendix to* NOTES *relative to late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire:* 1803-4.

December 26, 1803.—Scindia's Vaqueels came to Major General Welleſley's tent, and a conference enſued, at which were preſent Major General Welleſley, Major Malcolm, Eetul Punt, Moonſhee Kavil Nyn, Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah, Narroo Punt Nana, and Govind Rao.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that when converſing with Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah upon a former occaſion, upon the ſubject of the terms of the peace, Goorparah had expreſſed the great deſire of the Maha Rajah to retain certain diſtricts and villages in Ahmednuggur, to which Major General Welleſley had objected. He wiſhed now to know whether the Maha Rajah was determined upon this point.

In reply the Vaqueels explained that theſe Lands were in fact the Enaum Lands, or family Eſtate of the Maha Rajah, and that he was very deſirous to retain them.

Major General Welleſley explained the principle upon which he was deſirous that they ſhould be given up; namely, that as long as the Maha Rajah had claims in thoſe parts of the country, it was in vain to hope that the Peiſhwa would be able to ſettle his country. That his object in this peace was, that it ſhould leave no further ground for war; and that this could not be the caſe, as long as the different powers engaged had their territories intermixed, and concurrent claims in many inſtances to the ſame village.

In reply, the Vaqueels urged, that theſe were Enaum Lands, reſpecting which there never had been, and never could be, any queſtions; and they ſaid they were willing to leave the deciſion of the point to the miniſters of the Nizam or of the Peiſhwa.

Major General Welleeſly ſaid, that he knew theſe Lands were Enaum; but the fact was, the Marhattas were in the habit of urging and eſtabliſhing their claims to benefits of this deſcription at the head of large armies, which are thus introduced into the heart of the territories of the Company's Allies. Major General Welleſley ſaid, that at all events he muſt inſiſt upon it, that no armed force ſhould ever be introduced into theſe territories on any pretence whatever.

After a long diſpute upon this point, in the courſe of which the Vaqueels repeatedly declared their readineſs to appeal to the Peiſhwa's or the Nizam's miniſters, and the fear of the Maha Rajah that he ſhould be diſgraced by this ceſſion; Major General Welleſley at laſt agreed, that they ſhould have Chumargoonda *, &c. &c. provided that no armed men were ever to be introduced in theſe parts, whether with a view to the collection of the Revenue, or under any pretence whatever.

* See the Eighth Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that upon a former occaſion, he had been told, that the Peiſhwa and Holkar had claims to the territories in Hindoſtan, which he had demanded, and he wiſhed to have an account what thoſe claims were.

In anſwer, Eetul Punt ſaid, that the old arrangement among the Marhattas was, that of every conqueſt, the Peiſhwa, Holkar, Scindia, and the Powar † family, ſhould each have a fourth, provided each party co-operated equally in the conqueſt, and paid an equal ſhare of the expence. That in the conqueſt of Hindoſtan, the Peiſhwa and the Powar family had done nothing, and had contributed no part of the expence; and that Holkar not only had not aſſiſted, but had oppoſed Madhajee Scindia; that under theſe circumſtances, Madhajee Scindia had referred his claims to the Peiſhwa, had repreſented the expences he had incurred, and the loſſes (of his whole family) which he had ſuſtained in this conqueſt; and that in conſideration of them, Nana Furnaveſe had informed him by the Peiſhwa's deſire, that his Highneſs conſented to his holding thoſe territories free from the claims of the other parties. That notwithſtanding this, Madhajee Scindia had admitted the claim of Tuckojee Holkar to a ſhare, and had delivered to his Aumildars, territories of the value of ten lacks annually.

Major General Welleſley aſked, whether the Holkar family were at this moment in poſſeſſion of theſe territories.

The Vaqueels anſwered, No.—Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he underſtood that the Maha Rajah had lately made a Treaty with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and he wiſhed to know whether any thing was granted to the Holkar family by that Treaty.

† The Powar family formed one of the original members of the Marhatta Confederacy. The capital of their territories was eſtabliſhed at *Dhar*, a place in Malwa, about forty miles diſtant South-weſt from Ougein. In courſe of time, the poſſeſſions of this family have been ſeized by the more powerful Chieftains, and are now principally included in the territories of Scindia.

In

In anſwer Eetul Punt ſaid, that Holkar's right to a ſhare in Hindoſtan was admitted by that Treaty, but that he had not performed its conditions, and that he therefore could derive no rights from it. Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah ſaid, "the "conditions may as well be acknowledged; they were, *That he ſhould join in the "attack of the Britiſh Government* *, which he has never done." Eetul Punt ſaid, "*That Ragojee Bhoonſlah mediated the Treaty, and was the guarantee: and that he had "it at that moment in his poſſeſſion.*"

Major General Welleſley aſked, what might be the ſhare allotted to the Holkar family by the Treaty in queſtion; the Vaqueels ſaid one-fourth of the revenues, after payment of the expences of the King, and of the Peiſhwa's government, and certain other expences.

The Vaqueels then delivered, in an account of the revenues in Hindoſtan formerly in the hands of Monſieur Perron, as managed by other Aumildars, or Serinjamee† to Sirdars in Scindia's ſervice, or Jagheers.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he had taken into conſideration the Maha Rajah's wiſh to be allied more cloſely with the Company, and all the circumſtances attending the ſituation of the ladies of Madhajee Scindia's family, and the Sirdars in his ſervice, who had lands in thoſe parts.

The Major General then informed the Vaqueels, that he was willing to make the following arrangement: namely, that provided all the territories north of Jeypoor, Jodepoor, and Gohud, were ceded; Firſt, that the Maha Rajah ſhould not be called upon to incur any further expence in conſequence of the Treaty of defenſive Alliance; but that all ſuch expence ſhould be defrayed by the Honourable Company.

Secondly. That the ladies and others who held Jagheers. ſhould keep them.

Thirdly. The Jagheers ſhould be granted to other of Scindia's Sirdars, provided that the whole amount granted, including the Jagheers of the ladies, &c. ſhould not exceed fifteen lacs of Rupees per annum.

The Vaqueels aſked whether the lands would be granted.

Major General Welleſley replied, that that point would remain at the option of the Honourable Company.

The Vaqueels ſaid, that the Maha Rajah poſſeſſed three diſtricts alſo to the northward of Jeypoor, Jodepoor, and Gohud, which had been given in Enaum to his family by the Kings of Hindoſtan, and were not included in the Dufters*; their names were Dholpore, Bharee, and Rajah-Kerah.

Major General Welleſley replied, that thoſe alſo ſhould remain to him in Enaum, under the Company's protection, on the ſame conditions as the Enaum lands about Ahmednuggur. Major General Welleſley then ſaid, that there remained only one point for diſcuſſion, and that related to the Treaties negociated by other Officers empowered by his Excellency the Governor General; and he repeated what he had explained on a former occaſion on this ſubject.

In reply Kavil Nyn ſaid, that it was very proper thoſe Treaties ſhould be confirmed, provided the parties with whom they had been made performed all their conditions.

* Dufters, or Offices of Record.

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* This extraordinary and voluntary declaration conſtitutes *the moſt poſitive, diſtinct, and irrefragable proof of the original hoſtile deſigns* of the Rajah of Berar, and of Dowlut Rao Scindia, againſt the Britiſh Government, and of their real intentions in maintaining their armies united upon the Nizam's frontier, until repelled by the Britiſh Forces under the command of Major General Welleſley. The declaration to Major General Welleſley of Scindiah's Miniſters, by which it was acknowledged *That the conditions, under which Holkar's right was admitted to the benefit of the Treaty concluded by him with Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, were, that he ſhould join with thoſe Chieftains in* "ATTACKING" *the Britiſh Government*, deſerves the moſt ſerious attention. This ſtatement was afterwards confirmed by the Miniſter of Dowlut Rao Scindia, in a conference with Major Malcolm, who was deputed, after the concluſion of peace, on a miſſion to Scindia's camp. A copy of the Treaty concluded with Holkar was given to Major Malcolm, and tranſmitted to the Governor General, who forwarded it to the Secret Committee in a letter under date the 15th June 1804. The Treaty itſelf contains evidence of its concluſion, not only *before* the junction of the armies of Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, at Mulkapoor, on the 14th June 1803, and conſequently before the commencement of the negociation with thoſe Chieftains, for the return of thoſe forces within their reſpective dominions; *but before the Rajah of Berar commenced his march from Nagpoor.* The Treaty, in its preamble, is ſtated to have been prepared at that city by Jadoon Rao Bhaſker, (killed at the battle of Aſſye) at that time Scindia's Prime Miniſter, and Agent to the Court of Berar.

† Serinjamee. A certain yearly allowance made to the collector of a diſtrict out of the groſs rental, for the purpoſe of enabling him to defray all incidental charges and expences connected with the collection of the Revenue.

Part II. or *Appendix to* NO ES *relative to ate Tranjactions in the Mahatta Empire:* 1803-4.

Major General Wellesley said, that this was a point for the British Government to decide, and not the Maha Rajah. He was called upon to confirm the Treaties; if those with whom they had been made should have broken them, the British Government would have no difficulty in finding a mode of settling that point.

The Vaqueels said, that after having ceded such extensive territories, they hoped that they would not be called upon to cede more by these Treaties; and that no Treaty would have been made with any Rajah, by which those parts of the Maha Rajah's territory which remained, would be ceded.

Jeswunt Rao Goorparah said, that in talking upon this subject before, Major General Wellesley had explained to him, that the Treaties would go only to deprive the Maha Rajah of Peishcush and other payments by Rajahs; that the Treaties with Sirdars would not dispose of territory, and that if any territory were disposed of, it would be within the Company's bounds.

Major General Wellesley said, that he perfectly recollected what he had said. That he had not intended to apply it to Rajahs, but only to Sirdars; and he said, that it was not intended to ask the Maha Rajah for territory for any of them beyond what had been already granted: but he had no objection to go still further, and to say, that none of the Maha Rajah's remaining territories, (such as were really his) should be granted away by any Treaty made with any Rajah or other person.

The article of the Treaty regarding the defensive Alliance, was then explained to the Vaqueels, particularly that this article was inserted, in order to leave it at the option of the Maha Rajah to form the alliance with the Company, or not, as he might think proper, and to prove to him that there was no desire to force him to enter into it.

The Vaqueels listened to it with great attention; and asked where the force prepared was to be stationed.

Major General Wellesley replied, that, that was a point which the future Treaty would settle, according to the convenience and benefit of the contracting parties.

December 28, 1803.—Scindia's Vaqueels came to Major General Wellesley's tent; present Major General Wellesley, Major Malcolm, Govind Rao, Eetul Punt, Moonshee Kavil Nyn, Jeswunt Rao Goorparah, and Narroo Hurry*.

* The same as Narroo Punt Nana.

The Treaty of Peace (drawn out according to the terms agreed upon at the last meeting) was first read over; and afterwards read article by article, in order that the Vaqueels might have an opportunity of making their objections to any article of which they did not approve.

They objected to the introduction of the territories of Jodepoor as the boundary in the second article. They said that the Maha Rajah had territories to the north of Jodepoor, which they had not intended to cede; and that by the article, as then drawn, they would give up their claims upon Jeypoor and Gohud.

Major General Wellesley contended against this assertion, and called upon the Vaqueels to name the districts which they supposed they should lose. He then produced the Map, and sketched the relative situation of Gohud, Jeypoor, and Jodepoor, for their examination; and pointed out, that the possessions of the two former were not at all affected by having the latter as the boundary of the Company's territories.

The Vaqueels in reply said, that Ajmeere was between Jodepoor and Jeypoor, and would still belong to Scindia; and they repeated their fear, that they would lose Jeypoor and Gohud by this article. They then proposed that the Chumbull † River should be the boundary, that every thing to the northward should belong to the Company, and every thing to the south to Scindia.

Major General Wellesley replied, that they positively would not lose Jeypoor and Gohud by the second article of the Treaty, *although they might by another*; and he positively refused to insert any thing in the Treaty which should tend to defeat the arrangements which might have been made by General Lake with the Rajahs of Jeypoor and Gohud, or others.

The Ministers repeated their old fears and objections, and pretended, that they did not understand the article, or the boundary which was intended. At last, after much argument, they were satisfied with the addition to the article of the following words:—"Such countries formerly in the possession of the Maha Rajah, situated between Jeypoor and Jodepoor, and to the southward of the former, are to belong to the Maha Rajah."

† The Chumbull is one of the principal rivers of Hindostan; its source is situated near the city of Mundu, in the province of Malwah; after a course in a north-east direction of about four hundred and fifty miles, it empties itself into the Jumna, a few miles below Etawah.

In the courſe of this diſpute, they were repeatedly called upon to ſtate, what were their remaining territories, in order to diſcover whether they had claims to any countries approaching the right bank of the Jumna, ſouth of Gohud.

They particularly ſaid, that Bundelcund belonged to Ally Bahaudur *, and Janſi and Calpee to the Peiſhwa.

Upon the peruſal of the third article, they repeated what Goorparah had ſaid before upon the ceſſion of Baroach; and ſaid, that as the Company had given that place to Madhajee Scindia, the Maha Rajah had expected that it would have been reſtored to him. Major General Welleſley replied, that it was unfortunate that the Maha Rajah had ever riſked the loſs of Baroach, by forgetting the friendſhip for Madhajee Scindia which had occaſioned the gift; as it was now, the Company muſt have the place.

The Vaqueels deſired to know, what territory was to be given with Baroach.

Major General Welleſley replied, all the territory, and produced a liſt of one hundred and ſeventy-four villages, which he ſaid he muſt have.

Upon the peruſal of the fourth Article, Goorparah ſaid, that there was a village called Sindheir, between the Hills and Jalnapour, which had been an old gift to Madhajee Scindia, which the Maha Rajah was deſirous to retain.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that, that village was too near the frontier to be given up in that manner. At all events he ſaid, that as well as he recollected, inſtead of being held in Enaum, it was at that moment the harbour of a noted band of thieves, and he poſitively ſhould not conſent to Scindia's keeping it.

Upon the peruſal of the fifth article, the Vaqueels ſaid, that Scindia had claims upon the Peiſhwa to the amount of Crores of Rupees, and other claims upon Anund Rao Guikwar.

Major General Welleſley called upon the Vaqueels to ſtate particularly the nature of theſe claims. He obſerved however, that by the article of the Treaty of Peace, a mode of ſettling the Peiſhwa's claims was provided; and he propoſed that the queſtion of Scindia's claims upon the Peiſhwa ſhould be deferred till that article ſhould be diſcuſſed; that then, that article ſhould be new modelled, if the Vaqueels ſhould wiſh it, and an exception ſhall be added to the fifth article of the claims therein ſtated to exiſt upon the Peiſhwa, and the Guikwar †.

This was agreed to.

Upon the peruſal of the ſeventh article, the Vaqueels begged, that, as the ceſſion of territory was ſo very large, the amount given in Jagheers or Penſions might be larger.

Major General Welleſley replied, that he had taken the ſubject fully into conſideration, and he ſhewed that after ſtriking out Begum Sumroo ‡ and the Rajah of Bhurtpoor § from the liſt of Jagheerdars, the amount he had conſented to give in penſions was nearly equal to that given in Jagheers by the Maha Rajah. He ſaid that after ſuch a War, ſuch a gift was unexampled; and he had hoped, that the Vaqueels would have been ſatisfied.

The Vaqueels then begged to have fifteen lacs beſides the landed Jagheers.

At laſt Major General Welleſley agreed to make the grant of ſeventeen lacs, including the landed Jagheers.

The Vaqueels then objected to the claim reſtricting Scindia from having armed men in Dholpoor, and ſaid, that the Revenue could not be collected without ſuch aſſiſtance.

Major General Welleſley replied, that he never would conſent to the introduction of a ſingle Marhatta ſoldier to the Northward of the Line laid down in the ſecond Article, as the Company's boundary.

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* Son of Shumſhere Bahaudur, the natural ſon of Bajee Rao, the firſt Peiſhwa; he conquered a great part of Bundelcund under a commiſſion from the Peiſhwa. See printed Notes on Marhatta Affairs.

† There is a Subſidiary and Defenſive Alliance concluded by Lord Welleſley between the Company and the Guikwar.

‡ This perſon's name is *Zeeb-ul-Niſſa Begum*, but ſhe is generally called Sumroo's Begum. She held a conſiderable Jagheer under the Marhatta Government, in the Doab of the Ganges and Jumna, and in the centre of the territory formerly poſſeſſed by Monſieur Perron.

§ The Rajah of Bhurtpoor is one of the principal Chieftains of the tribe of Jauts. His territory is ſituated on the ſouth-weſt or right bank of the Jumma, in the vicinity of Agra.—Under Inſtructions from the Governor General, the Commander in Chief concluded a Treaty with this Chieftain on the 9th October 1803.

Upon

Part II. of *Appendix to* NOTES *relative to late Tranſactions in the Mahratta Empire:* 1803-4.

Upon the peruſal of the eighth article, the Vaqueels ſaid, that there were other villages which had belonged to Scindia, which they were deſirous to poſſeſs, the names of which, and of the Pergunnahs in which they were ſituated, they had forgotten.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that there was no intention to deprive Scindia of his perſonal property; but that it was impoſſible to enter in a Treaty any thing ſo indefinite as the claim juſt ſtated. He ſaid however, that he had no objection to write them a letter, in which he ſhould engage to them, that they ſhould have the villages in queſtion, provided they were really Scindia's private property, and provided all the ſtipulations of the eighth article were carried into execution reſpecting them, as well as reſpecting the villages named in the Treaty.

The ninth article was examined very cloſely; but the objections to it were not repeated.

When the eleventh article was read, Major General Welleſley propoſed, that the Vaqueels ſhould ſay what claims they had upon the Peiſhwa, and upon the Guikwar; and he propoſed to new model the article, and have it a general arbitration of rights and claims on both ſides.

The Vaqueels ſaid, the claims upon the Peiſhwa and Guikwar were of no conſequence, and not worth detailing; but they ſaid, they feared that this article reſpecting Malwah would deſtroy the Treaty. They ſaid the Peiſhwa had no rights in Malwah.

Major General Welleſley explained it; and pointed out, that the article did not aſſert that the Peiſhwa had any rights in Malwa; but only, that his rights, whatever they were, ſhould ſtand as heretofore. He obſerved however, that if the Peiſhwa had no rights, his ſervants had, and mentioned particularly the right of Nurſing Cundy Rao to a diſtrict which Scindia had ſeized.

The Vaqueels replied, that the whole of Malwa had been ſeized by the Peiſhwa's order, and that diſtrict among others.

Major General Welleſley replied, that if they could produce that order, it would be ſufficient; but he ſaid, that he never would ſuffer the Peiſhwa's rights to be ſeized without further enquiry.

Major General Welleſley offered to new model the article, if the Vaqueels thought it would create any alarm in Scindia's mind; but he ſaid, that the ſubſtance of it muſt be retained.

Upon the peruſal of the twelfth article, the Vaqueels aſked what was to become of Scindia's office of Vaqueel Mutulluck *?

Major General Welleſley replied, that he muſt reſign it, or his Majeſty muſt appoint another perſon to it; but that Scindia muſt have nothing to do with his Majeſty's affairs.

The Vaqueels ſaid that Scindia held that office, the Peiſhwa that of Bukſhee †, Saadut Ali ‡ that of Vizier, &c. &c.

Major General Welleſley replied, all that did not affect the queſtion. Theſe appeared to be nominal offices only; but none of the perſons holding them muſt interfere in his Majeſty's buſineſs.

No objection was made to any other articles, excepting to the time of delivering up the poſts; Major General Welleſley ſaid, that this was the cuſtomary mode of delivering back conqueſts, and he muſt inſiſt upon adopting it.

Eetul Punt then deſired that Major General Welleſley would give him an order for the immediate delivery of Boorhanpore, which was refuſed, till the Treaty ſhould be ratified by Scindia.

Moonſhee Kavil Nyn ſaid, that the Maha Rajah was very deſirous to preſerve ſome property in the neighbourhood of Muttra in the ſame manner as Dholpore, the revenue of which property, he ſaid, was applied to religious purpoſes; Major General Welleſley ſaid, that the beſt mode of obtaining this property would be for the Maha Rajah to apply to the Governor General; and Major General Welleſley ſaid, that they would find his Excellency well diſpoſed to oblige him. That at preſent the Treaty was drawn out, and it would not anſwer to alter it.

Moonſhee Kavil Nyn, then ſaid, that there were ſome guns and ſtores in three forts not yet taken in Hindoſtan, which Scindia was deſirous to have.

* An office ſimilar to that of Regent or of Viceroy, exerciſing almoſt independent powers of ſovereignty under the Great Moghul or Emperor of Hindoſtan.

† Bukſhee, or Commander in Chief of the Army.

‡ Saadut Ali (ſon of Sujah Dowlah) the preſent Nawaub of Oude.

Major

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that it was uſual to give over forts with all their equipments of ſtores, &c. However, that in the courſe of this war, the Company's troops had taken vaſt numbers of guns from the Maha Rajah, and he might be diſtreſſed for the means of defending himſelf, unleſs he ſhould get the guns and ſtores in queſtion; Major General Welleſley promiſed therefore to write upon the ſubject to the Commander in Chief, and to requeſt that Scindia might have the guns in theſe forts, provided they ſhould not have been taken poſſeſſion of before the Commander in Chief ſhould receive the Treaty, and Major General Welleſley's letter.

December 29, 1803.—The Treaty having been copied, the Vaqueels came to Major General Welleſley's tent at night; preſent Major General Welleſley, Captain Barclay, Govind Rao, Eetul Punt, Moonſhee Kavil Nyn, Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah, and Naroo Hurry.

The copies of the Treaty and of the Schedules were read, and compared, and they were ſigned at about one in the morning of the 30th December.

Narroo Hurry ſaid, that Bapoojee Scindia had a village in Baroach, which they wiſhed that he ſhould keep, under the Britiſh Government.

Major General Welleſley replied, that they would always find the Britiſh Government diſpoſed to attend to their wiſhes; and he did not doubt, but that upon an application to his Excellency the Governor General, this wiſh would be attended to.

January 5, 1804.—After delivering the Treaty of Peace ratified by Dowlut Rao Scindia to Major General General Welleſley, Eetul Punt ſaid, that he was deſirous of ſpeaking to the General, who retired with him to his tent, accompanied by Major Malcolm and Govind Rao.

Eetul Punt began by aſking, what were the Company's intentions reſpecting Holkar? He ſaid, that Scindia was then at peace with the Britiſh Government, and it was natural that he ſhould be anxious upon this ſubject.

In reply, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that Holkar had not attacked the Company or their Allies; that on the contrary, he had cautiouſly refrained from approaching them; and that of courſe, as long as he continued in that line of conduct, the Company would not interfere with him.

Eetul Punt then ſaid, "but do you mean to allow him to deſtroy us? Since "the commencement of the war, of which he was the cauſe, he has plundered "Scindia of above twenty lacs of rupees; he is now employed in the attack of "Agimere, a part of the Maha Rajah's territories, and there is no doubt but the "Maha Rajah muſt defend himſelf."

Major General Welleſley replied, that after this peace ſhould have been eſtabliſhed, there was every reaſon to hope that it would laſt, and that the unfortunate inhabitants would be allowed ſome repoſe; that the Company's Government would certainly view with diſpleaſure any freſh war, and could not conſider as a friend the perſon who ſhould commence it. That in particular they would view with the greateſt diſſatisfaction the deſtruction of Scindia's government, or any injury done to it; but Major General Welleſley ſaid he could ſay no more.

Major General Welleſley then obſerved, that Scindia's government had been much weakened by the war; that his army was ſcattered, and in diſorder; and ſuppoſing a renewal of the conteſt with Holkar to be neceſſary, it appeared to him to be adviſable to delay it till he ſhould have gained ſome ſtrength, and aſcertained the real ſtate of his government and reſources.

Eetul Punt replied, that Major General Welleſley's laſt obſervation was very correct; but that Holkar was not a man likely to loſe an opportunity.

That he knew the ſtate of Scindia's affairs, and that he was likely to attack him at this moment, becauſe the flower of his army was deſtroyed, and the troops he had left diſperſed and diſorganized. Eetul Punt then ſaid, that the only chance Scindia had was the ſupport of the Company, which he hoped would be given to him.

Major General Welleſley replied, that the Company would not ſupport Scindia in a war of aggreſſion in any caſe whatever. He ſaid, that by the Treaty of Peace, the Maha Raja had an option of becoming a party to the Treaty of general defenſive * alliance with the Company, the Peiſhwa, and the Soubah of the

* Accompliſhed by the Treaties of Hydrabad, concluded on the 12th of October 1800, and of Baſſein on the 31ſt December 1802.

Deckan, and if he ſhould accept that offer, it would follow that he would be entitled to participation in all the benefits reſulting from it to all the parties. That one of theſe benefits would certainly be ſecurity again the invaſion of Holkar. That even in this caſe, however, the Company would not enter at once into a war with Holkar to revenge the injuries the Maha Raja might have received in the courſe of the war. That in every caſe it would be neceſſary firſt to proceed by the way of amicable remonſtrance and negociation, and that if that ſhould fail, then to have recourſe to arms.

Eetul Punt ſaid, in caſe the Maha Rajah ſhould agree to the propoſed Treaty, and the conſequence ſhould be a war between the Company and Holkar, and the Company's arms ſhould be attended with their uſual ſucceſs, what ſhare of the conqueſts would fall to Scindia's lot?

Major General Welleſley replied, that, that was a point which might eaſily be ſettled in the negociation of the Treaty; and referred Scindia to Major Malcolm upon it.

In the courſe of this converſation, which Eetul Punt intended ſhould be between Major General Welleſley and him, Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah firſt came in, and at laſt Moonſhee Kavil Nyn and Narroo Hurry; and then Eetul Punt broke it off, and turned to the Articles of a Memorandum from Scindia, which he had in his hand, a tranſlation of a copy of which paper (received ſince from Narroo Hurry) is annexed to this Memorandum.

The firſt Article relates to demands of money from the Guikwar government.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that one of the Articles of the Treaty provided that all claims whatever of every deſcription, upon the Guikwar government, ſhould be given up. However, that it was not intended to apply this Article to debts bonâ-fide due by the Guikwar government to Scindia, which Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he underſtood that the government of Bombay had allowed to be juſt; and therefore he wiſhed that Scindia would ſtate the amount of the demands to Major Malcolm*, who would forward them to Major Walker †, and thus put the matter in a train of being adjuſted.

Upon the ſecond and third Articles, relating to claims upon General Perron and Colonel Heſſing, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that the firſt point for conſideration would be the nature of the arrangements made with General Perron and Colonel Heſſing, by the Commander in Chief, when thoſe officers delivered themſelves up, and the degree of protection which the Britiſh Government might think it proper to give them; the ſecond point for conſideration was, the degree of power which the Britiſh Government might think it proper to exerciſe over the property of thoſe gentlemen; and here Major General Welleſley obſerved, that the Britiſh Government never interfered with private property.

Moonſhee Kavil Nyn ſaid, that ſuppoſing there had been no agreement made with General Perron; all that was wiſhed was, that the Courts of Juſtice ſhould be open to Scindia as well as to other perſons.

Major General Welleſley replied, that the beſt thing to do would be, to refer this point to the Governor General, through Major Malcolm.

Upon the fourth Article relative to the attack of the Seiks, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that the Britiſh Government never would attack the Seiks, unleſs the Seiks ſhould attack it, or its Allies.

The Vaqueels aſked, whether there would be any objection to Scindia's levying tribute from them?

Major General Welleſley replied, that, that would depend upon the fact, whether they were in alliance with the Company, or not; but this point ought alſo to be referred to the Governor General.

The fifth Article in the annexed Memorandum, regarding money, was not mentioned in the conference.

Upon the deſire, in the ſixth Article, that Scindia ſhould have Hurdwar and Jalnapoor, Major General Welleſley referred the Vaqueels to future negociation with Major Malcolm.

Upon the ſeventh Article in the Memorandum, namely, Holkar's and the

* Major Malcolm was deputed by General Welleſley to proceed to the Camp of Dowlut Rao Scindia, for the purpoſe of negociating the Defenſive Alliance propoſed by the 15th Article of the Treaty of Peace.

† Major Walker is the Britiſh Reſident at the Court of the Guikwar.

Peiſhwa's claims in Hindoſtan, Major General Welleſley obſerved, that he had repeatedly told the Vaqueels, that they had no right to negociate for Holkar, or any other Power or State excepting their own maſter; and that of courſe Holkar had nothing to ſay to their maſter. That if Holkar had any claims in Hindoſtan, the Company would give him an anſwer.

In talking upon this article of the Memorandum, the Vaqueels ſaid, that the Peiſhwa, Holkar, and all the Marhattas, would be highly diſpleaſed with Scindia for having made this Peace. As to Ragojee Bhoonſlah, he had no reaſon to complain, as he had been the firſt to make Peace; but he attributed the neceſſity under which he laboured to make the Peace, to Scindia's having ſent Vaqueels.

Upon this ſpeech Major General Welleſley obſerved, that nobody had any right to find fault with the Peace who had taken no part in the War; and that as to the Peiſhwah, he was a party againſt Scindia, and was not likely to cavil at this Peace.

The eighth Article in the Memorandum was not alluded to in the conference.

Upon the ſubject of the ninth Article, namely, that no aſſiſtance or aſylum ſhould be given to criminals, Major General Welleſley obſerved, that, what was propoſed was reaſonable; he referred the ſubject to Major Malcolm, to be laid before the Governor General.

Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he would take care that the perſons mentioned in the tenth and eleventh Articles ſhould retain their Jagheers, &c. and Enaums.

Major General Welleſley gave an anſwer in the affirmative to the twelfth article.

Major General Welleſley referred the perſons mentioned in the thirteenth Article to the Adawlut at Benares. In the mean time, he ſaid, that Major Malcolm would addreſs a letter regarding them to the perſon in authority in that city.

The fourteenth Article was not alluded to in the conference.

Upon the fifteenth Article, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that the Britiſh Government were known never to be behind hand in acts of charity; and that Scindia's recommendation of the perſons in queſtion would certainly be attended to.

It is believed, that the Paper received from Narroo Hurry is not a copy of that from which the Vaqueels read the Memorandum in this conference.

Beſides the points above-mentioned, the Vaqueels likewiſe again claimed Sindheir as a part of Scindia's family property, and Pectuly and Dumauly in Dewal Ghaut, and Beer, Pytun, and other diſtricts in the territories of the Soubah of the Deckan.

Major General Welleſley repeated the objections he had made to reſtore Sindheir, and declared that he poſitively would not give up that diſtrict.

In reſpect to Pectuly, Dumauly, &c. Major General Welleſley ſaid, that theſe trifling claims gave conſtant cauſe of quarrel; and that they muſt be relinquiſhed, according to the Treaty.

During this conference, an account came, that the Pindarries had attacked Mulkapour, which Major General Welleſley ſhewed to the Vaqueels. He then declared that there muſt be either Peace or War.

That if Scindia choſe the former, every man muſt be withdrawn from the territories of the Soubah of the Deckan, but that if they were not, he (Major General Welleſley) ſhould chuſe the latter; and he declared, that if Scindia did not keep the Treaty, he would march the army to Boorhanpoor, and would not ceaſe the purſuit of him as long as he had two men together.

Eetul Punt begged that Major General Welleſley would allow only four days time to draw off the Pindarries. He declared, that they were a deſcription of troops entirely unmanageable, and that now that he was out of camp, and no body to ſettle with them, they were worſe than ever they had been before.

Major General Welleſley then adverted to the conduct of Mulwah Dadah, in the Nizam's territories; and explained, that in the orders he had given to the perſon in charge of Chumar Goonda, &c. to deliver theſe places to the Maha Rajah, he had particularly deſired, that none of the places might be delivered up till Mulwah Dadah ſhould have quitted the country with his banditti.

The Vaqueels then denied that Mulwah Dadah belonged to Scindia.

In anſwer, Major General Welleſley ſaid, that they formerly ſaid he did; and recalled to their recollection, the orders which Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah had delivered to the Major General from Scindia, addreſſed to Mulwah Dadah, to ceaſe hoſtilities; and the requeſt they had made, that he might not be treated as a common thief.

The

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The Vaqueels then ſaid, that they would ſend Huzzoories to Mulwah Dadah*, to order him out of the country, and tell him in the face of all his followers, that if he diſobeyed, they would all be treated as thieves; after that, they muſt leave the puniſhment of him to Major General Welleſley.

(Signed) *Arthur Welleſley.*

MEMORANDUM from Dowlut Rao Scindia, mentioned in the foregoing Conferences.

1ſt. THE Peiſhwa has given Scindia drafts upon the Guikwar government for certain ſums of money, on account of expences at the Feaſt of the Duſſerah, on account of which draft, money is ſtill due, which Scindia is deſirous to have.

2d. General Perron owes Scindia money on account of Nuzzeranah † and his Jaidad ‡ Lands, and of Peiſhcuſh received, and other ſums on account of other claims of Scindia upon him. It is wiſhed that enquiry might be made into theſe claims, and an adjuſtment made.

3d. Colonel George Heſſing had lands for the payment of his troops, the annual value of which was greater than the ſum required for their payment, and the ſurplus was paid to Scindia. It is deſired that this matter ſhould be arranged.

4th. Scindia had claims upon the Seiks and the *Hooney Harari*; the Company's territories are now between Scindia and theſe people. It is propoſed that the armies of Scindia and the Company ſhould join to levy tribute from theſe people, and that each Government ſhould have a ſhare of what ſhould be levied.

5th. It is ſettled by the Treaty, that Scindia is to have ſeventeen lacks of rupees n Hindoſtan, or money in lieu thereof. Some time will elapſe before this point can be adjuſted; in the mean time, it is requeſted that ſomething may be given on account, as Scindia is in great diſtreſs.

6th. Hurdwar and Jalnapoor are places of Hindoo religious worſhip, and Scindia is deſirous to be allowed to retain them.

7th. Scindia has conſented to all the arrangements propoſed for the Treaty of Peace in reſpect to Hindoſtan; and he is deſirous that he ſhould not be anſwerable to the Peiſhwa, or to Holkar, for what he has ceded by the Treaty.

8th. It is written in the Treaty, that Scindia is to have no claims upon the Peiſhwa; Scindia deſires alſo, that the Peiſhwa may make no claims upon him.

9th. The boundaries of the territories of the Company, and of Scindia will join; and each will be in peace in their own territories. It is deſirable that the Company ſhould give no aſylum or aſſiſtance to any perſon who may be guilty of crimes in Scindia's territories, and who may fly to thoſe of the Company.

10th. Saloo Baye Scindiah, Aliah Baye Goorparah, Raujee Jadoo, Canajee Jadoo, are perſons belonging to Scindia, who have had Jagheers in the territories of the Peiſhwah; to which, in conſequence of the war, ſome injury has been done. It is requeſted, that they may retain their Jagheers without being moleſted.

11th. Sree Saheb (Manoor Saheb) has ſome villages as charitable donations, or Enaum in the province of Beer; which it is requeſted that he may be allowed to keep.

12th. Is Scindia to ſend Vaqueels to the Nizam and the Peiſhwah?

13th. Hurry Ambajee Chittavees, and Aherdan Seevaran, have houſes and property in Benares, to which it is requeſted that no injury may be done.

14th. Some inhabitants of Pytun, (Dyvanaut Naig, &c.) are in confinement at Hyderabad. It is requeſted that the Nawaub § may be applied to, to releaſe thoſe people.

15th. Money was given in charity to Facqueers and Bramins in Hindoſtan, which, it is hoped, will be continued.

§ The Soubah of the Deckan. Secunder Jah.

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* Mulwah Dadah, a predatory chief, whoſe band of robbers was afterwards deſtroyed by Major General Welleſley, near Pareinda.

† An Offering on preſentation to office, and on grand feſtivals.

‡ Land held by a military tenure.

Appendix I.

TREATY of Peace and Friendſhip with Dowlut Rao Scindia; concluded at Surje Anjengaum, on the 30th December 1803.

Treaty of Peace between the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company and their Allies, on the one part; and the Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia, on the other; ſettled by Major General the Honourable Arthur Welleſley, on the part of the Honourable Company, and their Allies; and by Eetul Mahadeo, Moonſhee Kavel Nyn, Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah Ameer-ool-Omrah, and Narroo Hurry, on the part of the Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindia, who have each communicated to the other their full powers.

Article I.—There ſhall be perpetual Peace and Friendſhip between the Honourable Company and their Allies, on the one part, and the Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia on the other.

Article II.—The Maha Rajah cedes to the Honourable Company, and their Allies, in perpetual ſovereignty, all his forts, territories, and rights in the Doab, or country ſituated between the Jumna and Ganges; and all his forts, territories, rights, and intereſts in the countries which are to the northward of thoſe of the Rajahs of Jeypoor and Jodepoor, and of the Ranah of Gohud; of which territories, &c. a detailed Liſt is given in the accompanying Schedule. Such countries formerly in the poſſeſſion of the Maha Rajah, ſituated between Jeypoor and Jodepoor, and to the ſouthward of the former, are to belong to the Maha Rajah.

Article III.—The Maha Rajah likewiſe cedes to the Honourable Company, and their Allies, in perpetual ſovereignty, the fort of Baroach and territory depending thereon, and the fort of Ahmednuggur and territory depending thereon; excepting thoſe lands which it is agreed, by the eighth Article of this Treaty, that the Maha Rajah is to retain.

Article IV.—The Maha Rajah likewiſe cedes to the Honourable Company and their Allies, all the territories which belonged to him previous to the breaking out of the war, which are ſituated to the ſouthward of the hills called The Adjuntee Hills, including the fort and diſtrict of Jalnapore, the town and diſtrict of Gandapore, and all other diſtricts between that range of hills and the river Godavery.

Article V.—The Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia, for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, hereby renounces all the claim to the forts, territories, rights, and intereſts, ceded by the ſecond, third, and fourth articles; and all claims, of every deſcription upon the Britiſh Governments, and their Allies the Soubahdar of the Deckan, the Peiſhwah, and Anund Rao Guikwar.

Article VI.—The fort of Aſſeerghur, the city of Boorhanpore, the forts of Powanghur and Dohud, and the territories in Candeiſh and Guzerat, depending on theſe forts, ſhall be reſtored to the Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindia.

Article VII.—Whereas the Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindia has repreſented that his Family have long held in Enaum, as a gift from the Kings of Hindoſtan, the diſtricts of Dholpoor, Baree, and Rajah-Kerrah, which are ſituated to the northward of the countries of the Rajahs of Jeypoor and Jodepoor, and of the Ranah of Gohud, and that lands in Hindoſtan, ceded by the ſecond article of this Treaty to the Honourable Company and their Allies, are held in Jagheer by perſons of the family of the late Madhajee Scindiah, and others, by principal Sirdars in his ſervice, all of whom would ſuffer diſtreſs if deprived of the advantages they enjoy in thoſe countries: It is agreed, that the Maha Rajah ſhall continue to hold and enjoy in Enaum, the lands of Dholpoor, Baree, and Rajah Kerrah; and that Bala Baye Sahib, and Munſoor Sahib, Moonſhee Kavel Nyn, Boogajee Jamdah, Amrajee Jadhoo, and Wirdah Charie, ſhall continue to hold their lands in Jaghire, under the protection of the Honourable Company; and further, in order that no individual may incur loſs or ſuffer diſtreſs in conſequence of this arrangement, it is agreed, that the Honourable Company ſhall either pay penſions, or grant lands in Jaghire, according to the option of the Britiſh Government, to certain other Sirdars, and others, to be named by the Maha Rajah, provided that the total amount of the ſums paid, or Jaghires granted or held, does not exceed ſeventeen lacks of rupees per annum, including the annual value of the lands, which it is agreed by this

article that Bala Baye Sahib, Munſoor Sahib, Moonſhee Kavel Nyn, Boogajee Jamdah, Amrajee Jadhoo, and Wirdah Charie, are to continue to hold; and provided that no troops in the ſervice of the Maha Rajah are to be introduced into Dholpoor, Baree, and Rajah Kerrah, or the other lands held in Jaghire, under the pretence of collecting the Revenue, or any other pretence whatever.

Article VIII.—Whereas the Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindia has repreſented, that his family have long held in Enaum certain lands, villages, &c. in the territories of Rao Pundit Purdhaun; viz.

Chomargoondee Pergunna,
Jamgaum,
Ranjingaum,
Half of Seo Gaum Pergunna,
Six villages in Umber Pergunna,
Five villages in Pytun Pergunna,
Five villages in Niwaz Pergunna,
Five villages in Kurla Pergunna,
Six villages in Poonah Pergunna,
Two villages in Wahy Pergunna,
Six villages in Patutood Pergunna,
Five villages in Pandipeergaum Pergunna,
Five villages in Pagood Perguna,

Two villages in Parnyra Pergunna, which have lately been taken poſſeſſion of by the Britiſh Government and their Allies: It is agreed, that thoſe lands and villages ſhall be reſtored to him, provided that no troops ſhall ever be introduced into thoſe lands and villages, under pretence of collecting the revenues, or any other pretence whatever.

Article IX.—Certain Treaties have been made by the Britiſh Government with Rajahs and others, heretofore feudatories of the Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia. Theſe Treaties are to be confirmed, and the Maha Rajah hereby renounces all claims upon the perſons with whom ſuch Treaties have been made, and declares them to be independent of his government and authority, provided that none of the territories belonging to the Maha Rajah, ſituated to the ſouthward of thoſe of the Rajahs of Jeypoor and Jodepoor, and the Ranah of Gohud, of which the Revenues have been collected by him or his Aumildars, or have been applicable as Surinjamee to the payment of his troops, are granted away by ſuch Treaties. Liſts of the perſons with whom ſuch Treaties have been made will be given to the Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindia, when this Treaty will be ratified by his Excellency the Governor General.

Article X.—No perſon whatever is hereafter to be moleſted on account of the part which he may have taken in the preſent war.

Article XI.—It is agreed, that the rights of his Highneſs the Peiſhwa to certain lands in Malwa, and elſewhere, ſhall be eſtabliſhed as heretofore, and in caſe any difference ſhould ariſe reſpecting thoſe rights, it is agreed that the Honourable Company ſhall mediate, arbitrate, and decide, according to the principles of juſtice, between his Highneſs and the Maha Rajah; and whatever ſhall be thus decided, will be agreed to by both parties, and will be carried into execution.

Article XII.—The Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindia hereby renounces all claims upon his Majeſty Shah Aulum, and engages on his part to interfere no further in the affairs of his Majeſty.

Article XIII.—The Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia engages never to take or retain in his ſervice any Frenchman, or the ſubject of any other European or American power, the government of which may be at war with the Britiſh Government; or any Britiſh ſubject, whether European or native of India, without the conſent of the Britiſh Government.

Article XIV.—In order to ſecure and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby eſtabliſhed between the Governments, it is agreed, that accredited Miniſters from each ſhall reſide at the court of the other.

Article XV.—The Honourable Company being bound by Treaties of general defenſive alliance with his Highneſs the Soubahdar of the Deckan, and his Highneſs Rao Pundit Purdhaun, to which the Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia is deſirous of acceding, he is to be admitted to the benefits thereof; and the Honourable Company, with a view to the future ſecurity of the Maha Rajah's territories, engage, in the event of his agreeing to the Treaty above-mentioned in two months, to furniſh him with a force conſiſting of ſix battalions of infantry, with their complement of ordnance and artillery, and uſual equipments of military ſtores, &c. and the expence of this force is to be defrayed out of the revenues of the lands ceded by the ſecond, third, and fourth articles. But it is agreed, that in caſe it ſhould ſuit the intereſts of the Maha Rajah's government to decline to enter into the Treaty above-

mentioned,

mentioned, ſuch refuſal ſhall not affect any of the other ſtipulations of this Treaty of Peace, which are in every reſpect to be binding on the contracting Parties, their heirs and ſucceſſors.

Article XVI.—This Treaty is to be ratified by the Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindia, in eight days from this time, and the ratification is to be delivered to Major General Welleſley.

Major General Welleſley engages, that it ſhall be ratified by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council, and the ratification ſhall be delivered to the Maha Rajah in three months, or ſooner if poſſible.

The orders for the ceſſions of the territories ſhall be delivered to Major General Welleſley at the ſame time with the ratification of the Treaty of Peace; but the forts of Aſſeerghur, Powanghur, and Dohud, are not to be delivered up, till accounts will have been received that the territories ceded have been evacuated by the Maha Rajah's officers and troops.

(Signed) *Arthur Welleſley.*
Eetul Mahadeo.
Kevel Nyn.
Jeſwunt Rao Goorparah.
Narroo Hurry.

Done in Camp at Surje Anjengaum, this 30th of December 1803, anſwering to the 15th Ramzaun 1213 Fuzalee.

APPENDIX K.

Copy of a LETTER from Major General the Honourable Arthur Welleſley, to his Excellency the Governor General; dated Camp, December 30, 1803.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency, that I have this day concluded and ſigned with the Vaqueels of Dowlut Rao Scindia, a Treaty of Peace; copies of which, in the Engliſh, Perſian, and Marhatta languages, I have the honour to encloſe.

This Treaty, like that with the Rajah of Berar, is concluded in the name of the Britiſh Government and its Allies generally, and the ceſſions are made to all the allied Powers. It will remain with your Excellency to give orders to the Reſidents at the different Durbars, to procure the conſent of the allied Governments to the Treaty, and to divide the conqueſts in ſuch manner as you may think proper.

By this Treaty, which I hope your Excellency will ratify, all the important objects detailed in your Excellency's Inſtructions of the 27th June 1803 are ſecured, and the ground is laid for a more complete alliance with Scindia's government; or, ſuppoſing that he ſhould omit to take advantage of the terms offered to him to ally himſelf more cloſely with the Company's Government, ſuch an influence will be eſtabliſhed in his, as will render it very improbable that its means will ever be again directed againſt that of the Company. Theſe Inſtructions form Appendix B.

By the ſecond Article of the Treaty, Scindia conſents to cede to the Honourable Company, all his territories north of the countries of the Rajahs of Jeypoor, Jodepoor, and the Ranah of Gohud; a Schedule is annexed to the Treaty, which contains the beſt account that can be procured of the revenue of thoſe territories.

Beſides the territories included in the Schedule, there are three Pergunnahs alſo north of the countries of Jeypoor, Jodepoor, and Gohud, viz. Dholepoor, Baree, and Rajah-Kerah, which were formerly granted to the family of Scindia in Enaum, which have never been carried into the Dufters * under the head of Lands in Hindoſtan, and have been conſidered as the private property of Scindia's houſe. Theſe Pergunnahs are to remain in his poſſeſſion under certain ſtipulations, which exclude his troops from the line fixed upon by your Excellency.

* Offices of Record.

Beſides theſe Pergunnahs, there are others, the Jagheer lands of the ladies of the family of the late Madhajee Scindia, and thoſe of ſome of the principal Sirdars and Miniſters of Dowlut Rao Scindia, alſo not included in the Schedule, which, according to the ſeventh Article, are to remain in the hands of their preſent poſſeſſors, under the protection of the Britiſh Government; and the Britiſh Government is to give Penſions or Jagheers, according to its option, to Sirdars to be named by Scindia, to the amount of ſeventeen lacs of rupees, including the value of thoſe Jagheers, to remain in the hands of their preſent poſſeſſors under the ſeventh Article.

It would have been impoſſible to arrange this great ceſſion in the diſturbed ſtate of

Part II. of Appendix to NOTES relative to late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire: 1802-3.

of Scindia's Government, under all the circumſtances of his misfortunes in the war, and of the great diminution of his military power and reputation, in compariſon with that of his rival Holkar, without determining to provide, in ſome degree, for thoſe who reaped benefits from the Revenue of the ceded territories, or making up my mind to throw into Holkar's hands, and to add to his armies, all the Sirdars and troops who had been ſubſiſted by the reſources of thoſe countries, and who muſt have been forthwith diſcharged from Scindia's ſervice, and would have looked to Holkar for protection and future employment. I choſe the former, which I think is moſt conſiſtent with your Excellency's policy; and it appears, that beſides avoiding the evil of increaſing the numbers of the followers of the only freebooter that remains in India, it tends to eſtabliſh an influence in Scindia's Durbar which muſt guide its meaſures in a great degree, even if Scindia ſhould omit to unite himſelf more cloſely with the Company; and muſt tend greatly to facilitate all the objects of the Britiſh Government in his Durbar, if he ſhould agree to the terms of the general defenſive alliance.

Upon the whole therefore, I hope that your Excellency will approve of this arrangement, the expence of which will amount to about fourteen lacks of rupees annually, to be deducted from the revenues ſtated in the Schedule.

The next point to which I wiſh to draw your Excellency's attention, in order to bring under your view at once every thing relating to the ceſſion in Hindoſtan, is the fifteenth Article of the Treaty, by which it is agreed, that Scindia ſhall have a ſubſidiary force, the expence of which ſhall be paid out of the ceſſion made by the ſecond, third, and fourth Articles of the Treaty.

In the courſe of this war, Scindia's power, reputation, and military reſources, have been greatly diminiſhed, while his rival Holkar, after having recovered the poſſeſſions of his family by his Treaty* of Peace with Scindia, remains with undiminiſhed power, and increaſed reputation. Comparatively with thoſe of Scindia's, his power and his military reſources are much greater than they were previous to the war; and I have but little doubt, that the conteſt between thoſe Chiefs will be renewed.

This would be a matter of little conſequence to the Britiſh Government, if the parties were ſo equal in point of ſtrength, reſources, and abilities, as to render the event of the conteſt doubtful. But Holkar is certainly at this moment ſuperior to Scindia in every point of view, and the conſequence of leaving the latter to his own means, muſt be, that he will fall an eaſy prey to Holkar; or, if he ſhould endeavour to avoid the conteſt (which I do not think probable) his government will by degrees become dependant upon that of his rival.

Under theſe circumſtances, and particularly as I was aware of your Excellency's determination to ſupport the peace, and of the relative ſituation in which it would leave the different Powers from the manner in which the peace had been eſtabliſhed by the exerciſe of the force of the Britiſh Government, I thought it expedient to hold forth to Scindia an option of becoming a party of the general defenſive alliance; and, as a farther inducement to him to agree to that Treaty, to engage, that the aſſiſtance which ſhould be given to him ſhould occaſion no further diminution of his revenue.

I was induced to make this laſt engagement by the conviction that Scindia would not agree to the Treaty of general defenſive Alliance (although his Miniſters propoſed, that he ſhould unite himſelf more cloſely with the Company) if he was to be obliged to pay for the aſſiſtance which he ſhould receive; and that if he does agree to that Treaty, the peace of India is inſured as far as it can be by human means.

I have every reaſon to believe alſo, that when Scindia ſhall wind up his affairs at the end of this war, he will not have a diſpoſeable clear revenue, ſuch as the Britiſh Government would require to pay the expences of the force which might be given to him.

Upon this point I have likewiſe to obſerve, that ſuppoſing Scindia ſhould agree to the Treaty of defenſive Alliance, the diminution of receipt to the Company will be eight lacks of rupees annually, if his Highneſs the Peiſhwah be admitted to participate equally with the Company and the Nizam in the benefits of the war; and twelve and an half lacks of rupees, if his Highneſs the Nizam only ſhould be admitted to that participation.

* This is the engagement concluded by Scindia with Holkar, previouſly to the late War, in order to induce Holkar, to join the confederacy againſt the Britiſh Government. On this ſubject, vide pages pp. 132 133, of the Conferences between Major General Welleſley and the Ambaſſadors of Scindia, forming Appendix H.

I have

I have ſanguine hopes, therefore, that your Excellency will approve of this Article of the Peace.

By the ceſſion of Baroach the Company will gain a clear revenue of ten lacs of rupees annually, and a valuable territory in a commercial point of view.

I ordered that the hill fort of Powanghur might be deſtroyed, when I determined to return that conqueſt to Scindia: my motives for returning the conqueſts in that part of India, and Aſſeerghur and Boorhanpoor in the Deckan, are explained to your Excellency in my diſpatch of the 11th of November; and although I intend to endeavour to retain poſſeſſion of Powanghur and Dohud, in the negociation of the Treaty of general defenſive Alliance, in exchange for land elſewhere, I am ſtill of opinion that, without making ſome ſacrifices, I could not have had peace, and theſe places appeared to be of leſs conſequence than any of the other conqueſts which the Britiſh troops had made.

The territories reſtored in the neighbourhood of Ahmednuggur are the ancient family lands of Scindia, and your Excellency will perceive, in the Minutes of the Conferences, which will be ſent as ſoon as they can be copied, the great anxiety to retain theſe lands: they have been returned therefore under a particular ſtipulation, that no armed men are ever to be kept in them.

I did every thing in my power to retain the lands of which I took poſſeſſion upon the capture of Ahmednugger, as I wiſhed to exclude Scindia entirely from the Deckan; but as the lands are really his family property, to have kept them would have occaſioned a perſonal inconvenience, which your Excellency would have been deſirous to remove, and the reſtoration of them is accompanied by a ſtipulation, which I hope will prevent the bad conſequences attending his having any lands in thoſe countries.

There was conſiderable difficulty alſo in ſettling the ninth Article, reſpecting the Treaties made with the Rajahs. The Miniſters appeared to be aware of the loſs which Scindia's government might incur under this Article, and they contended ſtrongly againſt it, until at laſt I was obliged to tell them, that, unleſs they agreed to it, I could not make peace. The advantage which it appeared to me that your Excellency expected to derive from the independence of the Rajahs of Jeypoor and Jodepoor, and the Ranah of Gohud was, that thoſe Chiefs ſhould connect themſelves by Treaty with the Britiſh Government. From the different accounts, however, which I have received, I obſerve, that Treaties have not been concluded with any of thoſe Chiefs, notwithſtanding the rapid and aſtoniſhing ſucceſs of his Excellency the Commander in Chief. The conſequence of their independence (unleſs they ſhould have connected themſelves with the Britiſh Government) would be, that the annual conteſt which they have had with the Marhattas for the Peiſhcuſh would ceaſe, and the Britiſh Government would derive no additional ſecurity.

I therefore deemed it beſt to ſtipulate generally for the independence of every Rajah with whom a Treaty ſhould have been concluded, by which your Excellency's object is ſecured in reſpect to all of this deſcription.

There was not much difficulty in arranging the other articles of the Treaty of Peace. There were ſome objections to the twelfth Article, founded upon the neceſſity of Scindia's performing the duties of his office of Vaqueel-ool-Mutlock, which however were eaſily overcome.

In negociating this Treaty I have received the greateſt aſſiſtance from Mr. Elphinſtone, and, ſince he arrived in camp, from Major Malcolm; indeed the acquaintance of the latter with your Excellency's ſentiments upon all political queſtions, and his own political knowledge and abilities have enabled me to conclude this difficult Treaty in a manner which I hope will be ſatisfactory to your Excellency.

I have requeſted Major Malcolm to prepare to go to Scindia's camp, as ſoon as I ſhall have received the ratification of the Treaty. By a reſidence there for ſome time he will be enabled to ſettle with that Chief the Treaty of general defenſive Alliance (if it ſhould be poſſible to arrange it) or at all events to acquire a knowledge of the characters at his Durbar, and of the ſtate of his remaining military reſources.

In caſe your Excellency ſhould think it proper to ratify this Treaty, it will be beſt to ſend one copy of the ratification to Major Kirkpatrick, to be forwarded to Major Malcolm, and one to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to be forwarded through Hindoſtan; as one of the firſt objects of Major Malcolm's attention will be to communicate with his Excellency by a Dawk.

I propoſe to deſire the ſervants of the Soubah of the Deckan to take poſſeſſion of

Scindia's territories ceded by the fourth Article of the Treaty of Peace; in reſpect to the other territories, they will remain to be diſpoſed of according to the orders which I may receive from your Excellency.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *Arthur Welleſley.**

His Excellency the Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

Appendix L.

TREATY of Alliance and mutual Defence, concluded with Dowlut Rao Scindia, by Major Malcolm, at Boorhanpore, on the 27th February 1804.

Treaty of Alliance and mutual Defence between the Honourable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company and the Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia Bahaudur, and his children, heirs and ſucceſſors, ſettled by Major John Malcolm, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Bapoo Eetul Punt and Moonthee Kavel Nyn, on the part of the Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindia, after having communicated to each other their full powers; the ſaid John Malcolm being deputed to the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindia by Major General the Honourable Arthur Welleſley, the Honourable Major General aforeſaid being inveſted with full powers and authority from his Excellency the Moſt noble Richard Marquis Welleſley, Knight of the moſt illuſtrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of His Britannic Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, appointed by the Honourable Court of Directors of the ſaid Company to direct and controul all their affairs in the Eaſt Indies.

Whereas by the bleſſing of God the relations of friendſhip and union have been happily eſtabliſhed between the government of the Honourable Company and that of the Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia Bahaudur, by a recent Treaty of Peace; the two governments aforeſaid, adverting to the complexion of the times, have now determined, with a view to the preſervation of peace and tranquillity, to enter into this Treaty of general defenſive Alliance, for the reciprocal protection of their reſpective territories, together with thoſe of their ſeveral allies and dependants againſt unprovoked aggreſſion and encroachments of all or any enemies whatever.

Article Firſt.—The friendſhip and union eſtabliſhed by the former Treaty between the two ſtates ſhall be promoted and encreaſed by this Treaty, and ſhall be perpetual; the friends and enemies of either ſtate ſhall be the friends and enemies of both, and their mutual intereſts ſhall henceforward be inſeparable.

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* In a letter, under date the 13th February, from the Secretary to Government in the Secret, Political, and Foreign Department, tranſmitting to Major General Welleſley the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindia, the Governor General in Council was pleaſed to expreſs his approbation of the conduct of Major General Welleſley, in the concluſion of that Treaty, in the following terms:—

"The Governor General in Council has this day had the honour to receive the quadruplicate of your diſpatch, under date the 30th of December, tranſmitting a copy of the Treaty of Peace, concluded by you on the part of the Britiſh Government with Dowlut Rao Scindia.

"The terms of the Treaty of Peace, concluded with Dowlut Rao Scindia, are entirely conformable to the general principles of the Governor General's inſtructions of the 27th June 1803, and are conſidered by his Excellency in Council to be in every reſpect highly advantageous and honourable to the Britiſh Government and its allies. That Treaty has accordingly been this day ratified in duplicate by the Governor General in Council.

"The details of the ſentiments of his Excellency in Council, and his inſtructions on all points connected with the Treaty, will be communicated to you, and to Major Malcolm, at the earlieſt practicable period of time. The Governor General in Council however takes this occaſion to expreſs to you the high ſenſe which his Excellency in Council entertains of the diſtinguiſhed judgment, ability, firmneſs, and temper, manifeſted by you during the whole courſe of your negotiation with the Vaqueels of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and his entire approbation of the wiſe, beneficial, and glorious pacification of India, which you have effected by the concluſion of the Treaty of Peace with Scindia. The prudence and diſcernment which you have manifeſted in the conduct and concluſion of your negotiations with the Rajah of Berar, and with Dowlut Rao Scindia, correſpond with the ſplendour of your atchievements in the field, which have added luſtre to the Britiſh name, and ſtability to the Britiſh Empire in India."

Article

Article Second—If any perſon or ſtate whatever ſhall commit any act of unprovoked hoſtility or aggreſſion againſt either of the contracting parties, and after due repreſentation, ſhall refuſe to enter into amicable explanation, or ſhall deny the juſt ſatisfaction or indemnity which the contracting parties ſhall have required, then the contracting parties will proceed to concert and proſecute ſuch further meaſures as the caſe ſhall appear to demand; for the more diſtinct explanation of the true intent and effect of this Article, the Governor General in Council, in behalf of the Honourable Company, hereby declares, that the Britiſh Government will never permit any power or ſtate whatever to commit, with impunity, any act of unprovoked hoſtility or aggreſſion againſt the rights and territories of the Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindia; but will at all times, in compliance with the requiſition of the Maha Rajah, maintain and defend the ſame, when ſuch requiſition is made, in the like manner as the rights and territories of the Honourable Company are now maintained and defended.

Article Third.—With a view to fulfil this Treaty of mutual Defence, the Maha Rajah agrees to receive, and the Honourable Eaſt India Company to furniſh, a ſubſidiary force of not leſs than ſix thouſand regular infantry, with the uſual proportion of artillery, and with the proper equipment of warlike ſtores and ammunition. This force is to be ſtationed at ſuch place near the frontier of Dowlut Rao Scindia as may hereafter be deemed moſt eligible by the Britiſh Government, and it will be held in readineſs, at ſuch ſtation, to proceed as ſoon as poſſible for the execution of any ſervice on which it is liable to be employed by the condition of this Treaty.

Article Fourth.—And it is further agreed, that in conformity to the ſtipulations of the fifteenth Article of the Treaty of Peace, concluded by Major General Welleſley on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Bapoo Eetul Moonſhee Kavel Nyn, &c. on the part of Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia, that all charges and expences of the ſix battalions above-mentioned, and of their Ordnance, Artillery, Military Stores, and equipment, ſhall be defrayed by the Honourable Company out of the produce of the revenues of the territories ceded by the Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia to the ſaid Company, by the Articles ſecond, third, and fourth of the afore-mentioned Treaty of Peace, which territories are ſpecified in a ſtatement annexed to that Treaty.

Article Fifth.—Grain, and all other article of conſumption, and proviſions, and all ſorts of materials for wearing apparel, together with the neceſſary number of cattle, horſes, and camels required for the uſe of the ſubſidiary force ſhall, whenever the aforeſaid force is within the territories of the Maha Rajah, in conſequence of his requiſition, be entirely exempt from duties; and whenever any further force of the Honourable Company ſhall, in conſequence of war with any other ſtate, be in the dominions of the Maha Rajah, they ſhall, in like manner as the ſubſidiary force, be exempt from all duties upon the aforeſaid articles of neceſſary uſe and conſumption; and it is alſo agreed, that whenever any part of the army of the Maha Rajah is in the territories of the Honourable Company, for purpoſes connected with the fulfilment of this Treaty, that no duties on grain, camels, wearing apparel, &c. as ſtated above, which the party of the army of the ſaid Maha Rajah may require, ſhall be collected; and it is further agreed, that the officers of the reſpective governments, while they are in the fulfilment of the Articles of this Treaty, either with the army, or in the territories of the other, ſhall be treated with that reſpect and conſideration which is due to their rank and ſtation.

Article Sixth.—The ſubſidiary force will at all times be ready, on the requiſition of the Maha Rajah, to execute ſervices of importance, ſuch as the care of the perſon of the Maha Rajah, his heirs and ſucceſſors; the protection of the country from attack and invaſion, the overawing and chaſtiſement of rebels or exciters of diſturbance in the Maha Rajah's dominions; but it is not to be employed on trifling occaſions.

Article Seventh.—Whereas it is agreed in the thirteenth Article of the Treaty of Peace, that the Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia ſhall never take or retain in his ſervice any Frenchman, or the ſubject of any other European, or American power, the government of which may be at war with Great Britain, or any Britiſh ſubject whatever, European or native of India, without the conſent of the Britiſh Government; the Maha Rajah now further engages that he will hereafter never employ in his ſervice, or permit to reſide in his dominions any European, or American whatever, without the conſent and acquieſcence of the Britiſh Government; the ſaid

Part II. of *Appendix to* NOTES *relative to late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire:* 1803-4.

ſaid Britiſh Government on its part engaging, that it never will employ or permit to reſide in its dominions any perſon ſubject of the Maha Rajah, or others, who ſhall hereafter be guilty of crimes, or of hoſtility againſt the perſon or government of the aforeſaid Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindia.

Article Eighth.—As, by the preſent treaty, the union and friendſhip of the two States is ſo firmly cemented, that they may be conſidered as one and the ſame, the Maha Rajah engages neither to commence nor to purſue in future any negociation with any principal States or Powers, without giving previous notice, and entering into mutual conſultation with the Honourable Eaſt India Company's government; and the Honourable Company's government, on their part, declare that they will have no manner of concern with any of the Maha Rajah's relations, dependants, military chiefs, or ſervants, with reſpect to whom the Maha Rajah is abſolute; and that they will, on no occaſion, ever afford encouragement, ſupport, or protection to any of the Maha Rajah's relations, dependants, chiefs, or ſervants, who may eventually act in oppoſition to the Maha Rajah's authority, but on the contrary, at the requiſition of the Maha Rajah, they will aid and aſſiſt to puniſh and reduce all ſuch offenders to obedience; and it is further agreed, that no officer of the Honourable Company ſhall ever interfere in the internal affairs of the Maha Rajah's government.

Article Ninth.—As the chief object and deſign of the preſent defenſive Alliance is the ſecurity and protection of the dominions of the contracting parties, and their allies and dependants, from all attack whatſoever, the Maha Rajah, Dowlut Rao Scindia, engages never to commit any act of hoſtility or aggreſſion againſt any State or Chief in alliance with the Honourable Company, or againſt any other principal State or Power; and in the event of differences ariſing, whatever adjuſtment the Company's government, weighing matters in the ſcale of truth and juſtice, may determine, ſhall meet with his full approbation and acquieſcence.

Article Tenth.—The contracting parties will employ all practicable means of conciliation to prevent the calamity of war, and for that purpoſe will, at all times, be ready to enter into amicable explanations with other principal States or Powers, and to cultivate and improve the general relations of peace and amity with all the principal Powers of India, according to the true ſpirit and tenor of this Treaty; but if a war ſhould unfortunately break out between the contracting parties and any other ſtate or power whatever, then the Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia Bahaudur, engages, that the Engliſh force conſiſting of ſix battalions, with their guns, &c. joined by a detachment of his army, conſiſting of ſix thouſand of the Maha Rajah's infantry, and ten thouſand of his Pagah and Sillahdar cavalry, which force the Maha Rajah engages always to keep ready, ſhall be immediately put in motion, for the purpoſe of oppoſing the enemy; and the Maha Rajah alſo engages to employ every further effort for the purpoſe of bringing into the field the whole force which he may be able to ſupply from his dominions, with a view to the effectual proſecution and ſpeedy termination of the ſaid war. The Honourable Company in the ſame manner engage on their part (on ſuch event occurring) to employ in active operations againſt the enemy, as large a force as the ſervice may require, over and above the ſaid ſubſidiary force.

Article Eleventh.—Whenever war ſhall appear probable, the Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia engages to collect as many brinjaries as poſſible, and to ſtore as much grain as may be practicable in the frontier garriſons. The Company's government alſo, with a view to the effectual proſecution of the war, engage to adopt ſimilar meaſures in their frontier garriſons.

Article Twelfth.—The contracting parties entertain no views of conqueſts or extenſions of their reſpective dominions, nor any intention of proceeding to hoſtilities againſt any ſtate or principal power, unleſs in the caſe of unjuſt and unprovoked aggreſſion; and after the failure of their joint endeavours to obtain reaſonable ſatisfaction through the channel of pacific negociation according to the tenor of the preceding Treaty. If, contrary to the ſpirit and object of this defenſive Treaty, war with any ſtate ſhould hereafter appear unavoidable (which God avert) the contracting parties will proceed to adjuſt the rule of partition of all ſuch advantages and acquiſitions as may eventually reſult from the ſucceſs of their united arms. It is declared that, in the event of war, and of a conſequent partition of conqueſts between the contracting parties, the ſhares of each government ſhall be equal in the diviſion of any territory which may be acquired by the ſucceſsful exertion of their united arms, provided that each of the contracting parties ſhall have faithfully fulfilled all the ſtipulations of this treaty.

Article

Article Thirteenth.—The intereſts of the contracting parties being identified by this defenſive Alliance, it is agreed, that the Honourable Company's government ſhall be at liberty to employ the whole or any part of the ſubſidiary force eſtabliſhed by the Treaty, in the quelling of any diſturbances which may ariſe within their territories, or in the performance of any other ſervice which may be required by the ſaid Honourable Company's government, provided ſuch ſervice ſhall not interfere with any other duties on which the ſaid ſubſidiary force is liable to be employed under the conditions of this Treaty. And if diſturbances ſhall at any time break out in any part of the Maha Rajah's dominions which lays contiguous to the frontier of the Honourable Company, and to which it might be inconvenient to detach any proportion of the ſubſidiary force, the Britiſh Government in like manner, if required by Dowlut Rao Scindia, ſhall direct ſuch of the Company's troops as may be moſt conveniently ſtationed for the purpoſe to aſſiſt in quelling the ſaid diſturbances within the Maha Rajah's dominions; and if diſturbances ſhall at any time break out in any part of the dominions of the Britiſh Government, which lay contiguous to the frontier of the Maha Rajah, the Maha Rajah, if required by the Britiſh Government, ſhall direct ſuch of his troops as may be moſt conveniently ſtationed for the purpoſe to aſſiſt in quelling the ſaid diſturbances within the dominions of the Britiſh Government.

Article Fourteenth.—In order to ſtrengthen and confirm the friendſhip eſtabliſhed between the two States, it is agreed that neither of the two contracting parties ſhall enter into any alliance, or have any concern with the tributaries or chiefs of the other; and in order to ſupport the independent authority of both Governments, it is agreed and declared, that hereafter neither of the contracting parties will give protection or countenance to the rebellious tributaries and ſubjects of the other, but they will uſe their utmoſt endeavours for the apprehenſion of ſuch rebels, in order that they may be brought to puniſhment.

Article Fifteenth.—The Honourable Company agree to exert their influence to maintain the obſervance of ſuch uſages on matters of form and ceremony, and other cuſtoms, as ſhall appear to have been fixed on all points of intercourſe and communication between the Peiſhwah and his anceſtors, and the Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindia and his anceſtors; and the Engliſh Government alſo agree to recognize the right of Dowlut Rao Scindia to all poſſeſſions he holds, whether by written ſunnuds or grants, or by the unwritten authority of the Peiſhwah, according to former uſage, provided ſuch ſunnuds do not interfere with the faithful fulfilment of the Treaty of Peace; and provided alſo that in all caſes, where diſputes may ariſe on the ſubject of poſſeſſions held by unwritten authority, the Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindia agrees to refer to the ſole arbitration of the ſaid Britiſh Government, who will decide, with reference to former uſage, on the principles of truth and juſtice. The Engliſh Government further agrees to uſe its endeavour to prevent any acts which have been done by Dowlut Rao Scindia, or his anceſtors, under the authority repoſed in him or them by the Peiſhwah or his anceſtors, from being ſubverted, provided their being ſupported is ſtrictly conſiſtent with the preſervation of the honour and dignity of his Highneſs the Peiſhwah, and of the ſtipulations of the Treaty of Peace.

Article Sixteenth.—This treaty, conſiſting of Sixteen Articles, being this day ſettled by Major Malcolm, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Eetul Punt and Moonſhee Kavel Nyn, on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindia, Major Malcolm has delivered one copy thereof in Perſian and Marhatta and Engliſh, ſigned and ſealed by himſelf to the ſaid Maha Rajah, who, on his part, has alſo delivered one copy of the ſame duly executed by himſelf; and Major Malcolm, by virtue of a ſpecial authority given him in that behalf by Major General the Honourable Arthur Welleſley (himſelf veſted with full powers as before ſtated) hereby declares the ſaid Treaty to be in full force from the date hereof, and engages that a copy of the ſame from the Governor General in Council, in every reſpect a counterpart of that executed by himſelf, ſhall be delivered to the Maha Rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia in the ſpace of two months and ten days; and, on the delivery of ſuch copy, the Treaty executed by Major Malcolm ſhall be returned.

Done at Boorhanpoor, the twenty-ſeventh of February A. D. 1804, or fourteenth of Zeecada A. H. 1218.

Part II. of *Appendix to* NOTES *relative to late Transactions in the Marhatta Empire:* 1803-4.

Appendix M.

TREATIES concluded by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, after the Battle of Laſwaree, 1ſt November 1803, with ſeveral Chieftains in Hindoſtan, in conformity to Inſtructions from the Governor General, viz. No 1. Rajah of Bhurtpore, on the 29th September 1803.—No. 2. Rajah of Macherry, on the 24th November 1803.—No. 3. Rajah of Jeypoor (or Jeynagur), on the 12th December 1803.—No. 4. Rajah Umbajee Rao Englah, on the 16th December 1803.—No. 5. Ranah of Gohud, on the 29th January 1804.

TREATY with the Rajah of Bhurtpore.

Treaty concluded between his Excellency General Gerard Lake, Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's and the Honourable Company's Forces in the Eaſt Indies, on the part of his Excellency the Moſt noble Richard Marquis Welleſley, Knight of the moſt illuſtrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of His Britannic Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, Captain General and Commander in Chief of all the Land Forces ſerving in the Britiſh Poſſeſſions in India, and Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, and Maha Rajah Biſhoinder Sewaee Runjeet Sing Bahaudur.

Article I. Perpetual friendſhip ſhall be maintained between Maha Rajah Biſhoinder Sewaee Runjet Sing Bahaudur, Behaudur Jung and the Honourable Company.

Article II. The friends and enemies of either State ſhall be the friends and enemies of both.

Article III. The Britiſh Government ſhall never interfere in the concerns of the Maha Rajah's country, nor exact any tribute from him.

Article IV. If an enemy ſhould invade the territories of the Honourable Company, the Maha Rajah hereby engages to furniſh to the Engliſh the aid of his troops in the expulſion of ſuch enemy. And, in like manner, the Honourable Company engages to aſſiſt the Maha Rajah with its forces in defending his dominions againſt external attacks.

The ſincerity of this engagement is atteſted on the Holy Bible.

Dated on the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and three, correſponding with the eleventh day of the month of Jemmaudee oos Saunee, in the year twelve hundred and eighteen Hijree.

TREATY with the Rajah of Macherry.

Treaty concluded between his Excellency General Gerard Lake, Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's and the Honourable Company's Forces in the Eaſt Indies, on the part of his Excellency the Moſt noble Richard Marquis Welleſley, Knight of the moſt illuſtrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of His Britannic Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, Captain General and Commander in Chief of all the Land Forces ſerving in the Britiſh Poſſeſſions in India, and Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, and Maha Rao Rajah Seway Bucktawur Sing Bahaudur.

Article the Firſt.—A permanent friendſhip is eſtabliſhed between the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company and Maha Rao Rajah Seway Bucktawur Sing Bahaudur, and between their heirs and ſucceſſors.

Article the Second.—The friends and enemies of the Honourable Company ſhall be conſidered the friends and enemies of Maha Rao Rajah, and the friends and enemies of Maha Rao Rajah ſhall be the friends and enemies of the Honourable Company.

Article the Third.—The Honourable Company ſhall not interfere with the country of Maha Rao Rajah, nor ſhall demand any tribute from him.

Article the Fourth.—In the event of any enemy evincing a diſpoſition to attack the countries now in the poſſeſſion of the Honourable Company, or of their allies in Hindoſtan, Maha Rao Rajah agrees to ſend the whole of his force to their aſſiſtance, and to exert himſelf to the utmoſt of his power to repel the enemy, and to omit no opportunity of proving his friendſhip and attachment.

Article the Fifth.—As from the friendſhip eſtabliſhed by the ſecond Article of the preſent Treaty the Honourable Company become guarantee to Maha Rao Rajah for the ſecurity of his country againſt external enemies; Maha Rao Rajah hereby agrees, that if any miſunderſtanding ſhould ariſe between him and the Sircar of any other Chieftain, Maha Rao Rajah will, in the firſt inſtance, ſubmit the cauſe of diſ-

pute

pute to the Company's government, that the government may endeavour to ſettle it amicably. If, from the obſtinacy of the oppoſite party, no amicable terms can be ſettled, then Maha Rao Rajah may demand aid from the Company's government. In the event above ſtated in this Article it will be granted, and Maha Rao Rajah agrees to take upon himſelf the charge of the expence of ſuch aid, at the ſame rate as has been ſettled with the other Chieftains of Hindoſtan.

Dated on the fourteenth day of November one thouſand eight hundred and three of the Chriſtian æra, agreeing with the twenty-ſixth of Rujeb twelve hundred and eighteen Hijree, and the fifteenth of Aghun eighteen hundred and ſixty Sumbut.

TREATY with the Rajah of Jyepoor (or Jyenagur.)

Treaty of Amity and Alliance between the Honourable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company and Maharajah Dheeraj Raj Rajinder Seway Juggut Sing Bahadur, ſettled by his Excellency General Gerard Lake, Commander in Chief of the Britiſh Forces in India, in virtue of authority veſted in him for that purpoſe by his Excellency the Moſt noble Richard Marquis Welleſley, Knight of the moſt illuſtrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of His Britannic Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, Governor General in Council of all the Britiſh Poſſeſſions, and Captain General of all the Britiſh Land Forces in the Eaſt Indies, in behalf of the Honourable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, and by Maha Rajah Dheeraj Raj Rajinder Seway Juggut Sing Bahadur, in behalf of himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors.

Article the Firſt.—A firm and permanent friendſhip and alliance is eſtabliſhed between the Honourable the Engliſh Company and Maha Rajah Dheeraj Juggut Sing Bahadur, and between their heirs and ſucceſſors.

Article the Second.—Whereas friendſhip has been eſtabliſhed between the two States, the friends and enemies of one of the parties ſhall be conſidered the friends and enemies of both, and an adherence to this condition ſhall be conſtantly obſerved by both States.

Article the Third.—The Honourable Company ſhall not interfere in the government of the country now poſſeſſed by Maha Rajah Dheeraj, and ſhall not demand tribute from him.

Article the Fourth.—In the event of any enemy of the Honourable Company evincing a diſpoſition to invade the country lately taken poſſeſſion of by the Honourable Company in Hindooſtan, Maha Rajah Dheeraj ſhall ſend the whole of his forces to the aſſiſtance of the Company's army, and ſhall exert himſelf to the utmoſt of his power in repelling the enemy, and ſhall neglect no opportunity of proving his friendſhip and attachment.

Article the Fifth.—Whereas in conſequence of the friendſhip eſtabliſhed by the ſecond Article of the preſent Treaty the Honourable Company become guarantees to the Maha Rajah Dheeraj for the ſecurity of his country againſt external enemies; Maha Rajah Dheeraj hereby agrees, that if any miſunderſtanding ſhould ariſe between him and any other State, Maha Rajah Dheeraj will, in the firſt inſtance, ſubmit the cauſe of diſpute to the Company's government, that the government may endeavour to ſettle it amicably. If, from the obſtinacy of the oppoſite party, no amicable terms can be ſettled, then Maha Rajah Dheeraj may demand aid from the Company's government. In the event above ſtated, it will be granted; and Maha Rajah Dheeraj agrees to take upon himſelf the charge of the expence of ſuch aid, at the ſame rate as has been ſettled with the other Chieftains of Hindoſtan.

Article the Sixth.—Maha Rajah Dheeraj hereby agrees, although he is in reality the maſter of his own army, to act during the time of war, or proſpect of action, agreeably to the advice and opinion of the Commander of the Engliſh army which may be employed with his troops.

Article the Seventh.—The Maha Rajah ſhall not entertain in his ſervice, or in any manner give admiſſion to, any Engliſh or French ſubjects, or any other perſon from among the inhabitants of Europe, without the conſent of the Company's government.

The above Treaty, compriſed in Seven Articles, has been duly concluded and confirmed by the ſeal and ſignature of his Excellency General Gerard Lake, at Surhindee, in the Soobah of Akburrabad, on the twelfth day of December 1803 of the Chriſtian æra, correſponding with the twenty-ſixth of Shabaan 1218 Hejree, and with the fourteenth of Poos 1860 Sumbut; and under the ſeal and ſignature of Maha Rajah Dheeraj

Dheeraj Raj Rajinder Seway Juggut Sing Bahadur, at on the day of 180 of the Chriſtian æra, correſponding with the of 1218 Hejee, and with the of 1860 Sumbut. When a Treaty, containing the above Seven Articles, ſhall be delivered to Maha Rajah Dheeraj, under the ſeal and ſignature of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council, the preſent Treaty, under the ſeal and ſignature of his Excellency General Lake, ſhall be returned.

TREATY with Rajah Umbajee Rao Englah.

Treaty of Amity and Alliance between the Honourable the Eaſt India Company and Rajah Umbajee Rao Englah, providing for the relinquiſhment to the Honourable Company of certain diſtricts, including the forts of Gualior, Gohud, and others, hitherto held in farm by Rajah Umbajee, and for the guarantee, on the part of the Honourable Company, to Rajah Umbajee of certain portions of country, including the fort of Narwar and others, to be held by him in ſovereignty, concluded by his Excellency General Gerard Lake, Commander in Chief of the Britiſh Forces in India, in virtue of authority veſted in him for that purpoſe by his Excellency the Moſt noble Richard Marquis Welleſley, Knight of the moſt illuſtrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of His Britannic Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, Captain General and Commander in Chief of all the Land Forces ſerving in the Britiſh Poſſeſſions in India, and Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Rajah Umbajee Rao Englah, for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors.

Article the Firſt.—A permanent friendſhip and alliance is eſtabliſhed between the Honourable Company and Rajah Umbajee Rao Englah, and between their heirs and ſucceſſors: in conformity to the friendſhip eſtabliſhed, the friends and enemies of one party ſhall be the friends and enemies of both, and neither party ſhall ſwerve from this obligation.

Article the Second.—Rajah Umbajee hereby agrees to deliver over, without delay or evaſion, to the Company's government, the fortreſs of Gualior with the diſtricts under-mentioned, which have been hitherto held by him in farm, with the forts ſituated in them, whenever the officers of the Company's government may be deputed for the purpoſe of taking poſſeſſion of them; and farther agrees that theſe diſtricts and forts may be diſpoſed of as may appear expedient to the Britiſh Government, relinquiſhing, on his part, all farther claims on any account whatever to the ſaid diſtricts and forts.

Gualior Khas	40,000
Atree and other five Mohals:	
Chummerch, Bower, Salbye, and Chounara	1,50,000
Allahpore	40,000
Summoulee	60,000
Puhorghur and others of Talook Inkurwaree	1,00,000
Talook Jetawur	25,000
Purgunna Dolpore	1,50,000
Barce	2,00,000
Rajakera	60,000
Binde with its Talooks	2,20,000
Attere	1,10,000
Talook Phoonp	20,000
Oomree	35,000
Balawa	30,000
Ammow	1,00,000
Jagnee	30,000
Seray Choolah	10,000
Doondree	40,000
Ahnoun	1,00,000
Noorabad	25,000
Attowra	25,000
Bahadurpore	30,000
Ballaitee	20,000
Curwas	15,000

Hawellee

Hawellee Gohud	50,000
Behut	50,000
Sooklharee	8,000
Talook Aman	25,000
Inderkee	50,000
Budhaik	18,000
Bhandere	2,00,000
Nhodah	30,000
Lehar and ſix others forming the Zillah Kutchwakar	2,00,000
Goojera	10,000
Kuttoullee	2,00,000
Lawunkalan	30,000
Pergunna Noh	50,000
Ditto - Betwa	50,000
Ditto - Deoghur	50,000
Rupees	26,56,000

Article the Third.—In conſideration of the friendſhip and attachment to the Honourable Company, manifeſted by Rajah Umbajee by the engagements entered into on his part by the preſent Treaty, the Honourable Eaſt India Company do hereby guarantee to the Rajah; and to his heirs and ſucceſſors, the poſſeſſion in ſovereignty of the fort of Narwar, and the diſtricts under-mentioned, which are reported by the officers of the Rajah to be now in his poſſeſſion, with the forts ſituated in them. The Honourable Company ſhall demand no tribute or rent whatever from Rajah Umbajee on account of theſe poſſeſſions.

Narwar Khas	9,000
Talook Surwareeu	9,000
Bara Doongree	4,500
Digdoulee and Cheras	8,000
Rajaghur	7,500
Guneſhkera	3,500
Barye, &c.	1,000
Ray	4,000
Saleram	5,000
Souknee	7,000
Kureeawul	10,000
Deoghur	1,500
Mooſeree	5,000
Gopaulpore	5,000
Doongerpoor and Magrounee	25,000
Pattye kurye	6,000
Beeturwas, &c.	46,200
Villages of Gualior which have been attached to Narwar, viz. Rampore, Bounee, and Buſeree	5,000
Doodakhaner	10,000
Saer	12,000
Suboolghur and nine others	1,25,000
Beejipore and two others	47,000
Pouree	51,000
Serſye and Paren	4,000
Utulpore Beejrawan	5,000
Lawun of Pergunna Shadoura	2,500
Doulahgur kurſena	5,500
Talook Beenouree	2,000
Budrita and Village Kera, and two others	12,000
Negounee	1,500
Villages of Enam Chutree Trimuckjee, &c.	10,000
Pergunnah Googul Chutree	45,000

Talook Alumpore	25,000
Koonch	1,50,000
Sepree	50,000
Kolarus	50,000
Irnee	20,000
Kearah	70,000
Terait	7,000
Oochar Bubroalee	15,000
Lawur, Chupar, and Badaoon	1,500
Village Koonermu	3,000
Talook Alkee Beelhree	2,500
Chergawun	6,000
Ranaghur and Kergawun	6,000
Mookuree	10,000
Booſhera	2,000
Gurwaee	7,000
Lamrut Berutch	7,000
Village Gatta Budoura	4,000
Derut	5,000
Talook Falood	10,000
Roomalee Burwa Sagur	10,000
Seſye	10,000
Talook Dooan Berye	10,000
Bangpoor	4,000
Pergunna Mamohunee	25,000
Rupees	9,41,700

Article the Fourth.—Rajah Umbajee ſhall not entertain in his ſervice, or in any manner give admiſſion to any Engliſh or French ſubjects, or any other perſon from among the inhabitants of Europe, without the conſent of the Engliſh Government.

Article the Fifth.—Rajah Umbajee, during the period of this or any future war which may take place with the enemies of the Britiſh Government, in the vicinity of his poſſeſſions, ſhall join the Company's army with the whole of his troops; and in this event, although the Rajah retains the ſole command of his own army, he agrees to act in the war agreeably to the advice and counſel of the Commander of the Company's troops.

Article the Sixth.—Whereas in conſequence of the third Article of the preſent Treaty the Honourable Company becomes guarantee to Rajah Umbajee for the ſecurity of his country againſt external enemies. Rajah Umbajee hereby agrees, that if any miſunderſtanding ſhould ariſe between him and any other ſtate, the Rajah will, in the firſt inſtance, ſubmit the cauſe of diſpute to the Company's government, that the government may endeavour to ſettle it amicably. If, from the obſtinacy of the oppoſite party, no amicable terms can be ſettled, then Rajah Umbajee may demand aid from the Company's government. In the event above ſtated in this Article, it will be granted; and Rajah Umbajee agrees to take upon himſelf the charge of the expence of ſuch aid, at the ſame rate as has been ſettled with the other Chieftains of Hindoſtan.

Article the Seventh.—The guns, ammunition, and military ſtores, now in the forts to be delivered over to the Honourable Company, ſhall be conſidered the property of the Honourable Company. Rajah Umbajee is at the ſame time empowered to carry off whatever money, grain, or property, of any other deſcription than that above mentioned, which may be in the forts, and no interruption ſhall be given on the part of the Company's officers to his ſo doing.

Article the Eighth.—The Honourable Company agree, that Rajah Umbajee, whenever he may make a requeſt to that purpoſe, ſhall be allowed to reſide with his relations and family and property in whatever place within the Company's dominions he may chuſe, without any moleſtation on the part of the Company's government.

Article the Ninth.—In the event of a peace being concluded between the Honourable Company and the Marhatta States, the Honourable Company ſhall conſider Rajah Umbajee included in the Treaty as an ally of the Company.

Article

Article the Tenth.—If any enemy of both the parties ſhould invade the country of Umbajee, and the Engliſh army act in concert with the troops of Rajah Umbajee; in expelling the enemy, in this caſe Rajah Umbajee ſhall not be liable to any expence on account of the Honourable Company's troops.

The above Treaty compriſed in Ten Articles, has been duly concluded and confirmed under the ſeal and ſignature of his Excellency General Gerard Lake, at Surhindee in the Soobah of Ukburrabad, on the ſixteenth day of December 1803 of the Chriſtian æra, correſponding with the firſt of Ramzan 1218 Hijree, and with the ſecond of Poos Soodee 1860 Sumbut, and under the ſeal and ſignature of Rajah Umbajee Rao Englah, at on the day of of the Chriſtian æra, correſponding with the of 1218 Hijree, and with the of 1860 Sumbut. When a Treaty, containing the above Ten Articles, ſhall be delivered to Rajah Umbajee Rao Englah, and the ſeal and ſignature of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council, the preſent Treaty, under the ſeal and ſignature of his Excellency General Lake, ſhall be returned.

TREATY with the Ranah of Gohud.

Treaty of Amity and Alliance, between the Honourable Eaſt India Company and Maha Rajah Seway Ranah Kerrut Sing Luckinder Bahauder, providing for the guarantee, on the part of the Honourable Company, of the country of Gohud and others, to be held by Maha Rajah Ranah in ſovereignty, and for the payment, on the part of the Maha Rajah Ranah, of a ſubſidiary force from the Honourable Company, concluded by his Excellency General Gerard Lake, Commander in Chief of the Britiſh Forces in India, in virtue of authority veſted in him for that purpoſe by his Excellency the Moſt noble Richard Marquis Welleſley, Knight of the moſt illuſtrious Order of St. Patrick, one of His Britannic Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, Captain General and Commander in Chief of all the Land Forces ſerving in the Britiſh Poſſeſſions in India, and Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, on the part of the Honourable Company; and by Maha Rajah Seway Ranah Kerrut Sing Bahauder, for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors.

Article the Firſt.—A permanent friendſhip and alliance is eſtabliſhed between the Honourable Company and Maha Rajah Ranah Kerrut Sing Bahauder, and between their heirs and ſucceſſors. In conformity to the friendſhip eſtabliſhed, the friends and enemies of one party ſhall be the friends and enemies of both.

Article the Second.—The Honourable the Eaſt India Company hereby agree to eſtabliſh Maha Rajah Ranah Kerrut Sing in the ſovereignty of his hereditary countries of Gohud, and the under-mentioned diſtricts, to be poſſeſſed by him, his heirs and ſucceſſors, free from all deductions, under the guarantee of the Honourable Company:

Gualior Khas,
Antree, and others, 5 Muhals,
Antree,
Chummack,
Powan,
Salbye and Chunour.
Ullahpore,
Summoulee,
Puharghur, and others, compoſing Talook Sukurwaree,
Talook Jetwur,
Pergunah Binde, with its Talooks,
Pergunah Phomp,
Talook Oomree,
Ballawa,
Jugnee,
Seroy Choolah,
Doondree,
Ahnoun,
Noorabad,
Attowra,
Buhadurpore,
Ballaittee,
Curwas,
Hawellee Gohud,
Behut,
Talook Sookulharee,
Amaun,
Inderkee,
Nhodah,
Lehar, and others, forming Zillah Katchwakar, - Lahar, Rampoom, Kukſees, Kuthoonuda Bakſa, Gopalpoom,
Goojirra
Kuttoulee,
Lawan Kalan,
Pergunah Moh,
——— Ratwa.
Talook Deoghur,

Article

Article the Third.—Three battalions of the Honourable Company's Sepoys ſhall be permanently ſtationed with Maha Rajah Ranah for the protection of his country; the expences of which ſhall be regularly paid by Maha Rajah Ranah to the Honourable Company every month, at the monthly rate of twenty-five thouſand Lucknow Sicca rupees, or rupees of the ſame ſtandard value, for each battalion, amounting to the monthly ſum of ſeventy-five thouſand rupees, or nine lacs of rupees annually: In the event of a failure, on the part of the Maha Rajah Ranah, in the regular monthly payment of the expences of the battalions, the Honourable Company's government retains to itſelf the right of appointing a perſon to ſuperintend the collection of the above amount from the country.

Article the Fourth.—Maha Rajah Ranah agrees, that the poſſeſſion of the fortreſs and city of Gualior ſhall be permanently veſted in the Honourable Company's government, and that it ſhall be at the option of the government to ſtation the Honourable Company's troops in whichever of the other forts or places of ſtrength in the Ranah's country, and at whatever time the government may deem expedient, with the exception of Gohud; and to level ſuch forts and places of ſtrength in the Ranah's country, with the exception of Gohud, as to the government may appear adviſable.

Article the Fifth.—The Honourable Company ſhall not demand any tribute from the country delivered over to Maha Rajah Ranah Kerrut Sing.

Article the Sixth.—In the event of any enemy of the Honourable Company evincing a diſpoſition to attack the countries lately taken poſſeſſion of by the Honourable Company in Hindoſtan, Maha Rajah Ranah agrees to ſend the whole of his forces to their aſſiſtance; and exert himſelf to the utmoſt of his power to repel the enemy, and to omit no opportunity of proving his friendſhip and attachment.

Article the Seventh.—As by the ſecond Article of the preſent Treaty the Honourable Company becomes guarantee to Maha Rajah Ranah for the ſecurity of his country againſt external enemies, Maha Rajah Ranah hereby agrees, that if any miſunderſtanding ſhould ariſe between him and the Sircar of any other Chieftain, Maha Rajah Ranah will, in the firſt inſtance, ſubmit the cauſe of diſpute to the Company's government, that the government may endeavour to ſettle it amicably. If, from the obſtinacy of the oppoſite party, no amicable terms can be ſettled, then Maha Rajah Ranah may employ the Honourable Company's troops, ſtationed for the protection of his country, againſt the oppoſite party.

Article the Eighth.—Although Maha Rajah Ranah retains the excluſive command of his own army, yet he hereby agrees to act, during the period of a war, in conformity to the advice and counſel of the Commander of the Company's troops.

Article the Ninth.—Maha Rajah Ranah ſhall not entertain in his ſervice, or in any manner give admiſſion to any Engliſh or French ſubjects, or any other perſons from amongſt the inhabitants of Europe, without the conſent of the Britiſh Government.

The above Treaty, compriſed in Nine Articles, has been duly concluded and confirmed under the ſeal and ſignature of his Excellency General Gerard Lake, at Beanah, on the ſeventeenth day of January 1804 of the Chriſtian æra, correſponding with the third of Sowall 1218 Hijree, and with the twentieth of Maugh 1816 Sumbut, and under the ſeal and ſignature of Maha Rajah Seway Ranah Kerrut Sing Luckindur Bahaudur, at Gualior, on the twenty-ninth day of January one thouſand eight hundred and four of the Chriſtian æra, correſponding with the fifteenth of Sowall 1218 Hijree, and with the third Phagon 1860 Summut. When a Treaty, containing the above Nine Articles, ſhall be delivered to Maha Rajah Seway Ranah Kerrut Sing Luckinder Bahadur, under the ſeal and ſignature of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Marquis Welleſley, Governor General in Council, the preſent Treaty, under the ſeal and ſignature of his Excellency General Lake, ſhall be returned.

Appendix N.

PARTITION TREATY of Hyderabad with his Highneſs the Soubahdar of the Deckan:—Concluded at Hyderabad on the 28th of April 1804.

Treaty for the ſettlement of general Peace in Hindoſtan and the Deckan, and for the confirmation of the friendſhip ſubſiſting between the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company and its allies, his Highneſs the Soubahdar of the Deckan,

and

and his Highneſs Rao Pundit Purdhaun Peiſhwa Behadur, ſettled between the ſaid Honourable Company and the ſaid allies by Major James Achilles Kirkpatrick, Reſident at the Court of Hydrabad, in virtue of the powers delegated to him by his Excellency the Moſt noble Richard Marquis Welleſley, Knight of the moſt illuſtrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of His Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, Governor General in Council of all the Britiſh Poſſeſſions, and Captain General of all the Britiſh Land Forces in the Eaſt Indies.

Whereas by the terms of the Treaties of Peace, concluded by Major General the Honourable Arthur Welleſley, on the part of the Honourable Company and its allies, with the Maha Raja Senah Saheb Soubah Rajah of Berar, at Deogaum, on the 17th of December 1803, and with Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindia, at Surje Anjengaum, on the 30th of that month, which Treaties have been duly ratified by the Governor General in Council and by the allies of the Britiſh Goverment, certain forts and territories have been ceded by Maha Rajah Senah Sahib Soubah, and by Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindia, to the Honourable Company and its allies; the following Articles of Agreement for the ſettlement of the ſaid forts and territories have been concluded by the Britiſh Government and by the ſaid allies.

Article Firſt.—The province of Cuttack, including the port and diſtrict of Balaſore, and all ceſſions of every deſcription made by the ſecond Article of the Treaty of Deogaum, or by any Treaties which have been confirmed by the tenth Article of the ſaid Treaty of Deogaum, ſhall belong in perpetual ſovereignty to the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company.

Article Second.—The territories of which Maha Rajah Senah Saheb Soubah formerly collected the revenues, in participation with his Highneſs the Soubahdar of the Deckan, and thoſe formerly poſſeſſed by Maha Rajah Senah Saheb Soubah to the weſtward of the river Wurdah, ceded by the third Article of the Treaty of Deogaum, and the territory ſituated to the ſouthward of the hills on which are the forts of Nurnullah and Gawilghur, and to the weſtward of the river Wurdah, ſtated by the fourth Article of the Treaty of Deogaum to belong to the Britiſh Government and its allies, ſhall belong in perpetual ſovereignty to his Highneſs the Soubahdar of the Deckan, with the exception of the diſtricts reſerved to Senah Saheb Soubah in the fifth Article of the ſaid Treaty of Deogaum.

Article Third.—All the forts, territories, and rights of Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindia in the Doab, or country ſituated between the Jumna and Ganges, and all his forts, territories, rights and intereſts in the countries which are to the northward of thoſe of the Rajahs of Jyepoor and Jodepoor, and of the Ranah of Gohud, ceded by the ſecond Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum, ſhall belong in perpetual ſovereignty to the Honourable Company.

Articles Fourth.—The fort of Baroach and territory depending thereon, ceded by the third Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum, ſhall belong in perpetual ſovereignty to the Honourable Company.

Article Fifth.—The fort and city of Ahmednuggur, together with ſuch part of the territory depending thereon, as is ceded by the third Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum to the Honourable Company and its allies, ſhall belong in perpetual ſovereignty to his Highneſs the Peiſhwah.

Article Sixth.—All the territories which belonged to Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindia before the commencement of the late war, ſituated to the ſouthward of the hills called the Adjuntee Hills, including the fort and diſtrict of Jalnapore, the town and diſtrict of Gandapore, and all other diſtricts between that range of hills and the river Godavery, ceded by the fourth Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum to the Honourable Company and its allies, ſhall belong in perpetual ſovereignty to his Highneſs the Soubahdar of the Deckan.

Article Seventh.—All ceſſions made to the Honourable Company by any Treaties, which have been confirmed by the ninth Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum, ſhall belong in perpetual ſovereignty to the Honourable Company.

Article Eighth.—This Treaty, conſiſting of Eight Articles, being this day, the 17th of Mohurrum, correſponding with the 28th of April, ſettled and concluded at Hyderabad, by Major James Achilles Kirkpatrick, with his Highneſs the Nawaub Aſoph Jah Meer Akber Ali Khaun Behauder, Soubahdar of the Deckan, the ſaid Major James Achilles Kirkpatrick has delivered to his ſaid Highneſs a copy of the ſame in Engliſh and Perſian, under the ſeal and ſignature of the ſaid Major James Achilles Kirkpatrick, and his Highneſs the Nawaub Aſoph Jah Meer Akber Ali

Khaun Behaudur has delivered to the ſaid Major James Achilles Kirkpatrick another Copy, alſo in Perſian and Engliſh, bearing his Highneſs's ſeal and ſignature; and the aforeſaid Major James Achilles Kirkpatrick has engaged to procure and deliver to his ſaid Highneſs, without delay, a copy of the ſame, duly ratified by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council; on the receipt of which by his ſaid Highneſs the preſent Treaty ſhall be deemed complete and binding on the Honourable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, and on his Highneſs, and the copy of it now delivered to his ſaid Highneſs the Nawaub Aſoph Jah ſhall be returned.

Done at Hyderabad, this twenty-eighth day of April A. D. 1804, or ſeventeenth day of Mohurrum, A. H. 1219.

Appendix O.

PARTITION TREATY of Poonah, with His Highneſs the Peiſhwah:—Concluded at Poonah, on the 14th of May 1804.

Treaty for the ſettlement of general Peace in Hindoſtan and the Deckan, and for the confirmation of the friendſhip ſubſiſting between the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company and its Allies, his Highneſs the Soubahdar of the Deckan, and his Highneſs Rao Pundit Purdhaun Peiſhwah Behadur, ſettled between the ſaid Honourable Company and the ſaid Allies by Lieutenant Colonel Barry Cloſe, Reſident at the Court of his Highneſs the Peiſhwah, in virtue of the powers delegated to him by his Excellency the Moſt noble Richard Marquis Welleſley, Knight of the moſt illuſtrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of His Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, Governor General in Council of all the Britiſh Poſſeſſions, and Captain General of all the Britiſh Land Forces in the Eaſt Indies.

Whereas by the terms of the Treaties of Peace, concluded by Major General the Honourable Arthur Welleſley, on the part of the Honourable Company and its allies, with Maha Rajah Senah Saheb Soubah, Rajah of Berar, at Deogaum, on the 17th of December 1803, and with Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindia, at Surje Anjengaum, on the 30th of that month, which Treaties have been duly ratified by the Governor General in Council, and by the allies of the Britiſh Government, certain forts and territories have been ceded by Maha Rajah Senah Saheb Soubah, and by Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindia, to the Honourable Company and its allies, the following Articles of Agreement for the ſettlement of the ſaid forts and territories have been concluded by the Britiſh Government, and by the ſaid allies.

Article Firſt.—The province of Cuttack, including the port and diſtrict of Balaſore, and all ceſſions of every deſcription made by the ſecond Article of the Treaty of Deogaum, or by any Treaties which have been confirmed by the tenth Article of the ſaid Treaty of Deogaum, ſhall belong in perpetual ſovereignty to the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company.

Article Second.—The territories of which Maha Rajah Senah Saheb Soubah formerly collected the revenues, in participation with his Highneſs the Soubahdar of the Deckan, and thoſe formerly poſſeſſed by Maha Rajah Senah Saheb Soubah to the weſtward of the river Wurdah ceded by the third Article of the Treaty of Deogaum, and the territory ſituated to the Southward of the hills on which are the forts of Nernullah and Gawilghur, and to the weſtward of the river Wurdah, ſtated by the fourth Article of the Treaty of Deogaum to belong to the Britiſh Government and its allies, ſhall belong in perpetual ſovereignty to his Highneſs the Soubahdah of the Deckan, with the exception of the diſtricts reſerved to Sena Saheb Souban in the fifth Article of the ſaid Treaty of Deogaum.

Article Third.—All the forts, territories, and rights of Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah in the Doab, or country ſituated between the Jumna and Ganges, and all his forts, territories, rights, and intereſts in the countries which are to the northward of thoſe of the Rajahs of Jeypoor and Jodepoor, and of the Ranah of Gohud, ceded by the ſecond Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum, ſhall belong in perpetual ſovereignty to the Honourable Company.

Article Fourth.—The fort of Baroach and territory depending thereon, ceded by the third Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum, ſhall belong in perpetual ſovereignty to the Honourable Company.

Article Fifth.—The fort and city of Ahmednugger, together with ſuch part of the

the territory depending thereon, as is ceded by the third Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum to the Honourable Company and its allies, ſhall belong in perpetual ſovereignty to his Highneſs the Peiſhwah.

Article Sixth.—All the territories which belonged to Maha Rajah Dowlut Rao Scindia before the commencement of the late war, ſituated to the ſouthward of the hills called the Adjuntee Hills, including the fort and diſtrict of Jalnapore, the town and diſtrict of Gandapore, and all other diſtricts between that range of hills and the river Godavery, ceded by the fourth Article of the Treaty of Surje Angengaum to the Honourable Company and its allies, ſhall belong in perpetual ſovereignty to his Highneſs the Soubahdar of the Deckan.

Article Seventh.—All ceſſions made to the Honourable Company by any Treaties which have been confirmed by the ninth Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum, ſhall belong in perpetual ſovereignty to the Honourable Company.

Article Eighth.—This Treaty, conſiſting of Eight Articles, being this day, the fourteenth of May 1804, A. D. correſponding with the 3d of Suffer 1219 A. H. ſettled and concluded at Poonah, by Lieutenant Colonel Barry Cloſe, Reſident with his Highneſs the Peiſhwah, Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe has delivered to his ſaid Highneſs a copy of the ſame in Engliſh, Perſian, and Mahratta, under the ſeal and ſignature of the ſaid Lieutenant Colonel Barry Cloſe; and his Highneſs the Peiſhwah has delivered to the ſaid Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe another copy alſo in Perſian, Mahratta, and Engliſh, bearing his Highneſs's ſeal; and Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe aforeſaid has engaged to procure and deliver to his ſaid Highneſs, without delay, a copy of the ſame, duly ratified by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council. On the receipt of which by his ſaid Highneſs the preſent Treaty ſhall be deemed complete and binding on the Honourable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company and on his Highneſs, and the copy of it now delivered to his ſaid Highneſs ſhall be returned.

Appendix P.

NOTES, relative to the Peace concluded between the Britiſh Government and the Confederate Marhatta Chieftains, and to the various queſtions ariſing out of the Terms of the Pacification*.

The advantages which the Britiſh Government has derived from the Terms of the Pacification, are to be conſidered with reference to the cauſe and objects of the war; to the improvement and conſolidation of our territorial ſtrength and general reſources; and to the improvement in our ſyſtem of political relations, effected by the operation of the ſeveral Treaties of Peace, Subſidy, and Alliance, upon the general tranquillity and welfare of the Native States of Hindoſtan and the Dekan.

The immediate cauſe of the war was the refuſal of the Confederated Marhatta Chieftains to ſeparate, and to withdraw to their uſual ſtations, within their reſpective territories, the armies which they had aſſembled and united on the frontier of our Ally, the Soubahdar of the Dekan, after having declared, *that the intention of that junction was to decide, whether there ſhould be peace or war with the Britiſh Government and its allies.*

Under theſe circumſtances, the continuance of the confederate army, in the poſition which the Chieftains appeared determined to maintain, was a manifeſt indication of a deſign to fruſtrate by hoſtilities, or by the terror of their arms, the operation of the alliance concluded between the Britiſh Government and the Peiſhwah, and to diſturb the tranquillity of the dominions of the Nizam, and ultimately of the Company.

The union of the confederate forces, and their commanding and menacing poſition, afforded every advantage to the Chieftains in proſecuting the hoſtile deſigns which they had manifeſted, *and enabled the confederated Chieftains to hold the*

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* Theſe Notes have been extracted and arranged from the Letter of the Governor General in Council to the Secret Committee, under date the 13th July 1804. Great part of that Letter, according to official practice, is a tranſcript of the original Inſtructions of the Governor General to Major General Welleſley, of the 11th December 1803, of which a printed copy forms No. D. of this Appendix.

iſſues

Part II. of Appendix to NOTES relative to late Transactions in the Marhatta Empire: 1803-4.

iſſues of peace and war in their hands, and to arbitrate the fate of the Deckan according to their intereſts or caprice. At the ſame time, the poſition and ſtate of Scindia's forces, under the command of his French officers in Hindoſtan, and the machinations of Monſieur Perron with the adjoining States, and with the ſubjects of the Company and of the Vizier, manifeſted additional proofs of the hoſtile deſigns of the Confederates, and furniſhed thoſe Chieftains with additional means of proſecuting ſuch deſigns:

The primary objects of the war, originating in theſe cauſes, were to deprive the confederates of the means which they poſſeſſed of proſecuting their unwarrantable deſigns, and to preclude the confederates *from reviving* the ſources of that military and political power, which they had employed to diſturb the ſecurity of our alliances, dependencies, and dominions.

The power of Dowlut Rao Scindia, conſidered with reference to his means of affecting the ſecurity of the Britiſh Empire in India, may be deſcribed to have conſiſted, at the commencement of the war, in the following branches of military and political reſource.

Firſt. The efficient ſtate of Scindia's Military eſtabliſhment, under the direction of European officers, and particularly the formidable condition of his regular infantry and artillery, under the command of thoſe officers.

The Jagheer of Monſr. Perron, in the Doab of the Jumna and Ganges, and his territorial poſſeſſions on the right bank of the Jumna from Delhi to Agra.
Coel,
Arſenal and Magazine at Alyghur,
Delhi,
Foundery at Mattra,
Arſenal and Magazine at Agra.
Coel and Alyghur,
Head Quarter,
Monſr. Perron.

Second. The poſſeſſion of an extenſive and rich territority, and of various ſtrong forts, magazines, founderies, and arſenals, with conſiderable ſupplies of ammunition and military ſtores, depoſited in convenient ſtations on our frontier, contiguous to the moſt vulnerable part of the Britiſh dominions in Hindoſtan.

Third. The eſtabliſhment of a large and well diſciplined body of troops, with a formidable train of artillery, under the command of French officers within that territory.

Fourth. The actual aſſignment of that territory to the French officer holding the chief command of thoſe troops.

Fifth. The poſſeſſion of the perſon of his Majeſty Shah Aulum, under the immediate power of the forces commanded by French officers in the ſervice of Dowlut Rao Scindia; and the exerciſe of the nominal authority of the Mogul, through thoſe French officers.

Sixth. The aſcendancy eſtabliſhed by the agency of the French officer in command of Scindia's troops in the north-weſt quarter of Hindoſtan, over the Rajpoot Chieftains of Jeynagur and Jodepore, and other States and Chieftains in the northern and weſtern provinces of Hindoſtan, and over many of the Seik Chiefs, and others, occupying the territory from the Jumna to the Banks of the Indus, and the facility afforded by the advanced poſts of Monſieur Perron's army towards the Indus, of aiding the invaſion of the Britiſh dominions, through that quarter.

Seventh. The facility which the poſſeſſion of the ſea-port of Baraoch afforded to Scindia of improving his military eſtabliſhments, by the acceſſion of French or other European officers, military ſupplies, and even of a body of French or other European auxiliary troops.

Eighth. The power of diſturbing the poſſeſſions of the Guikwar, and of the Company, in the province of Guzerat, by means of Scindia's intermixed territories and fortreſſes in that province, and by his claims and influence in that quarter.

Ninth. The power of diſturbing the tranquillity of the State of Poonah, and the ſtability of our alliance with the Peiſhwah, by Scindiah's intermixed territories and fortreſſes, in the vicinity of Poonah, and to the ſouthward of the river Taptee (eſpecially the territory and fortreſs of Ahmednuggur), and by Scindia's various claims upon the State of Poonah, and by his influence at that Court.

Tenth. Scindia's intermixed and bordering fortreſſes and poſſeſſions, which enabled him to menace the dominions of the Soubahdar of the Deckan, and to impair the efficiency of the Britiſh alliance with that Prince, and Scindia's various claims upon the Soubahdar of the Deckan, and conſequent influence at Hyderabad.

Eleventh. The general magnitude, wealth and ſtrength of Scindia's dominions and army, and the reputation of his military power, from which he derived a general influence and aſcendancy at Poonah, and over all the Marhatta States, and even at Hyderabad; which influence and aſcendancy had been for ſome years paſt uniformly directed to injure the Britiſh power in India.

Under this view of the condition of Dowlut Rao Scindia's power at the commencement of the war, it was dangerous to the Britiſh Empire:

Firſt.

First. *By the facilities which it afforded to the French of injuring the Britiſh intereſts in India, either in co-operation with Scindia, or through the independent aid of his French and other European officers.*

Secondly. By maintaining againſt the Britiſh Government a rival and hoſtile influence throughout every Native State in India, and eſpecially amongſt our moſt important dependants and allies on the weſtern ſide of India; and by affording a powerful bond of union to any hoſtile confederacy of the Native States againſt the Britiſh Government, as well as an efficient and formidable inſtrument for the proſecution of the objects of ſuch an union.

With a view to exhibit the extent and magnitude of the dangers to which the Britiſh Empire was eventually expoſed, at the commencement of the late war, by the condition of Scindia's power, and of the ſeveral ſtates in the north-weſt of Hindoſtan, *and eſpecially by the exiſtence of the French force under the command of Monſieur Perron, combined with his independant poſſeſſion of a large tract of country in the Doab of the Jumma and the Ganges*, it may be adviſable to inſert in this place an Extract from the Inſtructions of the Governor General to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, under date the 27th of July 1803:

"To every perſon converſant with the true nature of the Britiſh intereſts and "power in India, the north-weſtern frontier of Hindoſtan muſt have appeared to "preſent the moſt vulnerable point of our extenſive empire.

"The condition of the power of the Seiks, as well as of that of the Marhattas "and of the Rajpoots and other petty ſtates, offers conſiderable advantage to an in- "vading enemy from the more remote north-weſtern countries of Aſia, or from "the Banks of the Indus; and it is unneceſſary to remark to your Excellency's "judgment, experience, and knowledge, that the enterprizing ſpirit of France, or "the ambition of Ruſſia, or even the violence and rapacity of the Afghan tribes, or "of other Aſiatic nations inhabiting the northern and weſtern countries of Aſia, "might have purſued projects of invaſion in that quarter which might have occa- "ſioned conſiderable embarraſſment to the Britiſh power in India.

"A ſenſe of this danger concurred, with other motives, to induce me to con- "clude thoſe arrangements with the Nawaub Vizier, which terminated in the Treaty* "of Lucnow, and which ſecured a conſiderable augmentation of the military, po- "litical, and financial reſources and power of the Britiſh Nation on the north- "weſtern frontier of Oude.

"The reſult of that happy ſettlement has certainly afforded a great acceſſion of "ſecurity againſt the dangers which menaced the ſtability of our empire on that "ſide of India.

"But the local poſition of Scindia's territories, the condition and nature of "Scindia's military force in Hindoſtan, and the corrupt and profligate counſels "of that weak, arrogant, and faithleſs Chief, ſtill conſtitute a ſerious danger to the "Britiſh intereſts. The territories of Scindia, between the Jumna and the Ganges, "interrupt the line of our defence in that quarter; and ſome of his principal poſts "are introduced into the centre of our dominions; while the poſſeſſion of Agra, "Delhi, and of the weſtern and ſouthern Bank of the Jumna, enables him to com- "mand nearly the whole line of our north-weſtern frontier.

"In the event of any conſiderable acceſſion to Scindia's power, or in the event "of his forming any connection with France, or with any enemy to the Britiſh in- "tereſts, the actual poſition of his territories and forces in Hindoſtan would "furniſh great advantages to him in any attack upon the Company's dominions.

"Formidable as the power of Scindia might have become, in the event of any "acceſſion to his ſtrength, *a danger more urgent and more direct in all its conſequences* "has grown out of the decline of Scindia's local authority in Hindoſtan, and has "recently aſſumed a more alarming aſpect, in proportion to the accumulated em- "barraſſment of Scindia's circumſtances in the Deckan, and to the general decay "of his reſources and power.

"The regular infantry in the ſervice of Scindia, under the command of European "officers, is ſupported by funds, derivable almoſt excluſively from the territorial "poſſeſſions of that Chief, ſituated between the Jumna, the Ganges, and the "mountains of Cumaon.

"A conſiderable portion, if not the whole, of this territory, has been aſſigned to

* Treaty of Lucnow, concluded on the 10th November 1801.

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" Monſieur Perron, a French officer, who has ſucceeded Monſieur Duboigne in " the chief command of Scindia's regular infantry.

" Monſieur Perron has formed this territory into an independant ſtate, of which " Scindia's regular infantry may be juſtly termed the national army. That " force is now ſtated to amount to 39,050 * men.

" The inhabitants of the diſtricts comprehended in Monſieur Perron's Jagheer, " conſider that officer as their immediate ſovereign; while the troops ſupported from " the revenues of the country regard Monſieur Perron as the immediate executive " authority, from which the army is to receive orders, ſubſiſtence, and pay. Poſſeſſ- " ing ſuch means, Monſieur Perron dictates with the authority of a ſovereign ſtate " of ſuperior rank, and with the vigour of efficient military power, to the petty " ſtates occupying the countries to the ſouthward of the Jumna; and, by the " terror of his name and arms, holds in abject ſubmiſſion the Rajpoot ſtates of " Jeynagur and Jodepore, together with the Jauts and the ſtate of Gohud, ex- " tending his influence even to Bundelcund, and to the country occupied by the " Seiks.

" Scindia retains no efficient controul over Monſieur Perron, or over his regular " troops. Various inſtances muſt be familiar to your Excellency's knowledge, in " which Monſieur Perron has either openly diſobeyed, or ſyſtematically evaded the " orders of Scindia, eſpecially in the late criſis of that Chief's affairs.

" Monſieur Perron has for ſome time paſt manifeſted a ſyſtematic diſpoſition to " remove all Britiſh officers from the command of Scindia's regular infantry, " and to introduce French officers under his own immediate patronage.

" Monſieur Perron is ſuppoſed to have amaſſed a conſiderable fortune, and your " Excellency is intimately acquainted with his anxious deſire to return to Europe, " and to diſpoſe of his actual command, and of his territorial poſſeſſions, to ſome " perſon of the French nation.

" To theſe conſiderations, it is important to add, that Monſieur Perron is in " poſſeſſion of the perſon of the unfortunately Shah Aulum, and conſequently is " maſter of the nominal authority of that unhappy Prince. Monſieur Perron there- " fore may transfer this valuable poſſeſſion, together with his property of any other " deſcription, to any French adventurer or officer, who may be enabled to com- " plete ſuch a purchaſe.

" Thus, the coincidence of various extraordinary and uncontroulable acci- " dents, the weakneſs of Scindia's perſonal character, the rapacity and pro- " fligacy of his Miniſters (who have engaged him in purſuits of aggrandizement, " avarice, and ambition, at a diſtance from Hindoſtan, in the Deckan, at Poonah, " and in the ſouthern provinces of the Marhatta Empire) the treachery of many " of his Chiefs, whoſe intereſts conſiſt in diverting his attention from the affairs of " Hindoſtan to thoſe of the Deckan, and the recent ſhock which his power has " received from Holkar, *have contributed to found an independant French ſtate on the* " *moſt vulnerable part of the Company's frontier.*

" Under the influence of a ſucceſſion of French adventurers this ſtate muſt be " expoſed to every intrigue of the French in India, and even to the ambition and " hoſtile ſpirit of the perſon who now rules the French nation; nor could an in- " ſtrument of deſtruction, more ſkilfully adapted to wound the heart of the Britiſh " Empire in India, be preſented to the vindictive hand of the Chief Conſul of " France.

" This French ſtate actually holds poſſeſſion of the perſon and nominal authority " of the Mogul, maintains the moſt efficient army of regular native infantry, and the " moſt powerful artillery, now exiſting in India (with the exception of His Majeſty's " and the Company's troops), and exerciſes a conſiderable influence over the neigh- " bouring ſtates, from the Banks of the Indus to the confluence of the Jumna " and the Ganges.

" In the ſuppoſition of the moſt intimate and eſtabliſhed connection of amity " and alliance between Scindia and the Britiſh power, and in the event even of " Scindia's acceſſion to the Treaty of Baſſein, and to the general defenſive Al- " liance † with the Company, the Nizam, and the Peiſhwah, it is impoſſible to ſup-

* This was the number of the regular infantry under the command of Monſieur Perron; of that number 16,600 men were in the Doab in the month of June 1803.

† Eſtabliſhed by the Treaty of Hyderabad, concluded in October 1800, and by the Treaty of Baſſein, concluded in December 1802.

" poſe

" poſe that this French ſtate would co-operate with cordiality in ſupport of the " Britiſh intereſts. The aid of this ſtate could be leaſt expected in the caſe which " would moſt urgently demand it, and which would require the moſt active operation " of the principles of the general defenſive alliance.

" In the event of an attack from France upon the Britiſh dominions or power in " India, it could not be expected that a French ſtate, erected under the nominal " and oſtenſible auſpices of Scindia in Hindoſtan, would afford any ſubſtantial aid " to the ally of the Britiſh power, in a conteſt againſt France, even if that ally " ſhould be diſpoſed to aſſiſt us in ſuch a criſis.

" On the other hand, no doubt exiſts, that Scindia would receive the moſt zea- " lous aid from the ſame ſtate, in any attempts which he might be diſpoſed to make, " either for the reduction of the Britiſh, or for the aggrandizement of the French " power in India.

" In addition to theſe remarks your Excellency is apprized that the vicinity of " Monſieur Perron's regular infantry operates as a conſtant drain upon the popula- " tion of the Company's provinces, and diminiſhes the ſources of our agriculture, " manufactures, commerce, and revenue, as well as of our recruits for the army in " that quarter.

" In the preſent criſis, when every circumſtance announces the probability of a " renewal of the war with France, and urges the neceſſity of reſorting to every prac- " ticable meaſure of precaution and ſecurity, the ſafety of the Britiſh dominions " requires the reduction of Monſieur Perron's military reſources and power, inde- " pendently of any queſtion which might exiſt between Scindia and the Britiſh " Government.

" In a ſtate of profound peace, and even of alliance with Scindia, the neceſſity of " providing for our own ſecurity would juſtify a formal demand for the removal of " a danger ſo eminent from the frontier of our dominions. The refuſal of Scindia " to comply with ſuch a demand would afford a juſt ground of war againſt that " chief, and any true or falſe plea of inability, on the part of Scindia, to controul the " movements, or to reduce the power of this French ſtate, would authorize and re- " quire the Britiſh Government to aſſume the protection of its own territories, and " to remove with its own hand the proximate cauſe of inſecurity and alarm."

That this ſtate had not, to the knowledge of the Governor General, been formerly connected with the government of France, will not be deemed to be a circumſtance affecting the Governor General's view of the danger to be apprehended from the formation and growth of ſuch a power in India. That power was fully prepared *to afford efficient and cordial ſupport to the French cauſe in India, and to meet the projects of France with adequate alacrity and zeal.*

The origin and progreſs of Monſieur Perron's civil and military authority are indeed to be aſcribed to the diſorder and confuſion of the Marhatta Empire, to the weakneſs and corruption of the Councils of Scindia, and to the decline of his real intereſts and juſt dominion. The chiefs and commanders of this French ſtate were alſo mere military adventurers, and its reſources were derived from licentious conqueſt, and boundleſs depredation. Theſe features of its character may not, however, appear of ſo peculiar a nature as to have rendered it altogether unworthy of adoption by the preſent rulers of France.

The danger ariſing from the condition of the Rajah of Berar's power, with reference to his means of affecting the ſecurity of the Britiſh Empire in India, appeared to be, at the commencement of the war:—

Firſt. A military force greatly inferior to Scindia's in point of diſcipline, numbers, and artillery, but furniſhing a conſiderable acceſſion to the general ſtrength of the confederacy againſt the Britiſh Government.

Secondly. The poſſeſſion of an extenſive territory, and ſome ſtrong forts, commanding the dominions of the Company, and of the Soubahdar of the Deckan, on ſeveral vulnerable points.

Thirdly. The poſſeſſion of the Province of Cuttack, by which the Rajah of Berar was enabled to interrupt the communication between our northern and ſouthern poſſeſſions, to facilitate the invaſion of Bengal and of the northern Circars, and to obtain the aid of French or other European officers or troops, to be landed in the Province of Cuttack.

Fourthly. The intermixture of the Rajah of Berar's poſſeſſions, with thoſe of the Soubahdar of the Deckan, his vexatious claims upon the Court of Hyderabad, and his conſequent influence at that Court.

Fifthly.

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Fifthly. The Rajah of Berar's pretenſions to the government of Poonah, and the aſcendancy and influence which he derives from his deſcent*, connected with the general magnitude of his dominions and reſources, with his ſuppoſed wealth, and with the hoſtile ſpirit which had been manifeſted by the ſtate of Berar for many years in counteracting the intereſts of the Britiſh Empire in India.

Under the preceding review of the means poſſeſſed by Dowlut Rao Scindia, and by the Rajah of Berar, reſpectively, of affecting the ſecurity of the Britiſh Empire in India, the moſt deſirable objects of eventual war with thoſe Chieftains manifeſtly were;

With reference to Dowlut Rao Scindia:—Firſt, The entire reduction of Monſieur Perron's regular corps. Second, The annexation to the Britiſh dominions of the whole of the territory within the Doab of the Jumna and Ganges in the poſſeſſion of Monſieur Perron, thereby rendering the river Jumna the north-weſtern frontier of our dominion in that quarter. Third, The occupation of Delhi and Agra, and of a chain of poſts on the weſtern and ſouthern bank of the Jumna, ſufficient to ſecure to the Britiſh power the free navigation of the Jumna, and the poſſeſſion of both banks of that river. Fourth, The permanent excluſion of the Marhattas from the north-weſt of Hindoſtan. Fifth, The eſtabliſhment of a ſyſtem of defenſive alliances with ſtates of Hindoſtan, the local poſſeſſion of whoſe territories might form a barrier between the poſſeſſions of the Company and the Marhattas, and ſecure the excluſion of the authority and influence of Scindia from the north-weſtern diviſion of Hindoſtan. Sixth, The protection of the perſon and nominal authority of his Majeſty Shah Aulum. Seventh, The occupation of the ſea-port of Baroach, and of the territory annexed to it, together with the reduction of Scindia's general power in Guzerat. Eighth, The ceſſion of Scindia's territories intermixed with thoſe of our allies the Soubahdar of the Deckan and the Peiſhwah, and, generally, the reduction of Scindiah's military power and territorial reſources, within the limits neceſſary for the purpoſes of our ſecurity, and of the ſafety and tranquillity of our allies.

With reference to the Rajah of Berar:—The occupation of the province of Cuttack, and the ceſſion of all the Rajah of Berar's poſſeſſions intermixed with thoſe of the Soubahdar of the Deckan, and the general reduction of the Rajah of Berar's influence and power within the bounds requiſite for the ſame juſt and legitimate purpoſes.

Theſe may be conſidered to have conſtituted the neceſſary objects of the war, with reference to its original cauſes, and theſe objects properly formed the baſis of our demands, in negotiating the terms of peace with the confederated Chieftains.

In eſtimating the dangers to which the ſecurity of the Britiſh Government was eventually expoſed, at the commencement of the war, by the exiſtence, in the hands of the two principal Marhatta ſtates, in thoſe means of injury which have been deſcribed in the preceding part of theſe Notes, the advantages which the Britiſh Empire has derived from the permanent removal of thoſe dangers by the ſucceſſes of the war, and by the terms of the peace, may be eaſily appreciated.

In the moment of our moſt brilliant victories, when the rapid and glorious ſucceſs of our arms had nearly extinguiſhed the power both of Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, and when we poſſeſſed ample means of entirely ſubverting both thoſe ſtates, by the continuance of military operations at that time actually in progreſs, the conceſſions which the Honourable Major General Welleſley was inſtructed to demand from the confederated Chieftains were limited to the extent abſolutely neceſſary to *preclude the revival of the original cauſes of the war, and to provide for our permanent ſecurity, and for the faithful diſcharge of the obligation of poſitive engagements, contracted either previouſly to the war, or during the progreſs of hoſtilities.*

It would have been neither a juſt, humane, nor honourable policy, to have inſiſted upon the reduction of the enemy's power to any extent unneceſſary to ſecure the juſt objects of the war, and the ſafety of the Britiſh Government and its allies. The public duty of the Governor General required the employment of every effort to reduce the ſtrength of the enemy within the bounds preſcribed by the juſt intereſts of the Britiſh Government, and of its allies; but the Governor General would have deemed it to have been equally injurious to the glory and power of the

* The Rajah of Berar is deſcended from the Rajahs of Sattarah. See his deſcent in the Appendix A. to the Notes on Marhatta Affairs.

Britiſh

Britiſh Government in India, and contrary to his duty, to the commands of the Honourable Company, and to the laws and policy of England, to have proſecuted war for the purpoſes of vengeance, aggrandizement, or ambition, or to have urged the fall of a vanquiſhed enemy, beyond the juſt limits of national ſecurity and public faith. Among the principal advantages therefore of the late pacification muſt be ranked the maintenance of the national character in India, by the moderation, clemency, and juſtice, manifeſted by the Britiſh Government in the terms of peace, granted to our enemies, under circumſtances which had *placed the exiſtence of their reſpective States abſolutely at our diſpoſal.*

Immediately after the reduction of Gawilghur, the Honourable Major General Welleſley prepared to purſue the Rajah of Berar to Nagpoor, the capital of his dominions, and arrangements had been adopted for the invaſion of Berar from the province of Sumbulpore, by the corps employed in that quarter under Lieutenant Colonel Broughton, and from Cuttack by the troops under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Harcourt. 16th December 1803.

The brilliant and deciſive ſucceſs of his Excellency General Lake, and the entire deſtruction of Scindiah's power in Hindoſtan, left General Lake at liberty to detach a force againſt the poſſeſſions of the Rajah of Berar. In conformity therefore to the Governor General's inſtructions, General Lake prepared a conſiderable detachment for the purpoſe of invading Berar from the northern quarter of Hindoſtan.

At that period of time the whole of the Rajah of Berar's poſſeſſions on the weſt ſide of the river Wurda, the province of Cuttack, and its dependencies, and the provinces of Sumbulpore and Patna *, had been wreſted from his dominion; and the only ſtrong fortreſs within the limits of his former territories had been reduced by the Britiſh arms. Gawilghur.

In this extremity of the Rajah of Berar's affairs, the Britiſh Government granted peace to that Chieftain, on terms regulated excluſively by conſiderations of national ſecurity and public faith. 17th December 1803.

Previouſly to the concluſion of the ſeparate Treaty of Peace with the Rajah of Berar, the military power of Dowlut Rao Scindia, had been deſtroyed in Hindoſtan, and deeply wounded in the Deckan by the brilliant ſucceſs of the Britiſh armies in the field under the command of his Excellency General Lake and the honourable Major General Welleſley, and the whole of Scindia's poſſeſſions in the north of Hindoſtan, and in the Deckan †, had been conquered by the Britiſh arms.

As ſoon as Major General Welleſley had received the Treaty of Deogaum, ratified by the Rajah of Berar, every arrangement was adopted for the purpoſe of employing the whole of the forces under Major General Welleſley's command againſt Dowlut Rao Scindia. In addition to the troops under the perſonal command of Major General Welleſley, a conſiderable force had been aſſembled in Guzerat, under Colonel Murray, for the eventual attack of Scindia's poſſeſſions in the province of Malwa; this force being left at liberty by the conqueſt of Baroach and Powanghur, and of all Scindia's poſſeſſions in the province of Guzerat, to commence offenſive operations in Malwa, was ready, at this period of time, to advance directly upon Scindia's capital Ougein, and had actually marched to the frontier of Guzerat in the proſecution of that deſign. 23d December 1803.

The concluſion of a ſeparate peace with the Rajah of Berar alſo enabled General Lake to be prepared to direct the operations of the detachment, which had been intended for the invaſion of Berar, againſt the Southern poſſeſſions of Scindiah, in co-operation with the forces under Major General Welleſley and Colonel Murray.

Under this ſevere preſſure on every quarter of his remaining territories Dowlut Rao Scindia ſued for peace; and the terms of the peace granted to Dowlut Rao Scindia, in that extremity of his affairs, were regulated by principles of lenity and forbearance to the utmoſt extent, conſiſtent with our juſt right of reaſonable indemnity, and with the ſecurity of our poſſeſſions, and of the dominions, rights, and intereſts of our allies. 30th December 1803.

The conceſſions on the part of the enemy, which provide in the manner already deſcribed for the ſecurity of the Britiſh Government *againſt the return of thoſe dangers which exiſted at the commencement of the war*, neceſſarily comprize additional advantages to the cauſe of the Britiſh Government and of its allies. The arrangements

* Diſtricts belonging to the Rajah of Berar, ſituated near the weſtern frontier of Bengal and Behar.

† The Nerbuddah river forms the northern boundary of the Deckan, taken in its general ſenſe.

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deemed to be indiſpenſably neceſſary for the ſecurity of the Britiſh Government and its allies, have augmented and conſolidated, our territorial reſources, and thoſe of his Highneſs the Peiſhwa, and the Subahdar of the Deckan, the only powers poſſeſſing any juſt pretenſion to participate in the conqueſts of the war. Combined with other proviſions of the peace theſe arrangements may be conſidered to have ſecured the complete accompliſhment of that general ſyſtem of political relations in India which it has been the uniform and approved policy of the Governor General, under the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors, to eſtabliſh, and which experience has demonſtrated to afford the only means of preſerving general tranquillity, and conſequently of providing effectually for the permanent ſecurity and proſperity of the Britiſh Empire in India.

In order to afford a diſtinct view of the advantages of the late pacification, it will be proper, in this place, to ſtate in regular order the ſeveral proviſions of the Treaties of Peace, concluded reſpectively with the Rajah of Berar and with Dowlut Rao Scindia, accompanied by ſuch remarks as appear requiſite to illuſtrate the intent and operation of each Article reſpectively, with reference to the Treaties of Partition concluded between the Honourable Company and the allies, and to the Treaty of defenſive Alliance and Subſidy concluded between the Honourable Company and Scindia.

Partition Treaties, concluded at Hyderabad on the 28th of April 1804, and at Poonah on the 14th May 1804.—See Appendix N. and O.

Treaty of defenſive Alliance with Scindia, concluded at Boorhanpore on the 27th February 1804.—See Appendix L.

1. TREATY of Peace with the Rajah of Berar.

Treaty of Deogaum.

1ſt Article.

The Firſt Article provides for the permanence of friendſhip between the contracting parties.

2d Article.

The Second Article, connected with the firſt Article of the Treaties of Partition, cedes the whole of the province of Cuttack, including the port and diſtrict of Balaſore, to the Honourable Company. That province connects the territory of Bengal with the northern Circars. In the hands of an enemy the province of Cuttack would afford peculiar advantages to the proſecution of hoſtilities againſt the Britiſh power. It furniſhes the means of interrupting the communication between Bengal and all our poſſeſſions and dependencies in the ſouthern and weſtern provinces of India. That portion of the ſea coaſt which the province of Cuttack includes, together with the port of Balaſore, would enable a native enemy to receive ſuccours from an European ſtate. An auxiliary French force, combined with a Marhatta army, might thus have aſſembled on the frontier of our moſt valuable territories, and might have endangered the ſafety of the primary ſource of the power, wealth, and influence of the Britiſh Empire in India. In the hands even of a neutral native ſtate, the province of Cuttack preſents a favourable point for the diſembarkation of an hoſtile European force, and for an attack upon the Britiſh dominions. In the hands of the Company the fort and territory of Cuttack furniſh a ſtrong additional barrier to all our poſſeſſions in that quarter, and conſolidate every part of our reſources and power.

The intermixture and contiguity of the territories of the Company, and of the Marhattas, on the ſouthern frontier of Midnapore, occaſioned conſtant diſputes between the ſubjects of the two governments, and the ready aſylum which robbers and delinquents obtained within the Marhatta territories, contiguous to Midnapore, operated as an encouragement to the commiſſion of every ſpecies of outrage within the limits of the Company's neighbouring diſtricts. The ceſſion of the province of Cuttack, and its dependencies, is therefore of the utmoſt importance, independently of their financial and commercial value.

The information obtained of the reſources of the province of Cuttack is not ſufficiently accurate to exhibit a complete report upon the revenue of the territory, ceded by the ſecond Article. By a ſtatement however extracted from the Marhatta records, the revenue of Cuttack proper is eſtimated at from ſixteen to ſeventeen lacs of rupees per annum.

3d Article.

The Third Article of the Treaty of Deogaum, provides for the ceſſion of all the territories, of which the Rajah of Berar collected the Revenues, in participation with the Soubahdar of the Deckan, and of all the territory which the Rajah of Berar poſſeſſed to the weſtward of the river Wurdah, eſtimated at the annual ſum of ſixty lacs of rupees.

By the transfer to the Soubahdar of the Deckan, under the Treaty of Partition, of the territory ceded by this Article, all the inconveniencies, embarraſſments, and hazards, ariſing from the intermixture of the territories of the Soubahdar

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of the Deckan, and the Rajah of Berar have been removed; by this Article alſo the dominion of the Soubahdar of the Deckan, has been augmented * and conſolidated, and a diſtinct limit has been eſtabliſhed between the territories of his Highneſs and of the Rajah of Berar.

The faithful attention which this Article, combined with the Treaty of Partition, manifeſts to the intereſts of our ally the Soubahdar of the Deckan, produced the moſt favourable impreſſion at the Court of Hyderabad, and has tended to cement the ties of alliance, as well as to render our ally more efficient and uſeful.

The arrangements of the Fourth and Fifth Articles, which reſtore to the Rajah of Berar the forts of Nernullah and Gawilghur, together with diſtricts contiguous to thoſe forts, yielding an annual revenue of four lacs of Rupees, were the reſult of a liberal and juſt conſideration for the future ſecurity of the Rajah's remaining poſſeſſions. 4th and 5th Articles.

The Sixth Article provides for the renunciation, on the part of the Rajah of Berar, of all claims of any deſcription on the territories ceded by the preceding Articles, and on all the territories of his Highneſs the Soubahdar of the Deckan. 6th Article.

By the latter ſtipulation the vexatious pecuniary claims of the Rajah of Berar on the Soubahdar of the Deckan have been relinquiſhed. Thoſe claims conſtituted a perpetual ſource of diſagreement between the two powers, and afforded to the Rajah of Berar the means of maintaining a conſiderable influence, and of proſecuting intrigues at the Court of Hyderabad, of a nature injurious to the intereſts of the Britiſh Government.

The Seventh Article of the Treaty of Deogaum ſtipulates for the arbitration of the Britiſh Government in all caſes of difference between the Courts of Poonah and Nagpoor. By this ſtipulation *the Britiſh Government will be enabled to control the cauſes of diſſenſion between thoſe ſtates reſpectively*, and the intercourſe between them, under the operation of this Article, will be too limited to admit the ſucceſsful proſecution of any intrigues injurious to the intereſt of the Britiſh Government. 7th Article.

The chief object of this Article was to meet the wiſhes of the Rajah of Berar, whoſe ambaſſador expreſſed an anxious deſire for the interference of the Britiſh Government, both for the purpoſe of protecting the Rajah of Berar againſt all claims of the Peiſhwa and the Soubahdar of the Deckan on his territories, and of ſecuring the rights of the Rajah of Berar, under grants obtained from the Peiſhwa, or the Soubahdar of the Dekan, or under Treaties concluded with thoſe Chiefs. In reply to the propoſition of the Rajah of Berar's ambaſſador upon theſe points, the Honourable Major General Welleſley obſerved, that without poſſeſſing accurate information with regard to the claims, grants, and treaties, the faith of the Britiſh Government could not be pledged in the manner propoſed by the ambaſſador; with a view however to meet the wiſhes of the Rajah of Berar, without incurring the hazard of compromiſing the faith of the Britiſh Government, the Honourable Major General Welleſley propoſed the arbitration of the Britiſh Government on the terms ſtipulated in the ſeventh Article of the Treaty of Deogaum; to which propoſition the ambaſſador readily aſſented, obſerving, that the *Rajah of Berar poſſeſſed no ſecurity againſt the encroachments of the Peiſhwa, but in the juſtice and generoſity of the Britiſh Government.*

The Eighth Article of the Treaty contains a ſtipulation for the excluſion from the ſervice of the Rajah of Berar of the ſubjects of European or American powers, the governments of which may be at war with the Britiſh Government, and of all Britiſh ſubjects, whether European or Indian, without the conſent of the Britiſh Government; and by the ſame Article the Britiſh Government engages neither to aſſiſt nor to encourage any relations or ſubjects of the Rajah of Berar in rebellion againſt that Chieftain. 8th Article.

The experience of the formidable reſiſtance oppoſed to the Britiſh forces during the late war, by the regular troops of the enemy, under the command of European officers, and compoſed, in a conſiderable degree, of natives of India, ſubjects of the Britiſh Government, combined with a view which the government of France is known to entertain for the aggrandizement of the French power in India, ſufficiently demonſtrates the importance and advantage of providing for the perpe-

* The diſtricts acquired by the Soubahdar of the Deckan are extremely rich and fertile, and under proper management would, without difficulty, yield an annual revenue of one million ſterling.

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tual excluſion of the ſeveral claſſes of perſons, deſcribed in this Article, from the ſervice of the Native Powers, to ſuch an extent as the Governor General in Council may deem conſiſtent with the ſafety of the Britiſh intereſts in India.

The indefatigable zeal with which the French nation is diſpoſed to purſue any meaſure, calculated to injure the intereſts of the Britiſh Government in India, *and the conſequent neceſſity of providing, by every practicable means, for the excluſion of the agents of France from the dominions of the Native States,* has lately been manifeſted by the arrival at Poonah of three French officers, who (having received a commiſſion in the Iſle of France from the French Captain General) landed clandeſtinely, diſguiſed in the Aſiatic dreſs, at a port in the Kokun, from a French privateer, (ſubſequently captured by His Majeſty's ſhip St. Fiorenzo on the 6th January 1804,) charged with Letters or Proclamations in the Perſian language, addreſſed generally to all the Native States of India, for the purpoſe of engaging the Native States to combine their powers for the deſtruction of the Britiſh Empire in this quarter of the globe. Theſe Frenchmen were apprehended by his Highneſs the Peiſhwa, at the requiſition of the Britiſh Government, under the general proviſions of the Treaty of Baſſeen, and four of thoſe Proclamations were found upon them. The priſoners have ſince been ſent to Bengal. The Governor General thought it proper not to admit them to their parole for a certain time, in order to deter others from engaging in ſimilar miſſions. Under our ſubſiſting defenſive Alliance with the Peiſhwa, in a ſeaſon of actual war, in which the Peiſhwa and the Company were equally engaged as Allies, the conduct of theſe Frenchmen would have entitled the Governor General to proceed againſt them as ſpies, and to have reſorted to the means warranted by the law of nations in ſimilar caſes.

9th Article. The Ninth Article of the Treaty of Deogaum provides for the reſidence of accredited Miniſters, on the part of the Britiſh Government, and of the government of the Rajah of Berah, with thoſe Governments reſpectively.

10th Article. The Tenth Article of the Treaty of Peace with the Rajah of Berar, which correſponds with the ninth Article of the Treaty of Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindia, recognizes and confirms all engagements concluded by the Britiſh Government with feudatories and dependants of the Rajah of Berar. The object of this ſtipulation was not only to ſecure the benefits which the Britiſh Government might derive from ſuch engagements, but to enable us to diſcharge the obligations of our public faith towards the perſons with whom thoſe engagements might have been contracted. By the confirmation of theſe engagements, under the ſtipulations of the Treaty of Peace with the Rajah of Berar, the authority and influence of the Marhatta government has been completely excluded from all the territories in the vicinity of Cuttack and Midnapore, and a barrier has been eſtabliſhed between Bengal, Behar, the province of Cuttack, and the Rajah of Berar's remaining territories, compoſed of petty ſtates*, exerciſing an independent authority within their reſpective territories under the protection of the Britiſh Government.

11th Article. By the Eleventh Article of the Treaty of Deogaum, the Rajah of Berar renounces "*all adherence to the confederacy, formed by him and other Mahratta Chiefs, to attack* "*the Honourable Company and their allies,* and he engages not to aſſiſt thoſe Chiefs, "if the war with them ſhould continue."

This Article, *which contains a diſtinct avowal, on the part of the Rajah of Berar, of the confederacy formed by that Chieftain and Dowlut Rao Scindia, for the expreſs purpoſe*

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* 1. Rajah of Boad, 2. Sonepore, and 3. Ramghur, } Occupying territory contiguous to the ſouth-weſt frontier of Cuttack, and commanding the principal paſſes into that province.

4. Rajah of Khoonjur, a powerful Chieftain, whoſe territory is ſituated on the northern frontier of the province of Cuttack, and who has always been conſidered to be independant of the Marhatta power, although, at the period of the war, that Chieftain rented a portion of the province of Cuttack.

5. Zemindars of the diſtrict of Mohurbunje, and certain diſtricts belonging to the Rajah of Berar, on the north-eaſt ſide of the river Soobunreka, and intermixed with the territories conſtituting the Zemindary of Midnapore.

6. Zemindars of Sumbulpore and Patna, diſtricts formerly belonging to the Rajah of Berar, and ſituated near the weſtern frontier of Bengal and Behar.

By the engagements concluded with theſe reſpective Chieftains they are exempted from the payment of tribute to the Mahratta government, and are guaranteed in the poſſeſſion of their reſpective territories, on the condition of their faithful diſcharge of the duty of tributaries to the Honourable Company.

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of making war upon the Britiſh Government and its allies, deſerves particular attention, and confirms the juſtice and neceſſity of the war againſt the Confederates.

The twelfth and laſt Article of the Treaty of Deogaum, relates excluſively to its ratification by the Governor General in Council.

2. TREATY of Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindia.

The Firſt Article of the Treaty of Peace provides for the permanency of friendſhip between the contracting parties.

Treaty of Surje Anjengaum.

The Second Article provides for the ceſſion to the allies of Dowlut Rao Scindia's rights and poſſeſſions in the Doab of the Ganges and Jumna rivers, and to the northward of thoſe of the Rajahs of Jeynagur and Jodepore, and of the Ranah of Gohud, with the exception of certain diſtricts ſpecified in a ſubſequent Article.

By this Article, combined with the third Article of the Treaties of Partition, and the fourth Article of the defenſive Alliance with Scindia, the authority of the Britiſh Government has been eſtabliſhed over the whole of the territory formerly occupied by Monſieur Perron. The provinces which, previouſly to the war, *conſtituted a ſtate under the rule of French adventurers, and furniſhed reſources for a numerous body of regular infantry, and for a formidable artillery, under the direction of French officers, now form a part of the Honourable Company's poſſeſſions, and of the territorial ſecurity for the ſubſidiary payments due from Scindia to the Company*; and the Britiſh Government has been enabled to accompliſh the objects originally propoſed, "of rendering the river Jumna the frontier of our dominion in that quarter, "and of occupying the fortreſſes of Delhi and Agra, together with a chain of "poſts on the right bank of the river Jumna, ſufficient to ſecure to the Britiſh "power the free navigation on that river."

Under the proviſions of this Article alſo *the power and influence of the French and of the Marhattas* have been excluded from the north-weſtern diviſion of Hindoſtan.

3d Article.

By the Third Article the fort and territory of Baroach, together with the fort of Ahmednuggur, and its dependent territory, with the exception of certain diſtricts, ſpecified in a ſubſequent Article of the Treaty, are alſo ceded by Dowlut Rao Scindia.

By the ceſſion of the territory of Baroach, and under the fourth Article of the Treaties of Partition, an annual revenue of about twelve lacs of rupees is added to the reſources of Bombay, *and Scindia's communication with the ſea is completely precluded.* Under the defenſive Alliance with Scindia, this ceſſion forms a further part of the ſecurity for the ſubſidy from that Chieftain.

The ceſſion of Ahmednuggur, and the conditions annexed to Scindia's reſervation of a portion of the territory dependant on that fortreſs, eſſentially impede Scindia's means of interfering in the affairs of the Court of Poonah, and of affecting the juſt operation of the alliance between the Britiſh Government and the Peiſhwa; and by the Treaties of Partition, concluded at Hyderabad, on the 28th day of April 1804, and at Poonah on the 14th day of May 1804, the fort and remaining territory of Ahmednuggur is ceded to the Peiſhwa, and will form an important addition to his Highneſs's military ſtrength, under the protection of the Company.

4th Article.

Under the Fourth Article of the Treaty of Peace Dowlut Rao Scindia cedes all the territories in his poſſeſſion at the commencement of the war, ſituated between the Adjuntee hills and the river Godavery. By this arrangement Scindia abandoned all that part of his territorial poſſeſſions which was intermixed with the territory of our Ally the Soubahdar of the Deckan; and the Britiſh Government was enabled, by aſſigning thoſe ceſſions to his Highneſs the Soubahdar, under the ſixth Article of the Treaty of Partition, to improve * and to conſolidate his highneſs's territorial power and reſources.

5th Article.

By the ſtipulations of the Fifth Article of the Treaty with Scindia, (which provide for Scindia's renunciation of all claims of every deſcription upon the Britiſh Government, and its allies the Soubahdar of the Deckan, the Peiſhwa, and the Guikwar,) every ground of interference on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindia in the internal concerns of the Soubahdar of the Deckan, the Peiſhwa, and the Guikwar, has been precluded, and *a dangerous ſource of intrigue, diſturbance, and encroachment has been effectually deſtroyed.*

* The annual revenue of theſe ceſſions is eſtimated at ſix lacs of rupees.

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The Sixth Article of the Treaty of Surje Angengaum provides for the reſtitution to Dowlut Rao Scindia of the fort of Aſſeerghur, the city of Boorhanpoor, the forts of Powanghur and Dohud, and the territories in Candeiſh and Guzerat, dependant on thoſe forts. This Article affords a proof of the diſpoſition of the Britiſh Government to make every conceſſion to the enemy, even in the moment of victory, which might be conſiſtent with our ſecurity, and with good faith towards our allies in the war.

7th Article.

By the Seventh Article of the Treaty of Peace Dowlut Rao Scindia is allowed to retain poſſeſſion of the diſtricts of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah-Kerrah, ſituated to the northward of the territories of the Rajahs of Jeynagur and Jodepore, and of the Ranah of Gohud, ſtated by Scindia to have been long held by his family as a gift from the kings of Hindoſtan; and by the proviſions of the ſame article it is ſtipulated, that certain members of the family of the late Madhajee Scindia, and certain officers of Dowlut Rao Scindia's government, (who formerly poſſeſſed Jagheers in the territories ceded by the ſecond Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum,) ſhall either retain poſſeſſion of ſuch Jagheers, or ſhall receive penſions, at the option of the Britiſh Government, provided that the annual value of ſuch Jagheers, and the amount of ſuch penſions, do not exceed the ſum of ſeventeen lacs of rupees; the ſame Article alſo precludes the introduction of Scindia's troops either into the diſtricts of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah-Kerrah, or into the lands eventually to be reſtored in Jagheer to Scindia's family and officers. This prohibitory clauſe obviated in a conſiderable degree the objections to the admiſſion of the authority of Dowlut Rao Scindia into the territories of Hindoſtan, from which it was a principal object of the peace to exclude that Chieftain's power and influence. Theſe conceſſions originated principally in a ſpirit of conciliation and lenity, which it was the wiſh of the Governor General to exerciſe on this occaſion, to the utmoſt extent compatible with our ſafety, and with our juſt rights and intereſts; the Britiſh Government derives at the ſame time great advantage from an arrangement, by which the ſources of the ſubſiſtence of ſome of the principal branches of the family of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and many of his principal officers, are placed under the immediate controul and authority of the Britiſh Government.

8th Article.

By the Eighth Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum certain diſtricts, ſtated to have been long in the poſſeſſion of Scindia's family, and ſituated within the territories of his Highneſs the Peiſhwa, are alſo reſtored to Dowlut Rao Scindia, on the condition, that no troops ſhall ever be introduced into thoſe diſtricts, under any pretence whatever. Obſervations ſimilar to thoſe which have been ſtated with regard to the ſeventh Article, are applicable to the reſtrictions under this Article of the Treaty.

9th Article.

By the Ninth Article of the Treaty of Peace, all engagements concluded between the Britiſh Government and any of the feudatories or dependants of Dowlut Rao Scindia, are recognized and confirmed; provided only, that territory, formerly belonging to Dowlut Rao Scindia, and ſituated to the ſouthward of the territories of the Rajahs of Jeynagur and Jodepore, and of the Ranah of Gohud, ſhall not be alienated by ſuch engagements from the poſſeſſions of Scindia.

The proviſions of the Ninth Article were indiſpenſably neceſſary to enable the Britiſh Government to fulfil the obligations of faith contracted in the progreſs of the war. They were at the ſame time eſſential to the ſecurity of a principal object of the war, namely, the eſtabliſhment of a ſyſtem of alliances with the States of Hindoſtan, the local poſſeſſion of whoſe territories might form a barrier between the poſſeſſions of the Company and the Marhattas, and ſecure the excluſion of the authority and influence of Scindia, and of France, from the north-weſtern diviſion of Hindoſtan.

With the attainment of that object was combined the immediate effect of promoting our ſucceſs in the war, by detaching from the intereſts of Scindia his tributaries and dependants, and by obtaining their co-operation with the Britiſh Power. Of the engagements contracted with the Chieftains of Hindoſtan, and recognized by the proviſions of the ninth Article of the Treaty of Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindia, thoſe which principally contribute to the ſecurity of the ultimate object of our political arrangements in Hindoſtan, are the Treaties concluded with the Ranah * of Gohud, and the Rajah of Jeynagur.

By

* The Ranah of Gohud, although deprived by the uſurpation of the late Mhadajee Scindiah of his hereditary poſſeſſions, retains a conſiderable influence with the tribe of Jauts. He raiſed a body of troops during the late war, by the aid of a ſum of money which the Commander in Chief was authorized

Part II. of *Appendix to* NOTES *relative to late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire:* 1803-4.

By the Treaty (*a*) with the former the ancient poſſeſſions of the Ranah of Gohud are reſtored to the repreſentative of the family, under the protection and guarantee of the Britiſh Government. That Chieftain is bound to ſubſidize three battalions of Britiſh troops at the rate of nine lacs of rupees per annum. The poſſeſſion of the fortreſs of Gwalior, which commands one of the principal entrances from the ſouth into the north-weſtern diviſion of Hindoſtan, is permanently veſted in the Honourable Company; and the Britiſh Government poſſeſſes the privilege of ſtationing its troops in any of the forts or poſitions within the territories of the Ranah, at whatever time the Britiſh Government may deem expedient, with the exception of the fort of Gohud.

(*a*) Vide Treaty with the Ranah of Gohud, Appendix M. No. 5.

The Ranah of Gohud is pledged to employ the whole of his forces and his power, in conjunction with the Britiſh troops, againſt any Power which ſhall ever endeavour to diſturb the poſſeſſions of the Honourable Company; and, in the event of war, to employ his troops in conformity to the advice and direction of the Commanding-Officer of the Company's forces.

With a view of preſerving in the hands of the Britiſh Government the means of checking the growth of diſſenſions, tending to produce war, and conſequently to require the interpoſition of our military power in the defence of the Ranah's poſſeſſions, the Britiſh Government reſerves to itſelf the right of arbitrating any cauſe of diſpute, which may eventually ariſe between the Ranah of Gohud and any other State or Chieftain.

The Ranah of Gohud having been relieved from impriſonment and diſtreſs, and reſtored to his hereditary dominion, by the aid, and under the protection of the Britiſh Government, it will be manifeſt that the Ranah of Gohud is in the higheſt degree intereſted in maintaining his attachment to the Company; and that the Britiſh Government can at all times command every advantage, derivable from the local poſition, ſtrength, and reſources of the territory of Gohud.

The Treaty concluded with the Rajah of Jeynagur* is founded on the baſis of reciprocal aid againſt external enemies. The Rajah of Jeynagur is pledged to employ the whole of his military power and reſources in repelling any attempt to invade the poſſeſſions of the Honourable Company in Hindoſtan, and a reciprocal obligation is impoſed on the Britiſh Government, with the *neceſſary reſervation of a right, on the part of the Britiſh Government, to arbitrate eventual diſputes for the purpoſe of preventing war.* The Rajah further engages, in the event of war, to employ his troops in concert with the Britiſh forces, in ſuch a manner as the Commanding-Officer of the Britiſh forces may adviſe and direct. On the other hand, the Britiſh Government is pledged not to interfere in the internal concerns of the Rajah's government, nor to demand from him any tribute whatever.

Vide Treaty, Appendix M. No. 3.

By this engagement, the Rajah of Jeynagur is permanently relieved from the payment of his accuſtomed tribute to Dowlut Rao Scindia, and from the apprehenſion of future exactions and encroachments on the part of that Chieftain, or of any foreign ſtate. Theſe important benefits, which the Rajah of Jeynagur derives from his alliance with the Honourable Company, cannot fail to ſecure his fidelity to the Britiſh intereſts.

The engagements which his Excellency the Commander in Chief concluded, under the orders of the Governor General, with the Rajahs of Bhurtpoor † and Machery ‡, (and which are alſo recognized and confirmed by the ninth Article of the Treaty of Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindia,) are framed upon the ſame principles as thoſe of the alliance with the Rajah of Jeynagur. Thoſe Chieftains are guaranteed by the Britiſh Government in the independent poſſeſſion of their reſpective territories, on the condition of their co-operation with the Britiſh troops againſt an invading enemy, and *of ſubmitting, in all caſes, their diſputes to the arbitration of the Britiſh Government, previouſly to engaging in actual hoſtilities.*

Vide Treaty, Appendix M. No. 1 and 2.

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rized to advance for that purpoſe, and was actively and ſucceſsfully employed, during the whole courſe of the war, in oppoſing the troops of the enemy, and in diſcharging the duties of a faithful ally of the Britiſh Government.

* Jeynagur is ſometimes called Jeypoor.

† The Rajah of Bhurtpoor is one of the principal Chieftains of the tribe of Jauts, and poſſeſſes a conſiderable territory, and ſeveral forts, in the vicinity of Agra and Muttra, on the ſouth weſt or right bank of the Jumna.

‡ The poſſeſſions of the Rajah of Macherry are bounded on the ſouth and weſt by the territory of the Rajah of Jeynagur, and on the eaſt by that of the Rajah of Bhurtpoor. The local ſituation and reſources of the territory of Macherry enable the Rajah of that country materially to aſſiſt, or to impede, the incurſions of the Marhattas in the northern parts of Hindoſtan. The Rajah of Macherry, or the Rao Rajah, is a Rajpoot. His capital is Alwar, ſituated about ninety miles ſouth-weſt by ſouth from Delhi.

The

Part II. of Appendix to NOTES relative to late Transactions in the Marhatta Empire: 1803-4.

The local position of the territories of those Chieftains, is well calculated to strengthen the barrier opposed to the attempts of an invading enemy by the countries of Gohud and Jeynagur. The system of alliances established by the British Government in Hindostan *affords the means of controuling, in a considerable degree, the primary causes of that disorder and confusion, which,* during so long a period of time, have disturbed the territories of Hindostan and have afforded encouragement to the lawless ambition, predatory habits, and restless violence of the Native States of Hindostan and the Deckan. *The continuance of these disorders must tend to affect the tranquility and security of the Company's contiguous possessions. By controuling the sources of dissension* among the petty states of Hindostan, and by protecting them from the ambition and rapacity of their more powerful neighbours, *those states may be encouraged and enabled to cultivate the arts of peace,* in the independent enjoyment of their respective rights.

The extension and operation of this system must tend gradually to mitigate the turbulent spirit of such of the Native States of India as are contiguous to the borders of our extensive empire, and the same policy promises to provide the most solid security for the prosperity of our valuable possessions, in the concord and tranquillity of surrounding powers. These several Treaties, having been formally recognized and confirmed by the provisions of the ninth Article of the Treaty of Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindia, the benefits immediately resulting from those engagements may justly be considered among the advantages of the general pacification.

10th Article. The Tenth Article of the Treaty of Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindia is directed to the protection of the subjects of Dowlut Rao Scindia (who might still be within the limits of his authority) from the effects of his resentment, for the disposition which any of them may have manifested to promote the British cause. This stipulation was indispensable to the preservation of our good faith.

11th Article. The Eleventh Article of the Treaty (which secures the Peishwa's territorial rights in Malwa), also provides for the arbitration of the British Government in the event of any difference which may arise, with respect to those rights, between his Highness the Peishwa and Dowlut Rao Scindia.

In stipulating with Dowlut Rao Scindia for the Peishwa's restoration to his territorial rights within the province of Malwa, our guarantee and consequent arbitration of those rights was naturally combined with that stipulation. But it was an obvious principle of policy to render the States of the Peishwa and Dowlut Rao Scindia as distinct as possible, and to close every avenue to intrigue, which the intercourse either of cordiality or dissention might have opened to the machinations of the Mahratta Durbars.

12th Article. By the Twelfth Article of the Treaty of Peace, Dowlut Rao Scindia renounces all claims upon his Majesty Shah Aulum, and engages to abstain from all interference in the concerns of his Majesty.

It may be useful to state in this place, that the late Madhajee Scindia, after having rescued the unfortunate representative of the House of Timour, from the sanguinary violence of Gholaum Kaudir*, obtained from his Majesty the grant of the office of Vakeel-ool-Mutluck, or Executive Prime Minister of the Moghul Empire for his Highness the Peishwa, and was himself appointed to execute the functions of that office, under the title of deputy; and that Dowlut Rao Scindia succeeded to the office of Deputy Vakeel-ool-Mutluck, and to the consequent controul which his predecessor had established over the person and family of the aged and unhappy Monarch of Delhi. In the course of events, Monsieur Perron obtained the office of Commandant of the Fortress of Delhi, which is the residence of the Royal Family, and thus secured the possession of the person and of the nominal authority of the Emperor. Notwithstanding his Majesty's total deprivation of real power, dominion, and authority, almost every state and every class of people in India continue to acknowledge his nominal sovereignty. The current coin of every established power is struck in the name of Shah Aulum. Princes and persons of the highest rank and family still bear the titles, and display the insignia of rank, which they, or their ancestors, have derived from the throne of Delhi, under the acknowledged authority of Shah Aulum; and his Majesty is still considered to be the only legitimate fountain of similar honours.

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* This barbarian deprived his Majesty of sight, and treated all the Royal Family at Delhi with the most savage cruelty. Gholaum Kaudir afterwards was taken by Madhajee Scindia, and suffered the punishment due to his crimes.

The

The pride of the numerous claſs of Muſſulmans in India is gratified by a recognition of the nominal authority of the illuſtrious repreſentative of the Houſe of Timour, over the territories which once conſtituted the extenſive and powerful empire of the Moghul; and the Muſulmans are ſtill diſpoſed to acknowledge the legitimacy of pretenſions or demands, oſtenſibly proceeding from the authority of the Imperial mandate.

Under theſe circumſtances the perſon and authority of his Majeſty Shah Aulum, might form a dangerous inſtrument in the hands of any ſtate, poſſeſſing ſufficient power, energy, and judgment to employ it in proſecuting views of aggrandizement and ambition. The Moghul has never been an important or dangerous inſtrument in the hands of the Marhattas; but the augmentation of Monſieur Perron's influence and power, *and the growth of a French intereſt in Hindoſtan*, had given a new aſpect to the condition of the Moghul, and that unfortunate prince might have become a powerful aid to the cauſe of France in India, under the direction of French agents.

Whatever may have been the conſtruction adopted in England of the convention of 1787, with regard to the nature of the French eſtabliſhments in India, the circumſtances which attended the arrival at Pondicherry of Monſieur Binot, and of Monſieur De Caen, the *Captain General* of the French *commercial* eſtabliſhment in India, together with the general conduct of the French landed at Pondicherry, ſince the concluſion of the Peace of Amiens, evidently demonſtrate, that *it was the intention of France to eſtabliſh a military and political power in India.*

This intention will appear manifeſt by referring to the annexed Statement * of the

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* ETAT MAJOR DE L'INDE.

De Caen,	General de Diviſion,	Capitaine General,
Vandermaeſen,	General de Brigade,	Lieutenant de Capitaine General.
De Morgan,	General de Brigade,	
St. Suzanne,	Chef de Brigade,	Commandant les Troupes.
Binot,	Adjutant Commandant.	

ADMINISTRATION.

Leger,	Prefet Colonial,
Cabean	Faiſant fonction de Chef d'Adminiſtration.

De Montigny,	General de Brigade,	Commandant a Chandernagore,
Perſonval,	Chef de Brigade,	Commandant a Mahé,
De Kerjean	Chef de Brigade,	Commandant a Karical,
Lau,		Commandant a Coſſimbazar,
De Chaſlet,		Dacca,
De Marlet,	Garde Magazine,	Karical,
Du Buc,	Maſter Attendant at Pondicherry.	

Arrived at Pondicherry on the Frigate La Belle Poule.

6.—OFFICERS OF THE 109th DEMI BRIGADE.

Monſieur Bloquet,	Captain,
Grabeuil,	Id.
Koſthet,	Lieutenant,
Peſloriere,	Id.
Roudier,	Sous Lieutenant,
Conſtant,	Id.

8.—OFFICERS OF SEPOYS.

M. Pennemaret Mainville,	Chef des Cipayes,
De Brun,	Capitaine,
Peheta,	Id.
Chenolt,	Id.
Bechard,	Lieutenant,
Bouriet,	Id.
Peheta,	Id.
Delpor,	Sous Lieutenant.

6.—ETAT MAJOR.

Binot,	Adjutant Commandant,	
Simouin,	Capitaine,	
Depon,	Id.	
Le Febre,	Lieutenant,	
Le Payre,	Secretaire de l'Etat Major,	
Le Maire,	Id.	
M. Briex,	Chef de Legion	2
Lauriſton,	Id.	
Douzon,	Chirn. en Chef,	2
Tourneret,	Pharmacop en Chef,	

Part II. of Appendix to NOTES relative to late Translations in the Marhatta Empire: 1803-4.

the eſtabliſhment formed by the French government, for the occupation of the French ſettlements on the continent of India. This eſtabliſhment actually departed from France in the month of March 1803; the greater part of it is at the Iſle of France, under the command of Monſieur De Caen, and the remainder has embarked from Madras for France, under the command of Monſieur Binot, according to the terms granted to the French, who landed at Pondicherry in the month of June.

It is evident that the baſis of the French eſtabliſhment, as it arrived in India in 1803, was abſolutely of a military deſcription, and that the French government actually appointed, for the ſervice of India, a Military Staff, conſtructed upon an extenſive ſcale, and capable of furniſhing officers for a conſiderable army. The intentions of the French, with regard to the repair of their former fortifications, or to the conſtruction of new works, were not declared; but the nature of the eſtabliſhment which arrived in India leads to the neceſſary inference, that it was the intention of France to avail herſelf of every opportunity to ſtrengthen and extend her military reſources and power in India.

The transfer of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic to the hands of the Company oppoſed great difficulties to the political intrigues of the French who arrived under Monſieur Binot; while the vigilance of the Government of Fort St. George rendered all communication between the French at Pondicherry and the Native Powers of India nearly impracticable; but abundant proof exiſts that the French arrived in India with the moſt hoſtile ſpirit, and with an anxious ſolicitude to avail themſelves of every opportunity of founding, among the Native Powers, a ſyſtem of political intrigue, and ultimately of rival influence, for the purpoſe of impairing the Britiſh power in this quarter of the globe.

If any doubt could be entertained of the views of the French in this reſpect, that doubt would be removed by the tenor of documents obtained at Pondicherry and Calcutta, and tranſmitted by the Governor General to the Right honourable Lord Hobart, one of His Majeſty's Secretaries of State.

With a view to afford a diſtinct proof of the project in the contemplation of the government of France, with reſpect to the Emperor Shah Aulum, it may be adviſable to inſert in this place a tranſlation of an extract from one of thoſe documents. That document was obtained at Pondicherry from an officer who accompanied General De Caen to India; and is entitled, "*A Memorial on the preſent importance of*

9.—OFFICIERS D'ADMINISTRATION.

M. Brodelet,
Marquet,—Garde Magaſin,
Clericean,
Martin,
Blin,
Gombault,
Petit Lamuſcure,
Ceudenoe,
Courſon.

ETAT DES VAISSEAU & DES TROUPES.

Partis de Breſt dans le mois de Mars—Le Vaiſſeau Le Marengo — 74 canons.
Contre Amiral Linois,
Le General de Caen Paſſager abord.

TROUPES.

Gardes de Gouverneur, - - - - - - - - - - 80 hommes.
Une Campagnée d'Artillerie Legere, - - - - - - - - 80
190me ½ Brigade, - - - - - - - - - - 200

L'ATALANTE 40 CANONS.

109me ½ Brigade - - - - - - - - - - 160

LA SEMILANTE 40 CANONS.

109me Demi Brigade, - - - - - - - - - - - 160

LA BELLE POULE 40 CANONS.

109me ½ Brigade, - - - - - - - - - - - 160

LA COTE D'OR TRANSPORT.

3me Battalion de la 8me Legion, - - - - - - - - - 300

2me CONVOI.

Le Belier, Corvette de 16 Canons.
Le Malabar, autre Tranſport devant porter un Battalion de Noir Africains, ſous le nom de Chaſſeurs Africains.
La diviſion deſtinée pour l'Iſle de France devait partir ſous peu; elle doit etre conſiderable.

"*India*

" *India, and on the moſt efficacious means of re-eſtabliſhing the French nation in its ancient* " *ſplendor in that country.*

" Such has been the treatment received from a company of merchant adventurers " by the Emperor of Hindoſtan, the ſole branch of the illuſtrious Houſe of Timour, " ſo revered throughout the Eaſt, that his ſovereignty is univerſally acknowledged, " although his power is no more; and the Engliſh Company derives its own con- " ſtitutional power from his infinite goodneſs. It is evident that Shah Aulum ought " to be the undiſputed ſovereign of the Moghul Empire, as the great grandſon of " Aurung Zebe, the tenth ſucceſſor in a line from Tamerlane. This great queſtion, " with reſpect to the ſovereignty of the Empire being decided, it remains to con- " ſider whether it is not poſſible that the branches of this unfortunate family may " find at ſome time protectors, who ſhall aſſert their ſacred rights, and break their " ignominious chains. It will be then that a mutual alliance and a judicious union " of powers ſhall ſecure the permanent ſovereignty of the Emperor, and render his " immediate ſubjects, as well as his tributaries, happy in the enjoyment of perſonal " ſecurity, and of that wealth which ſprings from peace, agriculture, and a free " trade.

" The Engliſh Company, by its ignominious treatment of the Great Moghul, has " forfeited its rights as Dewan and Treaſurer of the Empire; the Nawaubs of Oude " and of Bengal are equally criminal, becauſe they have acted as traitors towards " their lawful Sovereign. Thus the Emperor of Delhi has a real and indiſputable " right to tranſmit, to whomſoever he may pleaſe to ſelect, the ſovereignty of his " dominions, as well as the arrears due to him from the Engliſh. Theſe arrears of " the tribute of twenty-ſix lacs of rupees promiſed by the Company, with the in- " tereſt of the country added, will amount at this preſent time to Four hundred and " fifty-two millions of livres Tournois, a ſum which greatly exceeds the value of the " Company's moveable capital."

Intended *claim* of the government of France, in the name of the Moghul, upon the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, (excluſive of the territorial poſſeſſions,) *Pounds ſterling Nineteen million ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five thouſand.*

No doubt therefore remains *that it was the intention of the government of France, after the concluſion of peace, to eſtabliſh, on the foundation of her poſſeſſions in India, a political and military ſtate, and to ſtrengthen and augment it by every practicable connection with the Native States of India, and by every art of indefatigable intrigue and ſyſtematic ambition. The ſyſtem of introducing French adventurers into the armies of the Native States, for the improvement of their diſcipline and efficiency,* had been found to afford the readieſt and moſt effectual means of eſtabliſhing the influence and authority of the French in the government of thoſe ſtates, and *gradually of erecting for France in India an independant territorial and military power within the limits of a foreign dominion.* The extenſion and improvement of this ſyſtem, during the continuance of peace, would undoubtedly have conſtituted a principal object of the attention of the government of France in India, and *adverting to the facilities, which would have been afforded to the views and projects of the French, by the extent of territorial and military power and independence eſtabliſhed under the direction of Monſieur Perron* in the north-weſt of Hindoſtan, it cannot be doubted that, under the continuance of peace between His Majeſty and France, and between the Britiſh Government and the Marhatta States, *the progreſs of French intrigue, and the aggrandizement of the French power in India, would have been moſt rapid and dangerous to our ſecurity.* In the proſecution of theſe views the French would manifeſtly have derived eſſential aid from the poſſeſſion of the perſon and family of the Emperor Shah Aulum. The name of that Monarch would have been employed to juſtify exaction, violence, and encroachment, and, under the plea of reſtoring His Majeſty to his hereditary dominions, *the power of France in India might have been directed to the ſubverſion of every ſtate, and to the appropriation of every territory* unprotected by alliance with the Britiſh Nation. The Emperor might have *been compelled to conſtitute the territorial poſſeſſions of France in India an independent ſovereignty; and, under the plea of poſſeſſing ſovereign authority,* the proceedings of the government of France in India might have proved, in the higheſt degree, injurious to the intereſt and ſecurity of the Britiſh Empire in this quarter.

Independently of the conſiderations above ſtated, adverting to the degree of veneration with which the illuſtrious deſcendant of Timour is regarded by all claſſes of people in India, (and eſpecially by the claſs of Muſſulmans,) and to the ſtate of indignity and miſery to which that unfortunate Monarch had been reduced, under the oppreſſive controul of the Marhattas and the French, the Governor General in Council conſidered, among the moſt important political benefits of that arrangement, the reputation which the Britiſh name would acquire, by affording an honourable

and

and tranquil aſylum to the fallen dignity and declining age of the King of Delhi, and by ſecuring the means of comfort to his Majeſty's numerous * and diſtreſſed family.

13th Article.

By the Thirteenth Article of the Treaty of Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindia, which correſponds with the eighth Article of the Treaty of Deogaum, that Chieftain *engages never to take or retain in his ſervice any Frenchmen*, or the ſubject of any European or American power, the government of which may be at war with the Britiſh Government; or any Britiſh ſubject, whether European or native of India, without the conſent of the Britiſh Government. The general obſervations ſtated in favour of the eighth Article of the Treaty of Deogaum, apply with peculiar force to this Article.

14th Article.

The Fourteenth Article ſtipulates for the reſidence of accredited Miniſters on the part of the Britiſh Government, and of the government of Dowlut Rao Scindia, with thoſe governments reſpectively. The advantage of ſecuring ſuch intercourſe by Treaty, is too obvious to require explanation.

15th Article.

The Fifteenth Article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum provides for the eventual admiſſion of Dowlut Rao Scindia to the benefits of a defenſive and ſubſidiary Alliance with the Britiſh Government, on terms ſimilar to thoſe of the alliance between the Britiſh Government and the Peiſhwa. The general principles on which a Treaty of defenſive and ſubſidiary Alliance with Dowlut Rao Scindia was at all times deſirable, are the ſame as thoſe which dictated the policy of the Treaty of Baſſein, concluded with his Highneſs the Peiſhwa. The intention of the Governor General to conclude ſuch a Treaty with Scindia, at a favourable opportunity, was ſubmitted to the government in England, at the ſame time that the renewal of the negotiation with the Peiſhwa, for the concluſion of defenſive engagements, was communicated to the Court of Directors, through their Secret Committee; and the Reſident with Dowlut Rao Scindia actually proceeded to the Court of that Chieftain, previouſly to the war with the confederate Marhatta Chieftains, in the month of December 1801, charged with inſtructions to negotiate the terms of a defenſive Alliance with Dowlut Rao Scindia, at the time when the negociation with his Highneſs the Peiſhwa for the ſame purpoſe was in progreſs.

Theſe negotiations were intimately connected, and may be conſidered to conſtitute branches of the ſame ſyſtem. With a view to preſerve the integrity of that combined ſyſtem of defenſive arrangement with theſe two principal members of the Marhatta confederacy, the Reſident at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindia was ſtrictly enjoined to regulate his proceedings by the progreſs of the negotiation at the Court of his Highneſs the Peiſhwa.

Theſe general conſiderations were alſo ſtrongly corroborated by the relative condition of Scindia's power and reſources at the concluſion of peace.

Vide Note to Appendix H. ſupra, of part Second of Appendix to the Notes on Marhatta Affairs.

In the courſe of the war with the confederated Marhatta Chieftains the power and reſources of Dowlut Rao Scindia had been greatly reduced, while thoſe of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar had been augmented, by a conſiderable acceſſion of territory, which had been ceded to him by Dowlut Rao Scindia, *on the condition of his joining the confederacy againſt the Britiſh power*. The nature of the differences ſubſiſting between Dowlut Rao Scindia and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, precluded all expectations of concord and amity between thoſe Chieftains.

In the actual condition of Dowlut Rao Scindia's power, at the cloſe of the war, that Chieftain could not reaſonably entertain any proſpect of ſucceſs in a conteſt with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar. Unaided therefore by a foreign power, the dominion of Dowlut Rao Scindia, would probably have been added to that of his rival Jeſwunt Rao Holkar; ſuch an accumulation of territorial ſtrenght, in the hands of that turbulent freebooter, would have been utterly incompatible with the tranquillity of India, and with the ſecurity of the Britiſh Government and its allies. The danger which the Miniſters of Dowlut Rao Scindia apprehended from the ſuperior power and hoſtile diſpoſition of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, induced them, in the courſe of the negotiations for the concluſion of peace, to expreſs great anxiety for the eſtabliſh-

* There are fifty ſons and daughters of the Emperor; the monthly ſtipend allowed to each of the princes of the imperial family, by the French and Marhattas, did not exceed fifteen rupees, or about Two Pounds ſterling. The monthly ſums diſburſed by Monſieur Drugeon, (who had charge of the perſon of the Emperor,) were, for the expences of his Majeſty, royal family, dependants, eſtabliſhments, &c. about ſeventeen thouſand rupees, (about £.2,125 ſterling).

ment

ment of a cloſer connection with the Britiſh Government, and the conſiderations of policy above deſcribed, ſuggeſted the expediency of offering to Dowlut Rao Scindiah's acceptance the benefits of the defenſive and ſubſidiary Alliance, concluded with his Highneſs the Peiſhwa.

The Treaty of defenſive Alliance, concluded between the Britiſh Government and Dowlut Rao Scindia, correſponds with all the ſtipulations of the Treaty of Hydrabad, concluded in the month of October 1800, excepting only with reſpect to the extent of the ſubſidiary force, and its permanent continuance within the territory of the ſubſidizing power. The Britiſh force ſubſidized by Dowlut Rao Scindia, conſiſts of ſix battalions of infantry, or ſix thouſand men, with a due proportion of artillery; and that force is to be ſtationed at ſuch place, near the frontier of Dowlut Rao Scindia's territories, as may be deemed moſt eligible by the Britiſh Government, and is to be holden in readineſs for the execution of any ſervice, on which it is liable to be employed by the conditions of the defenſive Treaty. However deſirable it might be to ſtation the ſubſidiary force permanently within the dominions of Dowlut Rao Scindia, it is evident that, in the actual condition of the ſeveral Native States of India, every eſſential purpoſe of the defenſive Alliance with Dowlut Rao Scindia has been attained by the terms of the Treaty, actually concluded with that Chieftain.

That Treaty renders whatever may remain of the power of Scindia an additional bond of the general peace, and of the ſafety and ſtrength of the Britiſh Power; nor can any juſt apprehenſion be entertained of the growth of any diſorder dangerous to our intereſts in India, while Scindia's reduced power ſhall depend for its exiſtence upon the Britiſh Government. The growth of the hoſtile power of Myſore from the year 1792 to 1798, might probably have been controuled, or even converted to the purpoſe of our ſecurity, had it been poſſible to induce Tippoo Sultaun to enter into a ſubſidiary alliance with the Company, at the cloſe of the war in 1792.

The power of Tippoo Sultaun however had not been reduced by that war to ſuch a ſcale, as to induce his haughty and vindictive character to liſten to any terms of alliance with the Company. Such has been the reduction of Scindia's reſources of every deſcription by the late war, that his exiſtence as a power in India, depends abſolutely upon the generoſity of the Company, and cannot be ſuſtained without our active aid. Under ſuch circumſtances the power of Scindia no longer remains an object of apprehenſion to the Britiſh Government; nor can Scindia view with jealouſy the protecting influence of that State, to whoſe clemency he is abſolutely indebted for the reſtoration, and on whoſe ſtrength he muſt rely for the ſecurity, of every poſſeſſion which he retains.

The defenſive Alliance concluded with Dowlut Rao Scindia, under the ſtipulations of the Treaty of Peace, therefore, combined with the proviſions of the Treaty of Baſſein, has precluded any future combination of the Marhatta States of a nature dangerous to the Britiſh Empire, and has oppoſed a permanent and inſuperable obſtacle to the revival of Scindia's military ſtrength, beyond the ſcale which may be deemed by the Britiſh Government to be conſiſtent with the ſecurity of our intereſts. This important Treaty not only precludes the eventual employment of Dowlut Rao Scindia's remaining power againſt the Britiſh Government, under any contingency, but ſecures the eventual application of that power to purpoſes connected with the ſafety of the Britiſh Empire in India.

The Sixteenth Article of the Treaty of Peace with Scindia provides for the ratification of the Treaty by the Governor General in Council, and preſcribes, that the orders for the ceſſions of territory, ſtipulated in the Treaty, ſhall be delivered to the Honourable Major General Welleſley, at the ſame time with the ratification of the Treaty of Peace; but that certain forts, which by the terms of the Treaty are to be reſtored to Scindia, ſhall not be delivered up to Scindia's officers until certain information ſhall have been received, that all the territories ceded to the Britiſh Government and its allies, have been evacuated by Scindia's officers and troops. 16th Article.

With a view to exhibit a ſtatement of the advantageous operation of the arrangements of the general pacification upon all the intereſts of the Company, and of the nation in India, it will be proper to conclude theſe Notes by a general recapitulation of the benefits which the Britiſh Government in India has derived from the ſucceſs of the war, and from the combined arrangements of the pacification, including the Treaties of Peace, of Partition, and of defenſive Alliance and Subſidy. Thoſe benefits may be enumerated under the following heads: General recapitulation of the benefits of the pacification.

First. The reduction of the military power and territorial reſources of Dowlut Rao

Scindia, and the Rajah of Berar, within the limits indiſpenſably neceſſary for the ſecurity of the Britiſh Government in India, and of its allies.

Second. *The deſtruction of the French territorial power, eſtabliſhed by Monſieur Perron, on the moſt vulnerable part of the frontier of the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India, under circumſtances of internal ſtrength, military reſources, and political influence, which menaced the Britiſh Government with great and extenſive dangers.*

Third. The barriers oppoſed by the ſtipulations of Treaty, *to the revival of the French power and influence in any quarter of India.*

Fourth. The annexation to the Britiſh poſſeſſions of the territory, formerly occupied by the French force, under Monſieur Perron. Under this acceſſion of territory, our north-weſtern frontier has been ſtrengthened, by being advanced to the banks of the Jumna, and by the occupation of the ſeveral important poſts and fortreſſes which command that river: *from the ſource of former danger we now derive additional ſecurity to the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India.*

8th Article of the Treaty of Deogaum. 13th Ditto Surje Anjengaum. 7th Ditto Treaty of defenſive Alliance with Dowlut Rao Scindia.

Fifth. The augmented ſources of revenue and commerce acquired by the annexation to the Britiſh territories of the fertile countries ſituated in the Doab of the rivers Jumna and Ganges, (in which the authority of Monſieur Perron had been eſtabliſhed) combined with the complete command over the navigation of the Jumna.

Sixth. The deliverance of the Emperor Shah Aulum from the controul of the French power eſtabliſhed in the north-weſtern quarter of Hindoſtan; by which *the Government of France has been deprived of a powerful inſtrument in the eventual proſecution of its hoſtile deſigns againſt the Britiſh Empire in India*; and the Britiſh Government has obtained a favourable opportunity of conciliating the confidence, and ſecuring the applauſe of ſurrounding ſtates, by providing a ſafe and tranquil aſylum for the declining age of that venerable and unfortunate monarch, and a ſuitable maintenance for his numerous and diſtreſſed family.

Seventh. The eſtabliſhment of the Britiſh influence in the north-weſtern diviſion of Hindoſtan, and the additional ſecurity acquired by the concluſion of Treaties of defenſive Alliance with the Rajpoot State of Jeynagur, and with the petty ſtates in the vicinity of our poſſeſſions in that quarter. Thoſe States, under the operation of the Alliances concluded with them, conſtitute a barrier between the Britiſh territories and the Marhatta States, which arrangement, with other ſtipulations of the pacification, ſecures the permanent excluſion of the influence and controul of the Marhattas from the north-weſtern quarter of Hindoſtan.

Eighth. The commanding poſition which the Britiſh Government has ſecured by the poſſeſſion of the ſtrong fortreſs of Gwalior, and by the eſtabliſhment of a ſubſidiary force within the territory of the Ranah of Gohud, under the conditions deſcribed in the Treaty concluded with the Ranah of Gohud. This branch of the general arrangements of the peace contributes in a particular degree to maintain the tranquillity of Hindoſtan, and to conſolidate the barrier eſtabliſhed for the excluſion of the Marhatta power and influence from that quarter of India. The ſame arrangements alſo connect our poſſeſſions in Bundlecund with thoſe to the northward of the province of Gohud, and provide additional ſecurity to the navigation of the Jumna, and additional protection to our valuable poſſeſſions in the Doab, from the hoſtile attempts of any regular ſtate, or from the predatory incurſions of any enterprizing adventurer.

Vide Treaty, Appendix M. N° 5.

Ninth. The additional means of defence acquired by the eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of our external relations in the north-weſtern quarter of Hindoſtan, againſt any attempt on the part of the northern powers of Aſia, or of the French Republic, through the aid of thoſe powers, to diſturb the ſecurity of the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India.

Tenth. The augmented ſecurity which the Britiſh Empire derives from the annexation of the valuable province of Cuttack, (including the ſea port of Balaſore, and all the dependencies of that province) to the Britiſh dominions. *Firſt*, By eſtabliſhing between the province of Midnapore and the northern Circars, a continuation of the Britiſh dominion and authority; and thereby completing the line of connection between the territories under the immediate government of Bengal, and thoſe under the authority of Fort St. George. *Secondly*, By depriving the Government of France of the facilities which the province of Cuttack, while in the poſſeſſion of a native Power, afforded for the proſecution of intrigues injurious to the Britiſh intereſts, and for the invaſion of the Britiſh territories, either ſingly or in co-operation with a Native Power. *Thirdly*, By the advantages which our poſſeſſion of the province of Cuttack would afford to us in the event of a conteſt with the ſtate of Berar; and, *Fourthly*, The augmented ſources of revenue and commerce opened

to the Britiſh Government, by the poſſeſſion of that fertile and valuable province, and by the influence and reputation to be acquired throughout India, from the poſſeſſion of the Great Temple of Juggernaut, and from the juſt and benevolent adminiſtration of the affairs of that temple, with relation to the innumerable pilgrims who frequent it from every part of India.

Eleventh. The acquiſition of the port and territory of Baroach, and of the ſea ports belonging to Scindia on the weſtern ſide of India, which afforded to Scindia, and to the French officers in his ſervice, *the means of intercourſe with the government of France; and to the French an eaſy acceſs to the Marhatta States* in a quarter where our military power was leſs formidable, and our political influence leſs firmly eſtabliſhed than in other parts of India.

Twelfth. The degree of ſecurity afforded by the poſſeſſion of the ſea port and territory of Baroach againſt any attempt on the part of France to ſupply by that channel any Native State with arms and military ſtores, or with officers, for the purpoſe of diſciplining their armies; and againſt the proſecution of any intrigues between the government of France and any Native States by means of the facility of communication which the ſea port and territory of Baroach might afford, while in the hands of a Marhatta power, to the indefatigable zeal of French emiſſaries.

Thirteenth. The additional ſecurity which our poſſeſſions and intereſts in Guzerat muſt derive from the poſſeſſion of the port and territory of Baroach, and from Dowlut Rao Scindia's renunciation of all claims on our ally the Guikwar.

Fourteenth. The augmented ſources of revenue and commerce acquired by the poſſeſſion of the port of Baroach and its diſtrict.

Fifteenth. The improved ſtate of our alliances with the Soubahdar of the Deckan and the Peiſhwa, under the proviſions of the Treaties of Peace and of Partition. By the combined operation of thoſe Treaties, the power, territory, and reſources of the Peiſhwa and the Soubahdar of the Deckan, have been increaſed and conſolidated, and their means of diſcharging the duties of alliance have been conſequently augmented. The confidence of thoſe allies in the power, juſtice, and moderation of the Britiſh Government, has been confirmed and increaſed by their experience of the advantages of the alliance in the proſecution of the war, and in the ultimate arrangement of the peace.

The ſtipulations of the Treaties of peace have, in a conſiderable degree, removed the cauſes of diſſenſion and the means of political intrigue, between our allies and the Marhatta States, by precluding the future intermixture of their territories, and the conſequent colliſion of their authorities, by requiring from Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar the renunciation of their claims on the Soubahdar of the Deckan and the Peiſhwa, and by veſting in the Britiſh Government a right of arbitration, in all caſes of difference which may ariſe between thoſe powers reſpectively. Thus the influence and aſcendancy of the Britiſh Government in the counſels of Hydrabad and Poonah, have been increaſed and permanently eſtabliſhed, *not by limiting the authority, controuling the independence, or reducing the power of thoſe States, but by the operation of arrangements, which have emancipated their reſpective ſovereigns from the undue and illicit influence and controul of their own ſervants and tributaries; have confirmed and corroborated their reſpective rights, authorities, and independence, extended their dominion, conſolidated their power, and augmented their reſources; ſecured them from the vexatious claims, and litigious and inſolent interference of other Powers, and eſtabliſhed the ſources of permanent tranquillity and proſperity within the limits of their reſpective dominions.*

Our influence and aſcendancy in the counſels of thoſe allies are now founded on the ſolid baſis of their entire and eſtabliſhed confidence in the approved equity and moderation of our views, and of their juſt reliance on our protecting power.

Sixteenth. The elevation of the fame and glory of the Britiſh nation in India, by the ſplendid atchievements of the Britiſh arms in the proſecution of the war, and by the clemency, moderation, and public faith, which diſtinguiſhed the Britiſh counſels in the concluſion of the peace.

Seventeenth. The concluſion of a defenſive and ſubſidiary Alliance between the Britiſh Government and Dowlut Rao Scindia, by which the Britiſh influence has been completely eſtabliſhed at the Court of that Chieftain, on the foundation of Dowlut Rao Scindia's deliberate view of the real intereſts of his government, and by which, the moſt formidable enemy of the Britiſh Power, in the late conteſt with the confederated Marhatta Chieftains, has been rendered an efficient ally of the Honourable Company.

Eighteenth.

Part II. of *Appendix to* NOTES *relative to late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire:* 1803-4.

Eighteenth. The power acquired by the Britiſh Government under the general arrangements of the peace, and the Treaties of Partition and ſubſidiary Alliance, of controuling the cauſes of diſſenſion and conteſt among the ſeveral Marhatta States, and of precluding the reſtoration of any of thoſe States to a formidable degree of power, their combination for purpoſes injurious to the Britiſh Government or its allies, their communication and co-operation with an hoſtile European force, and their means of proſecuting dangerous intrigues with allies or ſubjects of the Britiſh Government.

Nineteenth. The ſecurity afforded to the territories of our allies, the Soubahdar of the Deckan, the Peiſhwa, the Guikwar, the Rajah of Myſore, and to the dominions of the Honourable Company, from the dangers to which they were expoſed by the anarchy and confuſion exiſting in the Marhatta Empire, and by the character and habits of the contending Marhatta Chieftains.

The general arrangements of the pacification, combined with the Treaties of Partition, with the defenſive and ſubſidiary Alliance now concluded with Dowlut Rao Scindia, with the condition of our external relations, and with the internal proſperity of the Britiſh Empire, have finally placed the Britiſh power in India in that commanding poſition with regard to other States, which affords the only poſſible ſecurity for the permanent tranquillity and proſperity of theſe valuable and important poſſeſſions.

By the eſtabliſhment of our ſubſidiary forces at Hydrabad and Poonah, with the Guikwar, Dowlut Rao Scindia, and the Ranah of Gohud, an efficient army * of upwards of 24,000 men will be ſtationed within the territories, or on the frontier of foreign ſtates, and paid by foreign ſubſidies.—That army will be conſtantly maintained in a ſtate of perfect equipment, and prepared for active ſervice in any direction at the ſhorteſt notice. This force may be directed againſt any of the principal ſtates of India, without the hazard of diſturbing the tranquillity of the Company's poſſeſſions, and without requiring any conſiderable increaſe to the permanent military expenſes of the Governments of India.

The poſition, extent, and equipment of this military force, combined with the privilege which the Britiſh Government poſſeſſes, *of arbitrating differences and diſſenſions* between the ſeveral ſtates with which it is connected by the obligations of alliance, enable the Britiſh Power to controul the cauſes of that internal warfare, which, during ſo long a term of years, has deſolated many of the moſt fertile provinces of India, has occaſioned a conſtant and hazardous fluctuation of power among the Natives State, has encouraged a predatory ſpirit among the inhabitants, and formed an inexhauſtible ſource for the ſupply of military adventurers, prepared to join the ſtandard of any turbulent Chieftain for the purpoſe of ambition, plunder, or rebellion.

No danger can reſult from the operation of our defenſive Alliances of involving

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* At Hydrabad	1 Regiment of Europeans. 6 Battalions of Sepoys. 2 Regiments of Native Cavalry. 2 Companies of European Artillery. 1 Company of Pioneers.
At Poonah	6 Battalions of Sepoys. 2 Companies of European Artillery. 1 Regiment of Native Cavalry.
With Dowlut Rao Scindia	6 Battalions of Sepoys. 2 Companies of European Artillery.
With the Guikwar	2 Battalions of Sepoys. 1 Company European Artillery.
With the Ranah of Gohud	3 Battalions of Sepoys.
Grand Total	1 Regiment of Europeans. 3 Regiments of Native Cavalry. 23 Battalions Native Infantry, and 1 Company of Pioneers.

The advantage of an arrangement by which the charges of ſo conſiderable a proportion of the eſtabliſhed military force of India is defrayed by foreign ſubſidies, will be duly appreciated; and adverting to the conſtant preparation and equipment in which the ſubſidiary force muſt be maintained, an accurate eſtimate will be formed of the influence and ſecurity which the Britiſh Government muſt derive from the eſtabliſhment of ſo formidable a force, in poſitions calculated at the ſame time to repel external aggreſſion and to ſecure the maintenance of tranquillity within the flouriſhing and extenſive poſſeſſions of the Company in India.

the

ſhe Britiſh Government in war, excepting in caſes of manifeſt juſtice and irreſiſtible neceſſity. The power of arbitration, reſerved in all caſes by the Britiſh Government, not only ſecures the Company from the contingency of war in the proſecution of the unjuſt views of any of our allies, but affords a conſiderable advantage in authorizing and empowering the Britiſh Government to check, by amicable negociation, the primary and remote ſources of hoſtilities in every part of India.

A bond of connection is now eſtabliſhed between the Britiſh Government and all the great States of India, on principles which render it the intereſt of every State to maintain its alliance with the Britiſh Government, precludes the inordinate aggrandizement of any of thoſe States by an uſurpation of the rights and poſſeſſions of others, and ſecures to every State, within the limits of its eſtabliſhed dominion, the unmoleſted exerciſe of its ſeparate authority, under the general protection of the Britiſh power.

The agitation, which is the neceſſary conſequence of a long courſe of war and tumult, cannot be expected to ſubſide immediately upon the concluſion of the Treaties between the belligerent Powers; the habits and characters of various Chiefs and claſſes of the people in India will alſo naturally tend to protract the continuance of commotion, until the more powerful and durable cauſes, ariſing from the ſettlement of Peace among the principal States, ſhall have produced a full effect, by diffuſing the principles of general tranquillity and good order. In this interval temporary interruptions of the tranquillity of particular diſtricts may be occaſioned by predatory incurſion, or by local diſorder, and the lawleſs violence of freebooters and robbers, in the early operation of the ſeveral Treaties, may require correction. But the comprehenſive and permanent policy of the pacification, which has been concluded, will not be eſſentially affected by theſe local and temporary diſturbances. The reſult of the war, and the conditions of the peace, have left no State in India of ſufficient magnitude or force to ſhake the foundations of the general ſyſtem of defenſive alliance; founded upon principles of juſtice, directed to the ſalutary object of general tranquillity, and ſupported by adequate ſtrength, that ſyſtem promiſes, in the progreſs of time, to conciliate the attachment of thoſe great States, whoſe intereſts it embraces, and to command the reſpect of other Powers.

END OF PART SECOND

OF

APPENDIX TO THE NOTES ON MAHRATTA AFFAIRS.

PART THIRD, of *Appendix to the* NOTES *(printed at Fort William, 15th December* 1803) *relative to the late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire*;—containing, Copies and Extracts from official Documents, relative to the Military Operations againſt Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.—Fort William, 1805.

Appendix A.

NOTES relative to the Military Operations againſt Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

Part III. of *Appendix to* NOTES *relative to late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire:* 1803-4.

THE poſition of a body of troops under the command of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar*, and the conduct and language of that freebooter, rendered it neceſſary, for the ſecurity of the Britiſh intereſts and thoſe of our allies, to retain the army under the perſonal command of his Excellency the Commander in Chief in the field, for a conſiderable period of time, after the concluſion of peace with Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar. The moſt important conſiderations of policy, and eſpecially of economy, required that the earlieſt means ſhould be employed for eſtabliſhing the Britiſh army at the ſtations which might be fixed for its permanent poſition in conſequence of the peace; and it was therefore neceſſary to bring Jeſwunt Rao Holkar to ſome definite explanation of his deſigns, the uncertainty of which might have involved conſiderable expenſe, by occaſioning the protracted detention of the army in the field.

The reſult of theſe negotiations finally compelled the Governor General to adopt the moſt deciſive meaſures for reducing the power and reſources of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

It is neceſſary in this place to ſtate, that important conceſſions were made, previouſly to the late war with Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, by Dowlut Rao Scindiah to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, under an implied engagement, on the part of Holkar, *to combine his troops with thoſe of the confederated Chieftains in hoſtility againſt the Britiſh Government*†. This fact was communicated to Major Malcolm, the Acting Reſident

* The origin and hiſtory of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar are contained in the printed Notes on Marhatta Affairs, dated Fort William, 15th December 1803, and in the Appendix to thoſe Notes marked A.

Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, finding that the Britiſh Government had taken the Peiſhwa under its protection, and deſpairing of being enabled to effect his ambitious projects for the eſtabliſhment of his power at Poonah, retreated from that city on the advance of the Honourable Major General Welleſley from the frontier of Myſore, and reached Chandore, a fort belonging to Holkar, ſituated about 130 miles north of Poonah, about the 15th April 1803. From this place he proſecuted his retreat to the city of Aurungabad belonging to the Nizam, which he plundered, and afterwards entered the province of Malwa, where he availed himſelf of the abſence of Scindia with his army (at that time oppoſed to the forces under Major General Welleſley) to levy conſiderable exactions. At the concluſion of the war with Scindia, Holkar had reached the frontier of the territories of the Rajpoot State of Jeynagur.

† Scindia's Miniſter, in this conference (10th March 1804), ſtated, that all the eſſential ſtipulations of that engagement had been fulfilled by Dowlut Rao Scindia; that every meaſure had been adopted by Scindia which could tend to conciliate the goodwill of Holkar; but that Jeſwunt Rao Holkar (notwithſtanding his profeſſions of amity) had purſued a conduct uniformly hoſtile to Dowlut Rao Scindia, and had violated both the ſpirit and letter of his engagements; that no degree of confidence could be repoſed in Holkar's public faith; that he was a "plunderer, who had "been raiſed by fortune to a degree of power of which he knew not the proper uſe; and that "every attempt to divert him from the proſecution of his predatory habits, or to maintain with him "the relations of amity and concord, muſt prove abortive; and that while Holkar poſſeſſed any "degree of power and influence, he would continue to be the leader of a band of robbers, and "therefore, if it were neceſſary to attack, it would be politic to deſtroy him. That no motive, "but that of urgent neceſſity, could have induced Dowlut Rao Scindia to conſider Jeſwunt Rao "Holkar in any other character than that of an uſurper; but having once acknowledged Jeſwunt "Rao Holkar as a regular State, ſo far as to conclude an engagement with him, Dowlut Rao "Scindia was ſtill diſpoſed to maintain with him the relations of amity and peace, provided that "Jeſwunt

Reſident at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindia, by the Miniſter of Scindia; and Major Malcolm obtained a copy of the engagement concluded on the occaſion, and negociated (as the Miniſter ſtated) between Scindia and Holkar by the mediation, and under the guarantee, of the Rajah of Berar. Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, however, not having joined Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar in the war, and having committed no act of aggreſſion againſt the Britiſh Government, during the continuance of hoſtilities with thoſe Chieftains, no attempt was made on the part of the Britiſh Government to moleſt Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, although that Chieftain's exactions from Aurungabad (a city belonging to our ally the Nizam) would have juſtified a determination, on the part of the allies, to enforce a compenſation. The Governor General however, in his Inſtructions to the Honourable Major General Welleſley, of the 27th June 1803 (a copy of which forms Appendix B. of Part the Second of Appendix to the Notes on Marhatta Affairs) poſitively prohibited that officer from proſecuting hoſtilities againſt Holkar, merely for the purpoſe of obtaining indemnity for the plunder of Aurungabad, or for any other predatory incurſion.

Vide a printed copy of this Engagement, forming Appendix A. No. 1, of Third Part of Appendix to the Notes on Marhatta Affairs.

Towards

"Jeſwunt Rao Holkar would adopt a courſe of conduct conſiſtent with thoſe relations." The Miniſter concluded by urging the neceſſity, on the grounds above ſtated, of the immediate adoption of meaſures, on the part of both States, calculated either to reſtrain Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's turbulence, or to reduce his power.

The engagement to which this ſtatement refers, and of which a copy is annexed to this Appendix, conſiſts almoſt excluſively of conceſſions on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindia in favour of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar. It contains no correſponding conceſſions on the part of Holkar. But an obligation was neceſſarily impoſed upon Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, by the general nature of that engagement, to act towards Dowlut Rao Scindia as towards a ſtate in amity with him. Adverting however to all the circumſtances of the caſe, it cannot be ſuppoſed that ſuch was the limit of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's correſponding obligations. Great as had been the ſucceſſes of Holkar, the power and reſources of Dowlut Rao Scindia were not reduced to ſuch a ſtate of comparative weakneſs as to compel him to purchaſe an accommodation with a Chieftain, againſt whom he had reaſon to entertain ſentiments of the deepeſt animoſity; whom he conſidered "as a robber and "uſurper; and with whom no motive but that of urgent neceſſity could induce him to conclude "engagements;" by abandoning the cauſe for which he had ſo long contended, by acknowledging that "uſurper" to be a legitimate power, by important conceſſions of a political nature calculated to render the power and influence of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar in Hindoſtan and the Deckan equal to his own, and by extenſive territorial ceſſions, which would place in the hands of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar additional means of proſecuting his ambitious and predatory projects, without any correſponding conceſſion on the part of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, excepting an implied obligation to maintain with Dowlut Rao Scindia the relations of amity and peace. Theſe conſiderations alone would ſuffice to demonſtrate that Jeſwunt Rao Holkar was required to accede to ſome diſtinct conditions as the price of ſuch important and extenſive conceſſions on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindia. That Holkar's conſent to ſuch conditions was required and obtained, and that thoſe conditions were, *the acceſſion of Holkar to the Marhatta confederacy, and the combination of his power and reſources with thoſe of the Confederates in an united effort for the deſtruction of the Britiſh Empire*, might be eſtabliſhed by a reference to many facts and circumſtances, which have been already ſtated in the ſeveral Diſpatches for the laſt year from the Governor General in Council to the Secret Committee; but the neceſſity of ſuch reference is entirely precluded by the diſtinct and recorded avowal of Dowlut Rao Scindia's Miniſters, who negociated the Treaty of Peace with the Honourable Major General Welleſley, as ſtated in the following Extract from the Honourable Major General Welleſley's Report of his conferences with thoſe Miniſters.

"Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he underſtood that the Maha Rajah had lately made a "Treaty with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and he wiſhed to know whether any thing was granted to the "Holkar family by that Treaty."

In anſwer, Eetul Punt ſaid, "that Holkar's right to a ſhare in Hindoſtan was admitted by that "Treaty, but that he had not performed its conditions, and that therefore he could derive no "rights from it. Goorparah ſaid, the conditions may as well be acknowledged; they were, *that "he ſhould join in the attack of the Britiſh Government*, which he has never done."

Eetul Punt ſaid, "That Ragojee Bhoonſlah *mediated the Treaty, and was the guarantee, and "that he had it at that moment in his poſſeſſion.*"

The diſtinct declaration of Scindia's Miniſters (one of whom was the Miniſter who held the diſcourſe with the Acting Reſident, deſcribed in the preceding paragraphs) *that the conditions, under which Holkar's right was admitted to the Treaty, concluded by him with Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, were, that he ſhould join with thoſe Chieftains in* "ATTACKING" *the Britiſh Government*, will not fail to attract particular attention.

Independently of the inference to be deduced, with regard to the period of time when this engagement was concluded, from the expreſſion of attacking the Britiſh power, the engagement itſelf contains evidence of its concluſion not only *before* the junction of the armies of Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar at Mulkapoor, on the 14th June 1803, and conſequently *before* the commencement of our negociation with thoſe Chieftains, for the return of their forces within

their

Part III. of *Appendix to* NOTES *relative to the Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire:* 1803-4.

Towards the concluſion of the late war with the confederate Marhatta Chieftains, Jeſwunt Rao Holkar* advanced towards the frontier of our Ally the Rajah of Jeynagur, in proſecution of his habits of predatory warfare, and occupied a poſition with the main body of his forces, which indicated an intention to violate the territories of the Rajah of Jeynagur. Many other indications of an hoſtile nature were alſo manifeſted by Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

In the month of December 1803 Jeſwunt Rao Holkar addreſſed letters to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, which, though expreſſed in the ſpirit of arrogance which Jeſwunt Rao Holkar aſſumed upon all occaſions, contained aſſurances of his diſpoſition to cultivate the friendſhip of the Britiſh Government.

Rajah of Macherry, or the Rao Rajah, whoſe capital is at Alwar.—Vide Treaty with this Chief, Appendix M. No. 2, of Part Second of the Appendix to the Notes on Marhatta Affairs.

The conduct of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, however, at this period of time, was wholly inconſiſtent with theſe amicable profeſſions. A letter was delivered to the Commander in Chief, by the Rajah of Macherry, addreſſed to the Rajah by Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, the object of which was to detach that Chieftain from his alliance with the Britiſh Government. Further correſpondence, of a nature hoſtile to the Britiſh Government, was diſcovered between Holkar and perſons owing allegiance to the Britiſh Government. Authentic information was alſo received, that Holkar had barbarouſly murdered three Britiſh ſubjects † in his ſervice, on a falſe charge of a correſpondence between one of thoſe officers and the Commander in Chief.

Replies of the Commander in Chief to the letters addreſſed to him by Holkar.

The replies of the Commander in Chief to the letters which his Excellency had received from Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, expreſſed the wiſh of the Britiſh Government to abſtain from the proſecution of hoſtilities againſt him, declaring, at the ſame time, the determination of the Governor General to reſiſt any attempt on the part of any Chief, or Power, to moleſt the allies, or to invade the rights of the Britiſh Government. The tenor of theſe anſwers was entirely approved by the Governor General, who deemed it proper at this time to furniſh the Commander in Chief with a ſtatement of his views and intentions with reſpect to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and with inſtructions for the guidance of the Commander in Chief's conduct towards that Chieftain.

Vide inſtructions under date the 17th January 1804, forming Appendix B. of Part Third of Appendix to the Notes on Marhatta Affairs.

It appeared to the Governor General to be indiſpenſably neceſſary either to adopt meaſures for the reduction of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's predatory force, or to frame ſome arrangement with him, which, without compromiſing the dignity of the Britiſh Government, and without violating the general principles of juſtice, or the acknowledged rights of other States and Chieftains, might render it the intereſt of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar to abandon his predatory habits, and to preclude the neceſſity of an expenſive permanent arrangement for the defence of our territories, and thoſe of our allies, againſt the incurſions of that freebooter.

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their reſpective dominions, but *before* the Rajah of Berar commenced his march from Nagpoor. That engagement is ſtated in its preamble to have been prepared at that city, by Jadoon Rao Bhaſkar, at that time Scindia's Prime Miniſter and Agent at the Court of Berar.

Although the ſubſtance of this extraordinary tranſaction appears in the conferences between Major General Welleſley and the ambaſſador of Scindia, it has been deemed proper to repeat in this place the ſtatement of thoſe circumſtances in detail, as conſtituting the moſt poſitive, diſtinct, and irrefragable proof of the original hoſtile deſigns of the Rajah of Berar and of Dowlut Rao Scindia againſt the Britiſh Government, and of their real intentions in maintaining their armies united upon the Nizam's frontier, until repelled by the forces under the command of Major General Welleſley.

The fact has ſince been inconteſtibly proved, that the delay of the armies of Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar, on the frontier of the Nizam, in the months of June and July 1803, was expreſsly intended for the purpoſe of effecting a junction with Holkar's army; the Confederates, with their habitual duplicity, at that time declared, that they could not ſeparate their armies until the reſult of a depending negociation with Holkar had been aſcertained, actually aſſigning that negociation as the cauſe of the continuance of their armies in that poſition: they indeed pretended conſiderable apprehenſion of Holkar's hoſtile deſigns againſt their own poſſeſſions; but their Miniſters have ſince acknowledged, that the real object of the negociation, at that moment depending with Holkar, was to perſuade that adventurer to execute the ſtipulations of the offenſive Alliance which the Confederates had previouſly concluded with him, by joining their forces, *and by attacking the Britiſh Power and its allies.* A curious inſtance of the Marhatta character appears in the perverted ſpirit of reluctant ſincerity with which Scindia's Miniſters, *after* the concluſion of the war, not only confeſs the exiſtence of the whole Confederacy (ſo repeatedly and firmly denied *previouſly* to the war) but actually call upon our juſtice and faith to puniſh the treachery of Holkar, in not having fulfilled the ſtipulations of the offenſive Alliance againſt ourſelves.

* December 1803, Holkar advances to the frontier of Jeynagur, and addreſſes letters to the Commander in Chief.

† The names of thoſe unfortunate perſons were Meſſrs. Vickars, Todd, and Ryan.

Jeſwunt

Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, being juſtly conſidered as an adventurer, and as the uſurper of the rights of his brother Caſhee Rao Holkar, conſiſtently with the principles of juſtice no arrangement could be propoſed between the Britiſh Government and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, involving the formal ſanction of the Britiſh Government to that Chieftain's uſurpation, and to the excluſion of Caſhee Rao Holkar from his hereditary dominion. But, on the other hand, no obligation was impoſed on the Britiſh Government, by any exiſting engagements, to aſſert the rights of Caſhee Rao Holka againſt Jeſwunt Rao Holkar. With the limitation above deſcribed, the Britiſh Government was at liberty to act towards Jeſwunt Rao Holkar excluſively according to the dictates of policy and expediency. The Governor General therefore ultimately determined to authorize the Commander in Chief to conclude an agreement with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, engaging, on the part of the Britiſh Government, to leave Jeſwunt Rao Holkar in the unmoleſted exerciſe of his authority, provided only that Jeſwunt Rao Holkar ſhould engage, on his part, to abſtain from any acts of aggreſſion and hoſtility againſt the Britiſh Government, and from any invaſions of the rights of our allies.

For the accompliſhment of this arrangement the Commander in Chief was inſtructed to ſignify to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, either by letter or through the channel of Vaqueels, whom Holkar might be invited to diſpatch, that the Britiſh Government entertained the moſt amicable diſpoſition towards him, and harboured no intention of proſecuting hoſtilities againſt him, unleſs compelled to that extremity by acts of aggreſſion on his part againſt the Britiſh Government, or any of its allies; that the Britiſh Government was pledged by the obligation of its engagements, with various Chiefs and States in Hindoſtan, to guarantee them againſt all exactions and demands unfounded in juſtice; that we did not admit his claim to tribute of any denomination upon thoſe Chiefs or States, founded upon the pretenſions of the Holkar family *, and that we ſhould therefore be compelled to reſiſt any ſuch demands on the part of Jeſwunt Roa Holkar; that, with the conſent of his highneſs the Peiſhwa, the Britiſh Government would be diſpoſed to arbitrate the differences ſubſiſting between Jeſwunt Rao Holkar and Caſhee Rao Holkar, and to adjuſt the claims of the ſeveral branches of the family, on the principles of equity and juſtice; that we were deſirous of preſerving peace with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and that we would abſtain from any unſolicited interference in his concerns beyond the limits required for the protection and ſecurity of the rights and territories of our allies; and that we merely required that he ſhould manifeſt a ſimilar conduct, by abſtaining from all meaſures and operations of a contrary tendency, by withdrawing his troops from any poſition, which they might at that time occupy, of a menacing aſpect to the Britiſh Government, or to our allies, and by withholding all demands on the States or Chieftains with which the Britiſh Government was in alliance; adding, that if Jeſwunt Rao Holkar ſhould advance any claims on thoſe States in his individual capacity, the Britiſh Government would be diſpoſed to arbitrate all ſuch claims on principles of equity and juſtice.

The Commander in Chief was deſired to exerciſe his diſcretion with regard to the degree of ſecurity which the Britiſh Government might poſſeſs under Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's acquieſcence in the terms of the propoſed arrangement; and the Commander in Chief was alſo authorized to employ the Britiſh forces againſt Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, if the views of that Chieftain ſhould appear to be evidently hoſtile.

Thoſe inſtructions were communicated to the Honourable Major General Welleſley, with directions to carry them into effect in the event of his poſition becoming approximated to that of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar to ſuch a degree as to render his communication with that Chieftain more practicable and convenient than the Commander in Chief's.

In conformity to theſe inſtructions the Commander in Chief addreſſed a letter to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, on the 29th January 1804, ſtating generally the terms on which the Britiſh Government was diſpoſed to leave him in the unmoleſted exerciſe of his authority, and requiring him, as a proof of the ſincerity of his amicable profeſſions, to withdraw his army from the menacing poſition which it then occupied, 29th January.

* Jeſwunt Rao Holkar can advance no claims upon thoſe States which are not founded upon thoſe of Caſhee Rao Holkar, the legitimate heir and ſucceſſor of Tuckojee Holkar. The claims of the late Tuckojee Holkar for annual tribute from Chiefs and States in Hindoſtan, are founded upon the pretenſions of the Peiſhwa, and the adjuſtment of ſuch claims would have formed a proper ſubject of conſideration in the general ſettlement, which would have been the natural conſequence of the concluſion of Peace in Hindoſtan and the Deckan.

to retire within his own territories, and to abſtain from the exaction of any tribute from the allies of the Britiſh Government.

The Commander in Chief alſo invited Jeſwunt Rao Holkar to diſpatch Vaqueels to his camp, for the purpoſe of making known his wiſhes, and of affecting an amicable arrangement on the baſis of the Governor General's propoſitions. The Commander in Chief at the ſame time advanced with his army to Hindown, a poſition which commands the principal roads leading to the Company's territories, and whence the Britiſh army could move with eaſe in whatever direction the movements of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's predatory troops might render neceſſary.

27th February.

On the 27th of February 1804 the Commander in Chief received Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's reply to the letter which his Excellency addreſſed to that Chief under the inſtructions of the Governor General. It was expreſſed in terms which appeared to indicate a wiſh, on the part of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, to accede to the Commander in Chief's propoſitions, and contained a promiſe to withdraw his troops from the menacing poſition which they occupied. Jeſwunt Rao Holkar alſo announced his intention of diſpatching a Vaqueel to the Britiſh camp.

At different periods of the negociation letters addreſſed by Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, to allies and ſubjects of the Britiſh Government, were intercepted by the Commander in Chief. Thoſe letters contained proofs of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's endeavours to excite thoſe perſons to revolt againſt the Britiſh Government, and ſtated his intention to diſpatch forces for the purpoſe of ravaging the territories of the Company. Copies of the intercepted correſpondence were tranſmitted to the Secret Committee, in the letter from the Governor General in Council, under date the 15th of June 1804.

In reply to the letter of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, the Commander in Chief repeated his amicable aſſurances, and urged Holkar to carry into effect the reſolution which he had avowed of retiring within the limits of his uſurped dominion. The Commander in Chief alſo intimated to Holkar his knowledge of the correſpondence which had been detected, and warned him of the danger of ſuch a proceeding.

16th March, Vakeels from Holkar arrive in the Commander in Chief's camp.

On the 16th of March two Vaqueels from Jeſwunt Rao Holkar arrived in the Britiſh camp, and on the 18th of that month held a conference with his Excellency the Commander in Chief. It appeared that the Vaqueels poſſeſſed no powers to conclude any arrangement, but were ſimply inſtructed to ſtate the propoſitions of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and to acquaint him with the terms which might be offered by the Commander in Chief. The demands which the Vaqueels brought forward in the name of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, at this conference, were,

18th March conference.

1ſt, "That he ſhould be permitted to collect the Choute agreeably to the "cuſtom of his anceſtors.

2dly, "That the ancient poſſeſſions formerly held by the family, ſuch as Etawah *, "&c. twelve Pergunnahs in the Doab †, and a Pergunnah in Bundlecund ‡, "ſhould be ceded to him.

3dly, "That the country of Hurriana, which was formerly in the poſſeſſion of "the family, ſhould be given to him.

4thly, "That the country then in his poſſeſſion ſhould be guaranteed to him, and "a Treaty ſhould be concluded with him on the ſame terms as that with Scindiah."

Theſe demands were of a nature ſo extravagant, and in every point of view ſo entirely inadmiſſible, that they were poſitively rejected by the Commander in Chief, who expreſſed his ſurprize at the conduct of Holkar, in propoſing terms utterly incompatible with the propoſitions of the Commander in Chief, and inconſiſtent with the tenor and apparent ſpirit of his late communications.

The Commander in Chief referred the Vaqueels to his former letters to Holkar, containing the terms on which his Excellency was authorized to conclude an arrangement with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and required, as a preliminary to any negotiation, Holkar's immediate return within his own territories. The Commander in Chief directed the attention of the Vaqueels to the promiſe expreſſed in Holkar's letter

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* Etawah formed part of the poſſeſſions of the Company previouſly to the war with the confederate Marhatta Chieftains, and was ceded to the Company by the Nawaub Vizier, under the Treaty of Lucknow 1801.

† Doab of the Jumna and Ganges.

‡ A great part of Bundelcund belonged to the Peiſhwa, and the remainder to independent Chieftains, or to Feudatories to the Peiſhwa. Conſiderable ceſſions have been made in the province of Bundelcund to the Britiſh Government by the Peiſhwa, under an arrangement propoſed by, and concluded with, his Highneſs, ſince the Treaty of Baſſein.

to

to the Commander in Chief, that he would withdraw his troops from their actual poſition, and aſked the Vaqueels if he might depend on the performance of that promiſe. They replied in explicit terms that Holkar would not conſider that promiſe to be binding, unleſs the demands now brought forward by the Vaqueels ſhould be complied with. The whole of the converſation, on the part of the Vaqueels, during this conference, was diſtinguiſhed by the moſt offenſive ſpirit of arrogance and haughtineſs. They appeared to entertain an expectation of inducing the Commander in Chief to accede to their demands by an exaggerated deſcription of Holkar's military power and reſources, and by inſinuating, that Holkar, while ſoliciting the Commander in Chief's compliance with his demands, poſſeſſed ample means of enforcing them.

After the conference was concluded, the Vaqueels conveyed an intimation to the Commander in Chief, that, although the demands which they had brought forward were conformable to their inſtructions, they were authorized to recede from thoſe demands, and to accept, on the part of Holkar, any proviſion in lands or money which the Britiſh Government ſhould think proper to aſſign to him. The Commander in Chief replied to this propoſal, by referring to his former propoſition, and by again requiring, as an indiſpenſable preliminary to any negociation, the immediate return of Holkar, within his own poſſeſſions.

Vaqueels return to the Camp of Holkar with a letter from the Commander in Chief to Holkar.

Shortly after this conference, the Vaqueels quitted the Britiſh camp on their return to that of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

Previouſly to their departure the Commander in Chief delivered to them a letter, addreſſed to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, repeating once more the terms on which Jeſwunt Rao Holkar might remain at peace, and deſiring him to ſend to the Britiſh Camp a perſon in his confidence, veſted with ſufficient powers to conclude an arrangement with the Britiſh Government.

Letter from Holkar to General Welleſley, February 1804.

While the negociation with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar was depending, the Governor General received a copy of a letter addreſſed to the Honourable Major General Welleſley, by Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, apparently written at the commencement of the month of February 1804, in which Jeſwunt Rao Holkar diſtinctly demands the ceſſion of certain provinces in the Deckan, (ſtated by him to be the original property of the family of Holkar,) as the condition of peace; adding in terms of inſulting menace, that in the event of war, although unable to oppoſe the Britiſh artillery in the field, "countries of many hundred coſs ſhould be overrun, and plundered, and "burnt; that he (meaning the Commander in Chief) ſhould not have leiſure to "breathe for a moment, and that calamities would fall on lacs of human beings in "continued war, by the attacks of his (Holkar's) army, which overwhelms like the "waves of the ſea."

The inſolent and hoſtile declarations contained in that letter, combined with the equivocal conduct of Holkar in his negociation with the Commander in Chief, and his detected attempts to create rebellion within the Company's provinces, appeared to require the immediate adoption of meaſures of extremity againſt that Chieftain.

The Governor General however deemed it adviſable to await the reſult of the negotiation which the Commander in Chief had been directed to commence.

4th April 1804, Commander in Chief receives the reply of Holkar to his letter tranſmitted by Holkar's Vaqueels.

On the 4th of April 1804 the Commander in Chief received the reply of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar to the letter which his Excellency had tranſmitted by the Vaqueels of that Chieftain.

In this letter Jeſwunt Rao Holkar evaded an anſwer to the propoſitions, which had been renewed in the letter from the Commander in Chief, and required from his Excellency a communication of the leading Articles of the propoſed arrangement between Jeſwunt Rao Holkar and the Britiſh Government, previouſly to his diſpatching a confidential agent to the Britiſh camp.

A letter was at the ſame time received from Bhowanee Shunker, the principal ſervant of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, addreſſed to Captain Gardiner, (an officer who had formerly been in the ſervice of Holkar, ſubſequently in that of the Rajah of Jeynagur, and had recently joined the Britiſh camp, and had been employed by the Commander in Chief in the negotiation with Holkar.) In that letter, Bhowanee Shunker renewed the demands which had been formerly brought forward by the Vaqueels of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and had been decidedly rejected by the Commander in Chief.

Reply of the Commander in Chief to Holkar's letter received 4th April 1804.

In reply to the letter from Holkar, received on the 4th April 1804, the Commander in Chief recalled the attention of that Chieftain to the indulgence and forbearance manifeſted towards him by the Britiſh Government, and exhorted him to adopt

adopt the only line of conduct conſiſtent with his true intereſts and with the preſervation of peace with the Britiſh Government.

At the period of the Commander in Chief's receipt of the letters from Holkar and his Miniſter Bhowanee Shunker, above referred to, Jeſwunt Rao Holkar was in Ajmere, a province belonging to Dowlut Rao Scindia, to which quarter he had marched ſome time before, (oſtenſibly for the purpoſes of devotion,) having aſſured the Commander in Chief of his intention to proceed from thence to his own territories.

Holkar on the 4th April at Ajmere.

Holkar levied conſiderable contributions in Ajmere, and attempted, though without ſucceſs, to obtain poſſeſſion of the fort. A conſiderable part of his force, however, remained on the frontier of Jeynagur, after having committed depredations on the territory of the Rajah. This circumſtance, combined with the tenor of the letters of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and Bhowanee Shunker, with the renewal of thoſe extravagant and inadmiſſible demands which had already been poſitively rejected by the Commander in Chief, and the evaſive and deceitful conduct of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, throughout his negotiation with the Commander in Chief, precluded all expectation of effecting any pacific arrangement with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, on terms compatible with the ſecurity of the Britiſh intereſts, and thoſe of our allies, or with the honour and dignity of the Britiſh Government.

Tranſactions between Dowlut Rao Scindia and Holkar, ſubſequently to the concluſion of peace.

It will be proper in this place to ſuſpend the narration of the proceedings of the Britiſh Government with relation to Holkar, for the purpoſe of ſtating the tranſactions of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, with reſpect to each other, ſince the concluſion of peace.

5th February.

On the 5th February 1804 a Vaqueel diſpatched by Holkar had arrived in the camp of Dowlut Rao Scindia. The Miniſter of Scindia intimated to the Acting Reſident, Major Malcolm, that the principal object of the miſſion of Holkar's Vaqueel was to engage Scindia to accommodate his differences with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and *unite in an attack on the Britiſh poſſeſſions*. The Miniſter ſtated, that Scindia had ſignified his refuſal to engage in the propoſed meaſure in the moſt poſitive terms; adding, that even if he were inclined to violate his faith with the Britiſh Government, the character of Holkar, and the experience which Scindia had acquired of his utter diſregard of the moſt ſolemn engagements, would effectually prevent him from forming any connection with that Chieftain. The Miniſter added, that Scindia had declared to Holkar's Vaqueel that he had no inclination to attack Holkar, provided he would retire within his own territory, and abſtain from committing acts of hoſtility againſt Scindia and his dependants.

Adverting to the enmity ſubſiſting between Dowlut Rao Scindia and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and to the ſolicitude of Dowlut Rao Scindia to induce the Britiſh Government to adopt meaſures of extremity againſt Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, the aſſertions of the Durbar of Scindia, with reſpect to the proceedings of Holkar, muſt be received with diſtruſt. No doubt however can exiſt of the truth of thoſe aſſertions, the conduct of Holkar being entirely conſiſtent with ſuch a project of combined hoſtility againſt the Britiſh Government.

Dowlut Rao Scindia being ſenſible of his inability to oppoſe a ſucceſsful reſiſtance to the arms of Holkar, and being apprehenſive that Jeſwunt Rao Holkar would take advantage of the reduced condition of Scindia's power and reſources to proſecute hoſtilities againſt him, deemed it adviſable to adopt meaſures, both with a view to effect an accommodation with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and to obtain authentic and early information of that Chieftain's real views and deſigns. Accordingly Dowlut Rao Scindia diſpatched the Vaqueel to the Camp of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar. That Vaqueel was inſtructed to apprize Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, that Dowlut Rao Scindia was diſpoſed to overlook his paſt conduct, and to maintain with him the relations of amity and peace, provided that Jeſwunt Rao Holkar would in future refrain from plundering Scindia's territories, and thoſe of his tributaries; but that Holkar's diſregard of that amicable propoſition and the repetition of his outrages againſt the territories of Scindia, or of his tributaries, would compel Dowlut Rao Scindia to reſort to arms. The Vaqueel was at the ſame time directed to obtain the moſt accurate information of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's deſigns, and to tranſmit the intelligence of his proceedings.

3d March.

On the 3d of March 1804, Scindia's Vaqueel arrived in Holkar's camp.

The Vaqueel was received with every mark of peculiar diſtinction, and was ſoon after admitted to a private conference. At that conference, (as it was reported by Scindia's Miniſters to the Acting Reſident,) Jeſwunt Rao Holkar diſtinctly declared *his intention to direct his predatory forces againſt the Britiſh poſſeſſions.*

The

The Vaqueel having expoſtulated with Holkar on his attack upon Dowlut Rao Scindia's fortreſs of Ajmere, Holkar attempted to juſtify his conduct on that occaſion, by declaring, that the Rajah of Jodepoor, (with whom he intended to leave his family *when he commenced his operations againſt the Engliſh,*) would not conſent to the terms which he had propoſed, unleſs he firſt placed the fort and province of Ajmere in his poſſeſſion; and he hoped that Scindia would excuſe a meaſure which neceſſity compelled him to purſue, and which was adopted ſolely with a view to "enable him to *proſecute a war*" (meaning a war againſt the Company) "*which involved the independence of the Marhatta Empire.*"

The Miniſter of Dowlut Rao Scindia accompanied this report to Major Malcolm, of the negotiations of Scindia's Vaqueels at the camp of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, with the communication of a paper, which they ſtated to have been received from the Vaqueel of Scindia at Nagpoor, containing the concurrent report of meſſengers, (diſpatched for intelligence to the camp of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar,) with reſpect to the declared intention of that Chieftain to carry on a predatory war againſt the Britiſh poſſeſſions.

Theſe combined facts demonſtrate that ſuch of the poſſeſſions of the Company, and of our allies, as might be acceſſible to the troops of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, were the immediate objects of his predatory deſigns; but even the amicable diſpoſition of Holkar would not have afforded to the Britiſh Government, or to its allies, any ſecurity againſt the predatory incurſions of that Chieftain's forces. The charges of Holkar's numerous troops greatly exceeded the precarious reſources of his uſurped dominion, and had hitherto been defrayed by the profits of indiſcriminate plunder; the continuance of the ſame ſyſtem of predatory warfare (directed againſt ſuch territories as were moſt acceſſible and had not yet been deſolated) afforded to his tumultuous followers the only proſpect of relief from the diſtreſs to which they were expoſed by the inability of Holkar to provide for their ſubſiſtence *.

1800, 1801, and 1802.

The ſcarcity occaſioned by the unuſual deficiency of rain, during the ſeaſon of 1803, the operations of the contending Marhatta armies antecedent to the concluſion of the Treaty of Baſſein, and the ſubſequent depredations of the troops of Holkar, had ſpread deſolation over the greater part of the Deckan, and of the ſouthern provinces of Hindoſtan; Holkar's predatory force therefore muſt ſhortly have been compelled for ſubſiſtence, to violate the territories of the Britiſh Government, or of ſtates for whoſe defence the Britiſh Government was bound to provide.

On Holkar's advance to Poonah in 1802. See Notes on Marhatta Affairs, Appendix A.

The plunder of the opulent city of Jeynagur, which would probably have been the firſt object of his depredations, would have afforded to Holkar a great acceſſion of pecuniary reſource: would have enabled him to retain a formidable force; and would conſequently have augmented his means of plunder and devaſtation; and the employment of our military force, for the ſuppreſſion of Holkar's predatory operations, would ultimately have become indiſpenſably neceſſary, under circumſtances, augmented inconvenience, difficulty, and expenſe.

The recent peace with Dowlut Rao Scindia, and the Rajah of Berar, deprived of employment numerous bands of irregular troops; perſons of that deſcription would either have been encouraged by the hope of plunder, or impelled by the neceſſity of obtaining ſubſiſtence, to unite with Holkar in the plunder of the countries towards which he might direct his force. Under theſe circumſtances it would have been indiſpenſably neceſſary either to have maintained our army in a ſtate of inactivity in the field, upon a ſcale of expenſe not inferior to that which would have attended the moſt active operations of war, or to have expoſed the territories of the Britiſh Government, and thoſe of our allies, to the certain ravages of Holkar's troops, until the army could again be placed (at a ſtill more burthenſome expenſe) in a condition to repel their incurſions.

Theſe facts and conſiderations ſufficiently demonſtrate that the exiſtence of the horde of freebooters which Holkar had collected was hazardous to the tranquillity of the Britiſh poſſeſſions, and thoſe of its allies; and that the continued forbearance of the Britiſh Government was calculated to encourage his predatory deſigns, to

* It is a well known fact, that when Holkar was at Poonah, in 1802, he was employed in the collection of documents to enforce the claims of the government of Poonah upon the Nizam; and that every diſcontented pretender, of every deſcription, from the territories of the Company, or from thoſe of their allies, was received with diſtinction, and encouraged to hope for the aſſiſtance of Holkar's armies, in enforcing his pretended claims to portions of thoſe territories.

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augment his means of carrying them into effect within the limits of our own poſſeſſions, and to involve the Britiſh Government in great additional expenſe. The reduction of that predatory power therefore was manifeſtly a meaſure not only of juſt policy and neceſſary ſecurity, but of ultimate œconomy, with reference to the finances of the Honourable Company.

The Governor General therefore on the receipt of the intelligence of the reſult of the diſcuſſions between his Excellency the Commander in Chief and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar*, iſſued orders to the Commander in Chief and to Major General Wellesley, under date the 16th April 1804, for the immediate commencement of hoſtile operations againſt Holkar in Hindoſtan and the Deckan. The Governor General at the ſame time notified this determination to Major Malcolm, and directed that officer to apprize Scindia of his Excellency's reſolution.

This is the letter which ſtates "that countries "of many coſs," &c. written about the month of February 1804.

On the receipt by Major General Welleſley of the letter addreſſed by Holkar to that officer, referred to in a preceding paragraph of theſe Notes, Major General Welleſley judging from the tenor of that letter, and from the advices which he had received of the proceedings of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar in Hindoſtan, that the Governor General would deem it neceſſary to direct the immediate proſecution of hoſtilities againſt that freebooter, thought it adviſable to adopt, without delay, ſuch meaſures as ſhould enable him to afford the moſt effectual ſupport to the operations which might be commenced under the orders of the Governor General by the Commander in Chief from Hindoſtan. The principal poſſeſſions occupied by the partizans of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, under that uſurper's authority in the Deckan, were the fort and territory of Chandore †, and the forts of Dhoorb ‡ and Galna §. Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's partizans alſo poſſeſſed ſome territory in Candeiſh, and a few diſtricts ‖ intermixed with the territories of his Highneſs the Nizam. The Captain of the forts of Chandore and Galna would deprive Holkar of all thoſe poſſeſſions. The ſiege of theſe forts therefore was the primary object to which the operations of the Britiſh army in the Deckan was to be directed. The ſtate of the country however between Poonah and Chandore, which was ſuffering under the calamity of a ſevere ſcarcity, preſented ſerious obſtacles to the advance of an army in that direction; and Major General Welleſley was apprehenſive, that unleſs the commencement of hoſtilities was poſtponed until the rainy ſeaſon, he might not be able to conduct active operations againſt Holkar's poſſeſſions in the Deckan. Major General Welleſley however proceeded to place the troops ¶ under his immediate command in a ſtate of equipment for active ſervice.

Preparations made by Major General Welleſley in the Deckan, on the receipt of Holkar's menacing letter written about the month of February 1804.

Major

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* Inſtructions from the Governor General to the Commander in Chief, and to Major General Welleſley, to commence hoſtilities, 16th April 1804.

† Chandore, a fortreſs about one hundred and thirty miles north of Poonah.

‡ Dhoorb, about twenty miles weſt by north from Chandore, on the ſame range of hills.

§ Galna, a hill fort thirty-five miles north north-eaſt of Chandore, and eighty-five miles from Aurungabad.

‖ They conſiſted of the diſtrict of Umber, ſituated between Jalnapore, Aurungabad, and the Godavery; and half of the diſtrict of Sevigaon, ſouth of the Godavery river.

¶ The troops under Major General Welleſley, at this period of time, conſiſted of the following corps of cavalry, His Majeſty's 19th dragoons, and 5 regiments of Native cavalry. Infantry, His Majeſty's 74th, 78th, and 94th regiments, and 16 battalions of Sepoys, with a due proportion of artillery, pioneers, &c. &c.

The diſpoſition of this force, on the 23d April 1804, was as follows:

Peiſhwa's Territories.

At Poonah—Cavalry, His Majeſty's 19th dragoons, and 7 regiments of Native cavalry. Infantry, His Majeſty's 74th and 78th regiments, and 7 battalions of Sepoys.

At Ahmednuggur, 1 battalion of Sepoys.

Total in the Peiſhwa's territories:—1 regiment of European, and 3 regiments of Native cavalry—2 regiments of European, and 8 battalions of Native infantry, excluſive of artillery, pioneers, &c. &c.

Territories of the Soubahdar of the Deckan.

At Jaffeerabad, under Lieutenant Colonel Haliburton—2 regiments of Native cavalry. Infantry, His Majeſty's 94th regiment, and 4 battalions of Sepoys.

At Omrautty in Berar Proper—2 battalions of Sepoys.

At Hyderabad—2 battalions of Sepoys.

Total in the territories of the Soubahdar of the Deckan:—2 regiments of Native cavalry, 1 regiment of European, and 8 battalions of Native infantry, beſides artillery, &c.

Grand Total, 1 regiment of European, and 5 of Native cavalry; 3 regiments of European, and 16 battalions of Native infantry, excluſive of artillery, pioneers, &c.

On

Major General Wellesley was of opinion that considerable effect might be produced by the advance of the British troops in Guzerat against the possessions of Holkar in Malwa; and Major General Wellesley accordingly adopted immediate measures for re-inforcing the troops in that quarter with three battalions of Native infantry. The probability that it might be the determination of the Governor General to station in Guzerat the force to be subsidized by Dowlut Rao Scindia, according to the stipulations of the defensive Alliance, operated as a further inducement to General Wellesley to re-inforce the troops in Guzerat, which, after the addition above stated, amounted to two regiments of European infantry, and six battalions of Native infantry, one battalion of which was of the strength of one thousand and six hundred men.

On the receipt of the instructions of the Governor General [1], under date the 16th April 1804, Major General Wellesley issued immediate instructions to Colonel Murray, commanding the British troops in Guzerat, for the guidance of his conduct in the operations which General Wellesley directed Colonel Murray to adopt, without delay, against Holkar's possessions in Malwa.

Major General Wellesley at the same time directed the Resident at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindia to require Dowlut Rao Scindia to employ his arms, without delay, in the reduction of such parts of the possessions of Holkar as might be accessible to Scindia's troops. The Resident was also directed to desire that Scindia would dispatch an Officer, on his part, to join the army under the command of Colonel Murray, for the purpose of procuring supplies for the use of the army, and of taking charge of any districts captured from Holkar, which Colonel Murray might think proper to deliver to his charge. The Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia was also apprized of General Wellesley's opinion, that a detachment of British troops should join Scindia's army, and was desired to call on Scindia to provide battering guns for the eventual use of Colonel Murray's army.

Dowlut Rao Scindia had received the notification of the Governor General's resolution to reduce Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and of his Excellency's intention with respect to the future division of the territory under the usurped authority of Holkar, (as stated in the instructions to the Acting Resident with Scindia, under date the 16th April 1804,) with every demonstration of satisfaction. Scindia promised to employ every exertion to co-operate effectually with the British troops against Holkar, and after some discussion with the Resident Mr. Webbe *, consented to adopt the measures recommended by Major General Wellesley.

[1] Instructions from Major General Wellesley, under date 7th May 1804, forming Appendix C. to Part Third of Appendix to the Notes on Marhatta Affairs.

[2] Arrangements adopted by General Wellesley on receipt of the Governor General's Instructions of the 16th April 1804.

On the 24th June 1804 Major General Wellesley (having received instructions from the Governor General to proceed to Fort William on the public service, to make a proper distribution of the troops in the Deckan, and to abolish all extra and unnecessary charges and establishments) resigned the general political and military powers, confided to him under the Governor General instructions of the 26th June 1803, and directed the following movements of the troops under his command. The state of the country, at this period of time, was such that it was impossible to carry on any military operation in the Deckan.

The 19th dragoons, 1 regiment of Native cavalry, and 2 regiments of Sepoys, with a due proportion of artillery, to return to the territories of Fort St. George. The 78th regiment to proceed to Bombay, and its place to be supplied by a battalion of Native infantry.

The 2 battalions of Sepoys at Hyderabad to return within the limits of the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George; 2 battalions to proceed to Hyderabad from the corps under Lieutenant Colonel Haliburton at Jaffeerabad; and the 2 battalions at Omrautty, to join Lieutenant Colonel Haliburton at Jaffeerabad.

By this arrangement the disposable force in the Deckan, in June 1804, amounted to 2 regiments of European infantry (the 74th and 94th) 4 regiments of Native cavalry, and 13 battalions of Sepoys.

The disposition of this force, made by Major General Wellesley with a view to hostilities against Holkar, was as follows:

Principal corps to assemble at Aurungabad, under the general command of Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, of His Majesty's 19th dragoons, and to be employed in active operations against the power and resources of Holkar; 4 regiments of Native cavalry, 2 regiments of European infantry (the 74th and 94th) and 6 battalions of Sepoys, with a battering train and a proportion of artillery and pioneers, leaving a reserve at Poonah of 4 battalions of Sepoys, at Hyderabad of 2 battalions, and a garrison of 1 battalion in Ahmednuggur.

* The conduct of Mr. Webbe, at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindia, corresponded with the distinguished services which that able and zealous public Officer had rendered to his country in India, on every other occasion. Mr. Webbe died on the 9th November 1804. Vide Calcutta Gazette of the 6th of December 1803, page 131, of Part Second of Appendix G. to the Notes on Marhatta Affairs.

During

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During the negociation with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar the Commander in Chief* had continued to advance ſlowly towards the territory of the Rajah of Jeynagur, for the combined purpoſe of accelerating the progreſs of the negociation with Holkar, of protecting the country of Jeynagur from any hoſtile attempt on the part of Holkar, and of more effectually protecting the dominions of the Britiſh Government, and of our allies, againſt the predatory incurſions of any bodies of troops in the direction of the Jumna.

A detachment of conſiderable ſtrength, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Ball, occupied a poſition near Canoon, a town ſituated about ninety miles ſouth-weſt of Delhi, which was calculated effectually to oppoſe the attempts of any body of troops to penetrate, in that direction, into the recently occupied poſſeſſions of the Britiſh Government.

Holkar returns from Ajmere previouſly to the receipt by the Commander in Chief of the Governor General's inſtructions of the 16th April 1804, and menaces Jeypoor.

Previouſly to the receipt of the Governor General's inſtructions of the 16th of April 1804, the Commander in Chief had judged it to be expedient to adopt ſome arrangement calculated to arreſt the progreſs of the depredations which Holkar (returning from Ajmere) had actually commenced within the territories of the Rajah of Jeynagur, where he occupied a poſition which menaced the ſecurity of the capital of that province. Holkar had previouſly diſpatched his guns towards Malwa, but remained at the head of a conſiderable body of horſe. With a view to protect the city of Jeynagur, and to give confidence to the government and troops of the Rajah, the Commander in Chief formed a detachment of three battalions of Native infantry, under the command of the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel Monſon, of His Majeſty's 76th regiment, which marched towards Jeynagur, on the 18th of April. The march of the detachment was regulated in ſuch a manner as to enable the Commander in Chief eventually to join it in one forced march with his whole army.

Detachment formed under Lieut. Colonel Monſon for the protection of Jeypoor, 18th April.

On the 21ſt of April the detachment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Monſon, arrived in the vicinity of Jeynagur. The detachment was accompanied by an Officer, diſpatched by the Commander in Chief to confer perſonally with the Rajah of Jeynagur, on the means of oppoſing the deſigns of Holkar, and to perſuade the Rajah to adopt the moſt vigorous and deciſive meaſures towards the accompliſhment of that object.

21ſt April.

The march of that detachment to Jeynagur immediately compelled Holkar to retreat. On the morning of the 23d of April that Chieftain ſuddenly retired from his poſition within the territory of Jeynagur, and commenced his march with great precipitation to the ſouthward. Previouſly to his retreat, Holkar's troops plundered a conſiderable village in the vicinity of his poſition, belonging to the Rajah of Jeynagur. Holkar was followed in his retreat by parties of Hindoſtanee horſe, under the command of European Officers, who had been detached by the Commander in Chief for the purpoſe of obſerving Holkar's motions, and of haraſſing his troops on their march.

23d April, Holkar retreats.

A ſhort halt made by Holkar of two days, having induced the Commander in Chief to ſuſpect that Holkar's retreat might be intended as a feint, General Lake thought it proper to advance with his army, directing the detachment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Monſon to precede the main army with the utmoſt expedition. On the approach of the Britiſh troops however Holkar reſumed his flight with the utmoſt precipitation, and with every appearance of apprehenſion and alarm.

The Commander in Chief advances upon Holkar, who reſumes his flight.

Holkar continued his retreat with the utmoſt celerity, until he arrived in the vicinity of Kotah, at which place he halted, the rapidity of his flight having placed him at ſo great a diſtance from the Britiſh troops, as to relieve him from the apprehenſion of any immediate attack. The parties of Hindoſtanee horſe, which had been detached by the Commander in Chief, continued to accompany his retreat, and had oportunities of engaging parties of his troops. Regular information was received by the Commander in Chief, from the Officers commanding the Hindoſtanee horſe, employed in the purſuit of Holkar, which deſcribed the ſituation of that Chieftain, during his flight, to be in the utmoſt degree wretched and diſtreſſed. The countries through which he paſſed had been nearly deſolated by his former outrages, and afforded a ſcanty ſubſiſtence for his troops, of whom great numbers deſerted.

8th May.

After Holkar's flight, the Commander in Chief on the 8th May received a letter from that Chieftain, renewing proteſtations of friendſhip, and propoſing to diſpatch a Vaqueel to the Commander in Chief.

9th May.

Jeſwunt Rao Holkar however, having declined, until the Commander in Chief's advance, to comply with the conditions

* Proceedings of the Commander in Chief during the negociation with Holkar.

which

which the Commander in Chief had ſo repeatedly declared to be an indiſpenſable preliminary to any arrangement between that Chieftain and the Britiſh Government, the Commander in Chief, on the 9th May, replied to this overture, by referring to the propoſitions which he had originally offered to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's acceptance.

The Commander in Chief continued to march for ſome days in the direction of Holkar's flight, the detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Monſon ſtill continuing in advance. His Excellency propoſed to attack the fort of Rampoora, belonging to Holkar, the occupation of which, by the Britiſh troops, would deprive that Chieftain of his poſſeſſions in that quarter of India. For this ſervice his Excellency detached a force conſiſting of three battalions of Native infantry, one regiment of Native cavalry, and a proportion of heavy ordnance, and field artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Don. The fort of Rampoora was aſſaulted by a party of the troops, under Lieutenant Colonel Don, on the 16th of May, and carried with the greateſt gallantry and rapidity. The diſpatch from the Commander in Chief, of which a printed Copy forms a Number of the Appendix, contains an account of the aſſault and capture of Rampoora, which reflects the higheſt honour on the officers and troops who were engaged on that ſervice.

Detachment formed under Lieutenant Colonel Don to attack the fort of Rampoora, ſituated about 70 miles north-eaſt of Kotah. Aſſault and capture of Rampoora, 16th May 1804. Vide Appendix D. page 226.

The rapid flight of Holkar, and his diſtance from the army of the Commander in Chief, and from the detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Monſon, rendered it highly improbable that any force acting from Hindoſtan would be able to bring Holkar to action. The improbability of Holkar's return to the upper parts of Hindoſtan, combined with the advices which the Commander in Chief had received of the forward ſtate of preparations in Guzerat, and the conviction that the operations of the Britiſh troops in that quarter, in concert with thoſe of Scindia, afforded, during the exiſting ſeaſon, the only proſpect of making an effectual impreſſion on the territories of Holkar, appeared to render it expedient to withdraw the main body of the Britiſh army from the advanced poſition which it occupied, and to confine the plan of operations, on the ſide of Hindoſtan, to the adoption of meaſures for the effectual excluſion of Holkar from that quarter.

May. The hot winds had commenced with the utmoſt violence in Hindoſtan.

With this view his Excellency the Commander in Chief directed Lieutenant Colonel Monſon to form ſuch a diſpoſition of his force as ſhould completely obſtruct the return of Holkar in that direction. The force under Lieutenant Colonel Monſon appeared to be fully equal to any, which it was probable that Holkar would be able to oppoſe to it, before the ſeaſon for more active operations ſhould arrive. The poſſeſſion of Rampoora, and of the territories of Holkar, which depended on that fort, alſo contributed to oppoſe any attempt of that Chieftain, to return towards the poſition from which he had fled.

Lieutenant Colonel Monſon ordered to occupy a poſition calculated to obſtruct Holkar's return to Hindoſtan.

The Commander in Chief, after completing theſe arrangements, returned towards the Britiſh poſſeſſions for the purpoſe of cantoning the troops at their uſual ſtations, with ſuch changes of poſition as the ſtate of the newly acquired poſſeſſions might demand. Jeſwunt Rao Holkar continued his retreat (followed by the irregular cavalry, which the Commander in Chief had detached for the purpoſe of haraſſing him), while the detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Monſon occupied a poſition calculated to preclude the return of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar into Hindoſtan.

The Commander in Chief's army returns to cantonments. Holkar continues his retreat.

The official Gazettes (publiſhed at Calcutta, under the authority of the Governor General) from this period of time, contain an ample detail of the military operations in Hindoſtan and the Deckan, ſubſequently to the Commander in Chief's return to the cantonments of the Britiſh army, in the month of May 1804; and afford every degree of information which it is poſſible at preſent to furniſh relative to thoſe tranſactions. It will be ſufficient therefore to refer to the Calcutta Gazettes, forming Appendix D. of Part Third of Appendix to the Notes on Marhatta Affairs.

Vide Appendix D. of Part Third of Appendix to the Notes on Marhatta Affairs.

The conduct and operations of the ſeveral detachments, in the early period of the campaign againſt Holkar, previouſly to the Commander in Chief's march from Cawnpore in the month of September 1804, will hereafter require further explanation. The diſtance of the ſcene of action, and the neceſſity of accelerating the operations of the main body of the army, have hitherto precluded the poſſibility of completing any ſatisfactory inveſtigation of the movements of the corps acting in the provinces of Bundlecund and of Malwa. The proſpect of an early termination of the war affords a reaſonable expectation of completing theſe neceſſary enquiries, previouſly to the cloſe of the approaching ſeaſon, at which period of time every

effort will be employed to ſubmit all the details connected with ſuch tranſactions, as may now appear to be imperfectly related, either to the Honourable Court of Directors, or to their Secret Committee.

The general reſult however of the military operations has been, that Jeſwunt Rao Holkar has been compelled to yield to the ſuperiority of Britiſh ſkill, valour, activity, and diſcipline, and has experienced "the perils," which the Governor General, in his letter to the Commander in Chief, under date the 17th January 1804, ſtated, would be the conſequence of Holkar's entering into "a raſh conteſt with "the Britiſh arms;" while the defeat of his armies *, the capture of his guns †, forts ‡, and territories, and the entire reduction of his power and reſources, have been effected under circumſtances which are equally calculated to augment the glory of the Britiſh name, and to perpetuate the important benefits which may be expected from the ſucceſsful efforts of our counſels and arms.

The recent events which have occurred in Hindoſtan are calculated to cement the ſtability of the pacification which was the fruits of our victories over Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar, to manifeſt the juſtice and equity of our policy, and to confirm the intrinſic ſtrength of our power. A due reſpect for our territory will be eſtabliſhed among all the contiguous nations, by the certain knowledge and experience that our vigilance to fruſtrate treachery, that our alacrity to reſiſt aggreſſion, and to puniſh all the principals and accomplices of unjuſt attacks or machinations againſt the Britiſh Power, or its allies, are the attributes of a great, powerful, and well ordered government, uniting moderation of principle with energy and promptitude of action, and equally determined to reſpect the juſt rights of other ſtates, and to maintain and aſſert its own. Theſe principles form the moſt advantageous contraſt with the vague and deſultory policy of the Native Powers, whoſe high opinion of the Britiſh Government will be encreaſed by every event which ſhall tend to confirm in their minds not only a ſenſe of the magnitude, vigor, and ſtability of our Empire in India, but a confidence of their own ſecurity in the ſteady obſervance of juſtice and good faith towards the Britiſh Government and its allies. Such leſſons are indeed ſlowly inculcated in barbarous and lawleſs minds; but the progreſs of ſuch a ſyſtem, however gradual, will prove as certain and regular as the progreſs of the Britiſh Power has hitherto proved in India. Experience has manifeſted, that the wiſe policy eſtabliſhed by Parliament for the government of India, has been fully underſtood and acknowledged by the principal Native States; and every quarter of the extenſive regions of India now furniſhes ſalutary examples of the ſafety and proſperity of thoſe Chiefs and States, who have maintained good faith with the Company, of the ruin and diſgrace of thoſe who have violated it, of our juſtice towards all independent Powers, of our attachment to our allies, of our ability to detect treachery and to repel violence, and of our lenity in the exerciſe of that commanding ſuperiority which has ever attended the actual employment of our arms. Local and temporary inconvenience will always be deemed ſubordinate to the permanent and general eſtabliſhment of that ſyſtem, which comprehends the whole ſphere of our intereſts and

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* At Deeg, on the 13th November, by the army under Major General Fraſer; and at Futteghur, on the 17th November 1804, by the army under the perſonal command of the Commander in Chief, after a march of upwards of ſeventy miles, performed in little more than twenty four hours. Vide Appendix D. *Calcutta Gazettes*, infra, which contain the details of the memorable victories obtained at Deeg and at Futteghur;—alſo the expreſſion of the Commander in Chief's ſentiments on the death of that gallant and diſtinguiſhed Officer, Major General Fraſer.

† In the battle of Deeg, 13th November, - Guns 87 - Wall Pieces
Fort of Chandore, - - - - - 15 - 25
Deeg—Outworks, batteries, &c. 23d December, 21 -
Fort of Deeg, 25th December 1804 - - 59 - 21
Total - 182 46

‡ Forts and territories.

The fort of Rampoorah in Hindoſtan—See Appendix D. page 226.

The forts of Chandore, Dhoorb, and Galna—See Appendix D. *Calcutta Gazettes*, infra, which contain an account of Colonel Wallace's able and ſucceſsful operations in the Deckan.

The capture of Galna completed the conqueſt of Holkar's territories on that quarter; Colonel Murray's detachment reduced all the territories belonging to Holkar in the province of Malwa.

reputation

reputation in India; and although the characteriſtic habits and diſpoſitions of the rude and predatory tribes ſituated in the vicinity of our recent conqueſts in Hindoſtan, may oppoſe occaſional obſtacles to the complete ſucceſs of the policy of the late Treaties of Peace, a confident expectation may be formed, (founded upon the firm baſis of experience and of general truth,) that the moſt comprehenſive and durable advantages muſt ultimately reſult to our empire in India, from the undeviating operation of juſt principles, ſupported by ſolid power.

Appendix, A. No. 1.

Memorandum * of Negotiations on the ſubject of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's Demands on Dowlut Rao Scindia, drawn out by Jadoon Rao Bhaſker, at Nagpoor.

Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, having diſcuſſed and underſtood the different Articles, ſent a memorandum of ten Articles, about a partition of 1,60,78,341 rupees and 2¼ annas, and of certain countries. The Articles, which were firſt drawn out at Nagpoor, being compared with the ten Articles which were ſent by Holkar, thoſe which remain are to be added to the latter, and ſent for approval, in order that there may be no difference, and that all may unite for one purpoſe. With this view it is right to avoid all diſputes: unanimity will be advantageous to the ſtate of Pundit Purdhan. Both parties having agreed, and Rajah Ragojee Bhoonſlah Seena Sahib Soubah being the mediator, the following Articles are agreed on: The Peiſhwah.

Khundeh Rao Holkar †, and his followers, to be given up?

Khundeh Rao Holkar, and his followers, have been made over to Seena Sahib Soubah, who will give them up. I and Seena Sahib Soubah, having conſulted, will ſpeak to the Peiſhwah, and procure for Khundeh Rao a Khelat ‡ of inveſtiture as Chief.

In Deſee and Malwa, and Hindoſtan, countries have been ſeized; theſe countries to be given up, and the revenue which has been collected from them to be reſtored? Ragojee Bhoonſlah, the Rajah of Berar.

Choor Chitties, (or orders for giving up the countries,) have been delivered to Seena Sahib Soubah. He will give them to you. Loſſes have been ſuſtained by both parties; nothing therefore is to be ſaid about what has been collected.

Caſhee Rao Holkar to be delivered up, and whatever writings you may have taken from him to be returned?

When Holkar comes himſelf, or ſends a Chief with an army, Caſhee Rao Holkar ſhould be made over to Seena Sahib Soubah. I have not a ſingle writing of Caſhee Rao's. So it is.

In the time of Soubahdar Sahib §, and Ranojee ¶ Rao Scindiah, a partition was made of the countries, and of the yearly tribute of the Rajwara ‖ Rajah's; this partition to be now in force. No countenance or protection to be given to any body, but every thing to go on as formerly?

Every thing to be carried on according to former uſage. There will be no difference on this point. Both parties to abide by this rule. No countenance or protection to be given to any body. So it is.

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* In this paper Jadoon Rao has arranged Holkar's demands in order, with an anſwer of Scindia to each. The demands of Holkar are diſtinguiſhed by a note of interrogation(?), and the anſwers of Scindia follow the demands of Holkar in ſucceſſion.

† The poſthumous ſon of Mulher Rao Holkar, ſecond legitimate ſon of the late Tuckojee Holkar. On the death of Mulhar Rao Holkar, (who was killed by the troops of Scindia,) the perſon of Khundeh Rao was ſeized by Scindia, and kept in confinement.

‡ This was the oſtenſible motive of Holkar's march to Poonah in 1802, and his plan was to have Khundeh Rao Holkar declared the head of the Holkar family, and himſelf Miniſter to Khundeh Rao.

§ Soubahdar Sahib probably applies to Mulhar Rao Holkar, the founder of the Holkar family. Tuckojee Holkar was alſo called Soubahdar of Malwah.

¶ Ranojee, the founder of the family of Scindia, father to the late Madhajee Scindia, and grandfather of Dowlut Rao Scindia.

‖ The Rajwara are the Rajpoot, and other Rajahs, occupying territory in Hindoſtan. The tribute was exacted on the foundation of the Choute, a claim which the Marhattas pretend to have on every country in India.

Khalſa

Khalſa lands have been taken from the King, and 42,61,587* rupees and 7¼ annas are allowed for the expenſes of his Majeſty. Let me have my ſhare of the lands, and I will pay my ſhare of the King's expenſes. So let it be?

It has been ſettled, by means of Seena Sahib Soubah, that a ſhare of thoſe countries ſhall be given. After conſultation, whatever may remain when the expences are deducted, ſhall be equally divided between us. This buſineſs depends on Sreemunt. When he has ſpoken to us both, and made a ſettlement, and ſent ſome perſon to defray the expences, and that perſon has been paid as you and I may determine, whatever remains ſhall be divided according to former rules.

Khalſa lands are lands which belong to the Crown, and of which the revenue is collected by the officers of Government.

At Mutra lands including Inamſghur, Mokteſwur, and Hapur, and Khoorjah, &c were given me; I have not poſſeſſion of them; Khalſa and Jaidad lands are to be divided. Let my ſhare be given to me?

At Mutra a diviſion was made in the time of the late Mhadajee Scindia, and Ghur Mokteſwur, and Hapur, and Khoorjah, &c. were given, and you are not in poſſeſſion of them. The agreement of our anceſtors cannot be violated. This being underſtood, has been acknowledged.

A Title appropriated to the Peiſhwah.

The Jaidad countries are in poſſeſſion of the perſon who have Jaidad. You and I muſt enquire about this; who are uſeful? To whom countries are to be aſſigned? They who ſhould be continued in their poſſeſſions are to be continued, the reſt of the countries, and thoſe of the Khalſa, ſhall be divided, and former uſages ſhall be obſerved. No diſpute ſhall be raiſed on either ſide. Your Inam lands, and all the King's expenſes have been allowed. By this I have no Inam. Let me have Inam?

This being underſtood, has been ſettled by means of Seena Sahib Soubah. The countries ſhall be divided according to uſage.

The Rohilla † country, whoſe yearly revenue is 11,23,782 rupees, and 13½ annas, has not been divided. Let it be divided?

This country has remained undivided. It is agreed, through Seena Sahib Soubah, that it ſhall be divided. After conſultation, there ſhall be no miſunderſtanding about the ſhares of that country.

It will be well if countries to the amount of 11,06,039 rupees remain as the Peiſhwah's ſhare, otherwiſe they are to be divided?

This Article concerns the Peiſhwah; the ſettlement of this muſt be made by you and me after conſultation. We muſt determine what is to be given to the Peiſhwah by the mediation of Seena Sahib Soubah.

The amount of Jaidad aſſigned to different perſons is ſtated at 71,05,432 rupees and 1½ annas; of this ſum part is actually in Jaidad, and part not; let me have my ſhare of that which is not in Jaidad, and let the ſervices of thoſe perſons who have Jaidad be for us both?

This Article concerns the perſons who have Jaidad; this muſt be conſidered. We muſt aſcertain who are uſeful, and who ſhould be continued, and having determined this point theſe perſons ſhall ſerve us both. Where there are no perſons who have Jaidad the country ſhall be divided between us.

Beſides the countries to be divided other countries are alluded to for the ſhare of Sreemunt, amounting to 11,48,340 rupees, 10 annas; I agree that theſe countries ſhall remain to Sreemunt. But, if they do not remain to the Peiſhwah, let me ſhare in them?

This Article concerns Sreemunt; after conſultation the countries ſhall be given as you and I, by the mediation of Seena Sahib Soubah, may determine.

Let me ſhare in any other countries, the amount of which may have been concealed?

This muſt be aſcertained, if, beſides the countries above-mentioned, there are any others, the amount of which has been concealed, they ſhall be divided between us accordingly to former uſage. There ſhall be no difference about this.

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* The diſburſements of Monſieur Drugeon at Delhi, for the expences of the King, royal family, and eſtabliſhments, amounted to ſeventeen thouſand rupees a month; ſome of the princes of the royal family only received fifteen rupees (not quite two pounds ſterling) a month.

† The country of Zabita Khan, namely, Seharanpoor, in the northern part of the Doab of the Jumna and Ganges.

Whatever

Whatever countries of Sreemunt are now to be ſeized, are to be ſeized with the conſent of both of us?

Sreemunt's countries ſhall be reſtored; neither you nor I have any thing to ſay to Sreemunt's countries. Whatever I may take hereafter you ſhall ſhare in, and I will ſhare in whatever you may take.

Let the affairs at Delhi be conducted by both of us?

After conſultation, when we ſhall have ſhared equally, no differences will ariſe about the affairs of Delhi, but Sreemunt is the maſter of the cultivated lands: when he ſhall have ſent ſome perſon to ſettle matters no differences will ariſe between us. If he ſhould not ſend a perſon, nor ſettle matters, the arrangement between you and me will remain.

The amount of the countries to be divided has been ſtated in the memorandum. Let that amount be exactly aſcertained, and let the diviſion be made accordingly?

The total amount has been written according to your ſtatement, but the exact amount muſt be aſcertained by a reference to documents, after which it ſhall be divided. The articles being ſettled no difference whatever will ariſe; Seena Sahib Soubah is the mediator. The amount of the countries, being aſcertained, ſhall be divided accordingly.

Fourteen articles have been ſettled by means of Seena Sahib Soubah. Thoſe points which required immediate execution have been executed. The others are agreed to, but they are to be ſettled according to former uſage. Obſtacles ariſe from certain countries being in the poſſeſſion of my Chiefs. The immediate ſettlement of this would occaſion diſſenſion. No haſty offence is to be taken on this account. Policy and the Hindoo faith are to be attended to. After conſultation, whatever may be determined ſhall be ſettled. It was agreed, through the mediation of Seena Sahib Soubah, no difference ſhould ariſe. You will not raiſe any, nor will I; be ſatisfied of this. You and I are to act agreeably to the orders of Sreemunt, and with a view to the advantage of his ſtate.

A true Tranſlation.

(Signed) *E. Strachey*, Secretary.

Appendix B.

Copy of Inſtructions from the Governor General to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, under date the 17th of January 1804, relative to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

Sir,

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's diſpatches, under date the 19th, 28th, and 29th December 1803, and I entirely approve your Excellency's conduct towards Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and the letters which you have addreſſed to that Chieftain.

2. The letters, of which Jeſwunt Rao Holkar has tranſmitted copies to your Excellency, muſt have been forwarded to Holkar by Major General Welleſley, in his own name; I have not addreſſed any letter to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar; but Major General Welleſley was authorized, by my inſtructions of the 27th June 1803, to open an amicable negociation with that Chieftain.

3. It is now expedient to decide the courſe to be purſued with reſpect to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

4. The great diſtance of the honourable Major General Welleſley's poſition from the camp of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar muſt render the intercourſe difficult from that quarter; and as your Excellency's ſituation is more likely to be convenient for that purpoſe, it is my intention that your Excellency ſhould immediately open a negociation with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

5. A copy of this diſpatch will be immediately tranſmitted to the honourable Major General Welleſley, with a view to enable that officer to promote the objects of theſe inſtructions, if circumſtances ſhould bring the army of Major General Welleſley within a convenient diſtance of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's camp.

6. The authority exerciſed by Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, in the name of Khundeh Rao, over the poſſeſſions of the Holkar family, is manifeſtly an uſurpation of the rights of Caſhee Rao Holkar, the legitimate heir and ſucceſſor of Tuckojee Holkar. Conſiſtently therefore with the principles of juſtice, no arrangement can be propoſed between the Britiſh Government and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, involving

a ſanction of the excluſion of Caſhee Rao Holkar from his hereditary dominions.

7. Under the ſanction of his Highneſs the Peiſhwah's authority, the Britiſh Government would be juſtified in adopting meaſures for the limitation of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's power, and for the reſtoration of Caſhee Rao Holkar's rights, either by force or compromiſe; and the ſpirit of our engagements with his Highneſs the Peiſhwah might be conſidered to impoſe on the Britiſh Government an obligation to comply with a requiſition on the part of his Highneſs for that purpoſe. Under the public protection of the Britiſh Government the Peiſhwah may not now be anxious for the reduction of Holkar's power, or for the reſtoration of Caſhee Rao Holkar to his hereditary rights. But it may be expected that his Highneſs would readily concur in a propoſition for the reſtoration of Caſhee Rao, and for the puniſhment of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

8. Although the Britiſh Government is precluded by conſiderations of juſtice from the adoption of any arrangement with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, involving a formal confirmation of his uſurped authority, or that of Khundeh Rao, over the poſſeſſions of the Holkar family, we are not required, without the expreſs ſolicitation of the Peiſhwah, to employ our influence or arms, for the reſtoration of Caſhee Rao Holkar to his hereditary dominions.

9. The Britiſh Government therefore may be conſidered to be at liberty to adopt either of the alternatives ſtated in the following propoſitions; Firſt, To reſtore to Caſhee Rao Holkar the poſſeſſion of his hereditary rights, ſecuring at the ſame time a proviſion for Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and for Khundeh Rao. This propoſition would neceſſarily involve the reduction of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's power, either by force or by compromiſe. Secondly, To conſider Jeſwunt Rao Holkar as a power abſolutely neutral, and to limit our proceedings with reſpect to him, to the protection of our territories, and of our allies, againſt his encroachments and exactions.

10. The enterprizing ſpirit, military character, and ambitious views of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, render the reduction of his power a deſirable object, with reference to the complete eſtabliſhment of tranquillity in India. The reſtoration of Caſhee Rao Holkar to his hereditary rights, by the aid, and under the protection of the Britiſh power, would be highly creditable to the juſtice and honour of the Britiſh Government, and advantageous to its intereſts. It might be expected, that Caſhee Rao would readily acquieſce in any arrangement, which might be deemed adviſable for the ſecurity of our intereſts, as the condition of his reſtoration. Indebted to our power for the recovery of his rights, and depending on our ſupport for their preſervation, his intereſt would be permanently conſolidated with that of the Britiſh Government. His reſtoration would obtain the concurrence and applauſe of every ſtate in India, and would afford to the Peiſhwah an additional proof of our ſincere diſpoſition to reſpect the rights of the Marhatta feudatories, and to fulfil the obligations of our public faith.

11. I ſhould not heſitate therefore in determining to effect the reſtoration of Caſhee Rao Holkar to his hereditary dominions, if the meaſures neceſſary for the accompliſhment of that object had not involved difficulties and embarraſſments, which would not be compenſated by the probable benefits of the propoſed arrangement.

12. Adverting to the perſonal character, and to the actual power and reſources of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, it cannot be expected that he will acquieſce in ſuch an arrangement without a conteſt.

13. Admitting, however, that the terror of our arms might induce Jeſwunt Rao Holkar to acquieſce in the reſtoration of Caſhee Rao Holkar to his hereditary rights, the adjuſtment of the details of ſuch an arrangement would probably occaſion a protracted and embarraſſing inveſtigation of the rights and pretenſions of the ſeveral branches of the Holkar family, and we could not prudently withdraw our armies until that arrangement ſhould have been accompliſhed; ſince Holkar might not ultimately conſent to the terms preſcribed to him, and it would then be neceſſary to enforce our determination by arms: if peace ſhould not have been previouſly concluded with Dowlut Rao Scindia, Dowlut Rao Scindia might acquire, in the power and reſources of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, additional means of protracting the war.

14. On the other hand it is proper to conſider the degree of danger to be apprehended from leaving Jeſwunt Rao Holkar in the poſſeſſion of his preſent military power and territorial reſources.

15. The

15. The vicinity of the territory actually under Holkar's authority, to the province of Guzerat, would afford him an opportunity of fomenting and encouraging the turbulence and diſaffection of the enemies of our intereſt in that quarter of India. The contiguity of his poſſeſſions to thoſe which Scindia will probably retain at the concluſion of peace, and to the territory guaranteed to Rajah Ambajee, might facilitate an union of intereſts between Holkar and thoſe Chieftains. An additional danger may alſo be apprehended in the exiſtence of a military independent power in the hands of an enterprizing and ambitious Chieftain, who muſt be ſuppoſed to be intereſted in the reduction of our influence and aſcendancy in India, and who may therefore be expected to avail himſelf of any favourable opportunity to combine the employment of his power and reſources with any eventual attempts, on the part of France, to diſturb the tranquillity of the Britiſh empire.

16. To theſe ſpeculative dangers are to be oppoſed the acceſſion of political, territorial, and military ſtrength, which we muſt acquire at the concluſion of the preſent war, and the effect of that augmented ſtrength, and of our recent alliances, in precluding the ſucceſsful application of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's power and reſources, to purpoſes injurious to the intereſts and ſecurity of the Britiſh Empire.

17. If a ſubſidiary Britiſh force be eſtabliſhed in the dominion retained by Dowlut Rao Scindia, any dangerous connection between that Chieftain and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar will be effectually prevented; and the exiſtence of a Britiſh force in the vicinity of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's poſſeſſions will eſſentially tend to check any hoſtile projects on the part of that Chieftain. The vigilance of our Reſident at Scindia's Court may alſo be expected to impoſe a reſtraint on the deſigns of Holkar.

18. No ſtate of circumſtances can be reaſonably ſuppoſed which would induce Ambajee to connect himſelf with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar for purpoſes hoſtile to the Britiſh Government.

19. Any intrigues between Holkar and the diſaffected Chiefs in Guzerat would probably be effectually checked by the vicinity of our troops, or by the vigilance of the public officers of Government; but hoſtile combinations of ſo limited a nature cannot be conſidered dangerous to the ſtability of the Britiſh power. Our recent conqueſts and alliances afford us the means of advancing our troops to the frontier of Holkar's poſſeſſions, without difficulty or interruption, from the ſouth-weſt and from the north-eaſt, and will enable us to employ the military power of the Rajpoots and of Ambajee in offenſive operations againſt the dominions of that Chieftain. The territory of the Holkar family will be ſurrounded by ſtates either in alliance with us, and intereſted in maintaining that alliance, or not ſufficiently powerful to contribute any important aid to his deſigns. His proceedings will be ſubject to the vigilant obſervation of Britiſh authorities, and his country acceſſible on all ſides to Britiſh armies and Britiſh allies.

20. It may be further obſerved, that in proportion to the defect of Holkar's title it would be his intereſt to abſtain from any meaſures calculated to excite the reſentment of the Britiſh Government.

21. Theſe circumſtances would tend in an equal degree to preclude any combination between Jeſwunt Rao Holkar and the emiſſaries or the forces of France. With a circumſcribed territory, and with a confined field of action, Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's military power would probably decay. He has been enabled to maintain his preſent extenſive armies almoſt excluſively by exactions from foreign ſtates, and by the acquiſition and the hope of plunder. An army maintained excluſively by the reſources of the territory which Jeſwunt Rao Holkar occupies, could neither be numerous nor effective.

22. An immediate attempt, therefore, to reſtore Caſhee Rao Holkar to his hereditary rights, would involve more poſitive and certain difficulty and danger than could be juſtly apprehended from the continuance of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar in the poſſeſſion of the territories actually under his authority. A pacific conduct towards Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, in the preſent moment, will not preclude the future reſtoration of Caſhee Rao Holkar to the poſſeſſion of his hereditary rights. The previous adjuſtment of our differences with Dowlut Rao Scindia, and the final ſettlement of our new political relations, together with the reſtoration of general tranquillity in India, may be expected to afford additional facilities to the ſettlement of our relations with the Holkar family, if ſuch a ſettlement ſhould ultimately be deemed adviſable.

23. It will be neceſſary however to regulate our proceedings, with reſpect to Jeſwunt

Part III. of Appendix to NOTES relative to late Transactions in the Mahratta Empire: 1803-4.

Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, in ſuch a manner as to avoid any acknowledgment or confirmation of the legitimacy of his dominion, or of that of Khundeh Rao Holkar.

24. The conſiderations detailed in the preceding part of this diſpatch have determined me not to make any immediate attempt to reſtore Caſhee Rao Holkar to the poſſeſſion of his hereditary dominions; and I am alſo diſpoſed to leave Jeſwunt Rao Holkar in the exerciſe of his preſent authority, without any further interpoſition of the Britiſh power than that which may be required for the ſecurity of the Chiefs and States in Hindoſtan, with whom we have contracted defenſive alliances. Thoſe Chiefs and States muſt be protected againſt any exactions on the part of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, founded in the pretended claims of the Holkar family. We are pledged by the ſpirit of our engagements to ſecure thoſe allies againſt ſuch exactions.

25. My ſentiments on the ſubject of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's ſuppoſed claims upon thoſe Chiefs and States are detailed in the diſpatch* from the Governor General in Council to your Excellency, under date the 13th inſtant. A copy of that diſpatch has been tranſmitted to the honourable Major General Welleſley.

26. It may be expected that Jeſwunt Rao Holkar will acquieſce in this moderate propoſition on the part of the Britiſh Government. His refuſal will preclude all expectation of his concurrence in any other arrangement conſiſtent with the obligations of juſtice and of public faith, and will require a reduction of his power by force.

27. For the accompliſhment of the propoſed arrangement, it will merely be neceſſary that your Excellency ſhould ſignify to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, either by letter, or through the channel of Vaqueels, whom he may be invited to diſpatch either to your Excellency's camp or to that of the honourable Major General Welleſley, (as may be moſt convenient for the purpoſe of negotiation,) that the Britiſh Government entertains the moſt amicable diſpoſition towards him, and harbours no intention of proſecuting hoſtilities againſt him, unleſs compelled to that extremity by acts of aggreſſion on his part againſt the Britiſh Government, or any of its allies: That the Britiſh Government is pledged by the obligation of its engagements with various Chiefs and States in Hindoſtan, to guarantee them againſt all exactions and demands unfounded in juſtice; that we do not admit his claim to tribute of any denomination upon thoſe Chiefs or States, founded upon the pretenſions of the Holkar family, and that we ſhall therefore be compelled to reſiſt any ſuch demands on the part of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar: That, with the conſent of his Highneſs the Peiſhwah, the Britiſh Government will be diſpoſed to arbitrate the differences ſubſiſting between Jeſwunt Rao Holkar and Caſhee Rao Holkar, and to adjuſt the claims of the ſeveral branches of the family on the principles of equity and juſtice. That we are deſirous of preſerving peace with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and that we will abſtain from any unſolicited interference in his concerns, beyond the limits required for the protection and ſecurity of the rights

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* Extract of a Letter from the Governor General in Council to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, under date the 13th January 1804.

"In negociating the terms of ſuch engagements, however, it may be adviſable that your Excellency ſhould aſcertain whether Scindia or Holkar poſſeſſes any claims on the Ranah of Oudypoor or the Kotah Rajah, and what is the nature of thoſe claims. At the ſame time the Governor General in Council is of opinion, that Dowlut Rao Scindia, being in a ſtate of war with the Britiſh Government, and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar exerciſing an uſurped authority over the dominions of the Holkar family, neither of thoſe Chieftains can poſſeſs any claims on Oudypoor and Kotah, which may not juſtly be ſuſpended by convention between the Britiſh Government and the two latter States.

"Jeſwunt Rao Holkar can advance no claims on thoſe States which are not founded on thoſe of Caſhee Rao Holkar, the legitimate heir and ſucceſſor of Tuckojee Holkar.

"If Caſhee Rao Holkar ſhould appear to poſſeſs any juſt claim on Oudypoor, or Kotah, a reſervation may be included in our engagements with thoſe States for the future ſatisfaction of ſuch claims.

"It is however probable that any claims, either of Scindia or of the Holkar family, for annual tribute from the Rajpoot Chiefs, muſt be founded on the pretenſions of the Moghul Emperor, or of the Peiſhwah; and in either caſe the adjuſtment of ſuch claims will be a proper ſubject of conſideration in the general ſettlement which muſt follow the concluſion of peace in Hindoſtan, and the Deckan."

The intelligence of the concluſion of the Treaty of Peace with Scindia was received by the Commander in Chief before theſe inſtructions could be carried into execution.

and

and territories of our Allies; and that we merely require that he ſhould manifeſt a ſimilar conduct, by abſtaining from all meaſures and operations of a contrary tendency, by withdrawing his troops from any poſition which they may at preſent occupy of a menacing aſpect to the Britiſh Government, or to our allies, and by withholding all demands on the States or Chieftains with which the Britiſh Government is in alliance. If Jeſwunt Rao Holkar ſhould advance any claims on thoſe States in his individual capacity, the Britiſh Government will be diſpoſed to arbitrate all ſuch claims on principles of equity and juſtice, and generally to arbitrate all claims on any of our allies by ſimilar rules of moderation and good faith.

28. On the baſis of the propoſed arrangement, your Excellency is authorized to enter into a negotiation with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, exerciſing your diſcretion with regard to the degree of ſecurity which we may poſſeſs under Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's acquieſcence in the terms of the propoſed arrangement.

29. If Holkar's views ſhould appear to be evidently hoſtile, your Excellency will judge how far it might be expedient to move againſt his forces. My wiſh is to avoid ſuch an extremity; and if peace with Scindia ſhould be obtained on terms of adequate ſecurity, I ſhould deſire that the army under your Excellency's command ſhould ſpeedily be formed in ſuch a manner as might effectually expedite the ſecurity and ſettlement of our valuable conqueſts and powerful alliances.

30. The ſolidity and ſtrength of our dominion in Hindoſtan, under the ſyſtem of treaties and alliances already happily accompliſhed by your Excellency, will be confirmed by a peace with Scindia, under circumſtances of glory and power which muſt oppoſe an impregnable barrier to the aſſaults of any Native State. The Britiſh Empire in India, at the cloſe of the war with the confederate Chiefs, will aſſume an aſpect of ſuch ſplendor as muſt daunt the moſt adventurous ſpirit of any Chief or State excluded from the benefits of our protection. I am therefore ſatisfied that, after the concluſion of peace with Scindia, Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, inſtead of attempting to encounter the Britiſh arms, will anxiouſly ſolicit the countenance and favour of our Government. The alternative of peace or war with Scindia is probably decided, as I am convinced that Major General Welleſley has not renewed the armiſtice with Scindia after the 27th ultimo. If the war with Scindia ſhould be protracted, the motions of Holkar muſt be checked without delay; and in ſuch an event your Excellency will be pleaſed to conſider the expediency of advancing that part of your force which (previouſly to the peace of Deogaum) was deſtined for Berar, in ſuch a direction as to operate againſt Holkar, and ultimately to ſecond Major General Welleſley's movements againſt Scindia. In ſuch an extremity Major General Welleſley would probably move towards Ougein.

31. My wiſh and expectation are, however, that a peace has actually been ſigned with Scindiah; and if my hopes ſhould be confirmed, I truſt that the fame of the Britiſh power will deter Holkar, and every adventurer in Aſia, for many years to come, from the perils of a raſh conteſt with the Britiſh arms.

32. The intelligence which your Excellency has received, of the cruelty exerciſed by Jeſwunt Rao Holkar towards his Engliſh officers, in the murder of Meſſrs. Vickars, Todd, and Ryan, has occaſioned great concern in my mind. The particulars of this atrocious action however muſt be fully aſcertained before it can become the ſubject of diſcuſſion with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar. I therefore am anxious to learn further details on the ſubject, previouſly to the diſpatch of any inſtructions to your Excellency, founded on the perpetration of ſuch a crime.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Welleſley.*

Fort William, the 17th January 1804.

By His Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonſtone, Sec. to the Gov^{t}.

Appendix C.

Copy of Letter from Major General the Honourable Arthur Welleſley to Colonel Murray, dated Bombay, the 7th of May 1804.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have received intimation from his Excellency the Governor General that he has given directions to the Commander in Chief to attack Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and his Excellency has ordered me to make arrangements to co-operate with and ſupport the operations of the Commander in Chief. It is impoſſible for me at preſent to ſtate what the operations of the Commander in Chief will be, but Holkar's power appears to conſiſt principally in a conſiderable army in the field; and I imagine that his Excellency's operations will, in the firſt inſtance, be directed to defeat that army, or if Holkar ſhould avoid an action by flying, to preſs upon him ſo cloſely as to oblige his troops to diſperſe. This operation can be aided very materially from Guzerat, and I proceed to point out to you in what manner.

In the courſe of a few days, the troops under your command will be reinforced by the arrival at Surat of another battalion, (the 1ſt of the 4th from Goa,) excepting a detachment which is ſtill in Malabar.

There is however no occaſion for delaying your operations till the arrival of this battalion; they may be commenced immediately, and this battalion may be reckoned upon as one of thoſe to be allotted to the internal defence of Guzerat.

The capital and actual reſidence of the Guikwar.

In my opinion, beſides the corps neceſſary for the defence of Surat, and the troops at Baroda, it will be neceſſary to leave in Guzerat, north of the Nerbuddah, a diſpoſable force of two battalions; theſe corps (to be placed under the command of ſuch officer as you may ſelect) muſt be conſidered as a reſerve to your corps; they will be able to defeat any body of predatory troops that might paſs round your corps, they will be of material ſervice in keeping the country in your rear in a ſtate of tranquillity, and they will give confidence to the Guikwar government. The remainder of the troops under your command (according to my computation, and conſidering the 1ſt battalion 6th regiment, of the ſtrength of 1600 men, as two battalions) will be two regiments of European infantry and five battalions of Native infantry; but as the 1ſt of the 4th are not ſtrong, and have many recruits, you may poſſibly find it neceſſary to leave behind you another battalion, and to take with you only four battalions.

If the operations of his Excellency the Commander in Chief ſhould be directed to the defeat and diſperſion of Holkar's army, (according to the mode which I have ſuppoſed at the commencement of this letter,) your object will be to poſt yourſelf in ſuch manner as to ſtop Holkar, and embarraſs and impede his flight as much as poſſible, and, if you can, to engage him. If the Commander in Chief ſhould commence his operations in a ſhort time, it does not appear to me to be probable that Holkar (who is now I believe about Ajmere) will retire to the ſouth-weſtward, or towards Guzerat, but he will probably move towards Ougein. I have no ground for this conjecture, however, excepting the knowledge that the rains will commence in June, and the probability that Holkar will be diſinclined to truſt himſelf in a country, in that ſeaſon of the year, in which his operations would be confined by the courſe of the rivers, the nature of the country, &c. &c. If he ſhould move towards Ougein, it will be your buſineſs to join Scindia's army at the earlieſt practicable period, and at all events to move with celerity upon Holkar, and attack him whenever you may have an opportunity.

You will take with you as large a body of the Guikwar cavalry as can be furniſhed to you.

I ſhall write to the Reſident at Scindia's Durbar to deſire that heavy iron guns may be prepared at Ougein, in caſe, in the courſe of your operations in Malwa, you ſhould find it neceſſary to attack any place regularly; and I recommend that the iron eighteen-pounders, which are I believe at Baroach, may be brought with their ſtores to the moſt forward ſtation in Guzerat before the rains commence, in order that they may be ready at your call, in caſe ſuch an operation ſhould be neceſſary; I recommend however that, unleſs you ſhould find that the Commander in Chief ſhould adopt that plan of operations, you ſhould not think of attacking any ſtrong place, excepting ſuch as may neceſſarily fall in your way, until Holkar's army ſhall have been defeated.

I underſtand that Holkar has ſome ſtrong holds in Malwa, (particularly a place called Rampoora or Brampoora,) to which he has lately ſent his infantry and guns; but

but it will not be difficult to obtain poſſeſſion of theſe, and to make a final conqueſt and ſettlement of his country, as ſoon as his army ſhall have been beaten and diſperſed; and to employ our troops in ſieges until this object ſhall have been effected, will only give Holkar leiſure for his predatory operations, will enable him to diſtreſs the troops, by operating on their communication during ſuch ſieges, and will delay his final defeat. But I repeat that your plan of operations muſt, in this reſpect, be conformable to that of the Commander in Chief.

It is difficult to point out the place to which you ought, in the firſt inſtance, to direct your march. Dungerpoor, by Lunawara, it appears, would moſt effectually cover Guzerat: on the other hand, Rutlain, by Dohud, would bring you neareſt to Ougein, and to that part of the country to which it is my opinion that Holkar will in the firſt inſtance direct his flight. Your local knowledge may poſſibly enable you to fix upon a ſtation in the Banſwaleh country, from which you will have a ready communication to either flank, according as circumſtances may render it neceſſary.

You will commence your march as ſoon as may be practicable. In the courſe of your operations you will give every protection to the inhabitants of the country, and you will encourage them as far as may be in your power, to aſſiſt you with proviſions, and the Rajahs, Zemindars, &c. to protect your convoys, and aid you with their troops. You will be cautious however not to enter into engagements with any of them. It is probable that the greateſt part of Holkar's territories will be given over to Dowlut Rao Scindia, and you will therefore avoid entering into any engagements with any of his tributaries, without previous communication with the Reſident with Dowlut Rao Scindia.

You will make ſuch temporary arrangements of the countries which may come into your hands as ſhall be moſt convenient to your own operations; bearing in mind that it is deſirable that you ſhould not weaken your force, at leaſt till Holkar's army ſhall have been defeated, or in a great meaſure diſperſed.

I propoſe to communicate a copy of this letter to the Reſident with Scindia, and to requeſt that a perſon may be ſent, on the part of Scindia, to reſide in your camp, who ſhall have authority in the country to call for ſuch ſupplies as you may require.

You will be ſo kind as to correſpond with the Reſident with Dowlut Rao Scindia.

Before you will have received this letter I ſhall have joined the army, and ſhall carry on the operations which may be neceſſary to deprive Holkar of his poſſeſſions in the Deckan. But you will have heard that there is a famine in the Deckan, and I much doubt whether I ſhall be able to give any aid to the operations of the Commander in Chief, north of the Taptee.

I propoſe to ſuggeſt to the Reſident with Dowlut Rao Scindia that the troops of that Chief ſhould take poſſeſſion of Chuley Myhiſſeer, Indore, &c. &c. without loſs of time.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *Arthur Welleſley.*

Occaſioned by the unuſual ſcarcity of rain, and alſo by the ravages of the Marhatta troops, in the conteſt which took place in the Deckan, previouſly to the Peiſhwah's flight from Poonah in 1802.

Myhiſſeer, a place belonging to Holkar on the Nerbuddah river.

Indore, the capital of the territories of the Holkar family.

Part III. of *Appendix to* NOTES *relative to late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire:* 1803-4.

Appendix D.

SERIES OF CALCUTTA GAZETTES, PUBLISHED AT FORT WILLIAM,

Relative to the Military Operations againſt Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

Memorandum to facilitate reference to the Calcutta Gazettes contained in Appendix D.

1ſt.—Memorandum relative to the Military Operations in Hindoſtan, againſt Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, previouſly to the Return of the Britiſh Army into Cantonments in the Month of May 1804.

May. Detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Don:—three battalions of Sepoys, one regiment of Native cavalry, and a proportion of heavy ordnance and artillery. 16th May. Vide page 226 to 228, of Appendix D. 21ſt and 22d May. Vide page 229, Appendix D.

IN the early part of the month of May 1804 the Commander in Chief having formed a detachment, conſiſting of three battalions of Native infantry, one regiment of Native cavalry, and a proportion of heavy ordnance and field artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Don, of the Honourable Company's ſervice, for the attack of the fort of Rampoorah, ſituated about ſeventy miles north-eaſt of Kotah, that place was aſſaulted and carried with entire ſucceſs on the 16th May 1804.

Soon after the capture of Rampoorah a body of predatory horſe made an incurſion into the province of Bundelcund, and cut off a party of Britiſh troops, engaged in the attack of a fort, about five miles diſtant from the town of Kooch. The party of the enemy was repulſed in an attempt to enter the Doab, and afterwards evacuated the province of Bundelcund.

29th May. Vide page 230, Appendix D.

Page 230, of the Calcutta Gazettes, contains an account of the ſucceſs of the parties of irregular horſe, under the commands of Captain Gardiner and Lieutenant Lucan, which were detached by the Commander in Chief to haraſs Jeſwunt Rao Holkar in his retreat; and pages 231 to 233 exhibit a ſtatement of the operations in Bundelcund, ſubſequently to the retreat of the predatory horſe, towards the cloſe of the month of May, from that province.

24th June. 1ſt July. Vide page 231 to 233, Appendix D.

2d July. Vide pages 233, 234, of Appendix D. 7th July to 31ſt Auguſt. Vide pages 233, 234, of Appendix D. Vide pages 235 et infra, of Appendix D.

On the 2d July 1804 Lieutenant Colonel the honourable William Monſon, (who had been detached by the Commander in Chief to obſerve the motions of Holkar,) having advanced his detachment conſiderably to the ſouthward, carried the ſtrong fort of Hinglais Ghur by a coup de main, the details of which are contained in pages of the Appendix D. noted in the margin. Page 235 et infra exhibit an account of Colonel Monſon's operations, and of his retreat, from the date of the capture of Hinglais Ghur to the 31ſt Auguſt, the day on which the detachment arrived at Agra.

2d.—Military Operations in Hindoſtan, ſubſequently to the March from Cawnpore, in the Month of September 1804, *of the Army under the perſonal command of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.*

31ſt Auguſt.

AFTER Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's retreat to Agra, Jeſwunt Rao Holkar advanced to Muttra, with his infantry, guns and cavalry, and took poſſeſſion of that city, which is ſituated on the right bank of the Jumna, at the diſtance of about thirty miles from Agra.

3d September.

The Commander in Chief marched from Cawnpore on the 3d September, and arrived at Agra on the 22d of the ſame month; General Lake immediately proceeded to Secundra, and aſſembled at that place the whole of the army under his perſonal

perſonal command, the ſtrength and diſpoſition of which, towards the cloſe of the month of September 1804, was as follows:

Strength and diſpoſition of the army under General Lake.

Cavalry:—Colonel Macan, of the Honourable Company's ſervice. Aid de Camp, Captain Macan. Brigade Major, Lieutenant Macan.

Firſt Brigade:—Lieut. Col. J. O. Vandeleur, of H. M. 8th dragoons. H. M. 8th dragoons, the 2d, 3d, and 6th regiments Native cavalry.

Second Brigade:—Lieut. Col. T. Browne, of the Company's ſervice. H. M. 27th and 29th dragoons, the 1ſt and 4th regiments Native cavalry.

European Artillery mounted:—Captain C. Browne.

Total Cavalry:—Three regiments of dragoons, five regiments of Native cavalry, and the European mounted artillery, excluſive of gallopers attached to the cavalry.

Cavalry.

Infantry:—Major General Fraſer, of His Majeſty's ſervice. Aid de Camp, Lieutenant Fraſer. Brigade Major, Captain Menzies.

Infantry.

Firſt Brigade:—Lieut. Col. the hon. W. Monſon, of the 76th regiment. H. M. 76th regt. the 1ſt bat. 2d, and 1ſt bat. 4th regts. Native infantry.

Second Brigade:—Lieut. Col. G. S. Browne, of the H. C. ſervice. 1ſt and 2d bat. 13th regt. and 1ſt bat. 21ſt regt. Native infantry.

Third Brigade:—Lieut. Col. Ball, of the H. C. ſervice. 1ſt bat. 8th, and 2d bat. 22d regts. Native infantry.

Reſerve:—Lieut. Col. P. Don, of the H. C. ſervice. Flank Companies of H. M. 22d regt. the 1ſt and 2d bats. 12th, 2d bat. 21ſt regt. Native infantry.

Total Infantry:—His Majeſty's 76th regiment, the flank companies of His Majeſty's 22d regiment, and ten battalions of Sepoys, excluſive of the park of artillery under Lieutenant Colonel Horsford, and the uſual proportion of artillery, pioneers, &c. attached to the line.

With this force the Commander in Chief moved, on the 1ſt October 1804, againſt the troops of Holkar at Muttra, which city Holkar abandoned on the 3d October; on the 7th the Commander in Chief attempted to ſurprize the cavalry of Holkar, encamped in his neighbourhood, but from their precipitate flight was unable to bring them to action.

1ſt October. 3d October. 7th October.

On his retreat from Muttra before the army of the Commander in Chief, Holkar detached his infantry and guns to attack the extenſive city of Delhi, the reſidence of the Emperor Shah Aulum; notwithſtanding the ruined ſtate of the fortifications, the extent of the place, and the inferior number of the garriſon (conſiſting entirely of Sepoys, and a ſmall corps of irregular troops), the enemy were unable to make any impreſſion on the city of Delhi, and were compelled on the night of the 14th October to make a precipitate retreat, and to retire by a circuitous route through the hills to the ſouthward. The details of the attack upon Delhi, and of the gallant and meritorious exertions of the Britiſh troops, under Lieut. Colonels Burn and Ochterlony, are contained in the pages of Appendix D. noted in the margin.

Vide Appendix D. pages 244 and ſequel. 8th October. 14th and 15th October.

Pages 245 and ſequel.

Having completed his ſupplies at Muttra the Commander in Chief moved towards Delhi, for the purpoſe of attacking Holkar's army. The Commander in Chief reached Delhi on the 17th October, and on the 29th of the ſame month, Jeſwunt Rao Holkar with his cavalry croſſed the Jumna, between Panniput and Delhi, and entered the Doab of the Jumna and Ganges on the left bank of the Jumna; the Commander in Chief croſſed the Jumna, and proceeded on the left bank of that river, in purſuit of Holkar and his cavalry, on the 31ſt October 1804, with the reſerve under Lieutenant Colonel Don, the three regiments of dragoons, three regiments of Native cavalry, and the European mounted artillery. Major General Fraſer, with the remainder of the infantry, two regiments of Native cavalry, and the park of artillery, was at the ſame time directed to move on the right bank of the Jumna from Delhi, towards the infantry and artillery of Holkar, which had reached the vicinity of the fortreſs of Deig on the right bank of the river Jumna, and occupied a ſtrong poſition under the guns of that place. The object of the Commander in Chief by this combined and judicious movement, was to compel both Holkar's infantry and cavalry to riſk an action with the Britiſh

17th October. 29th October.

1ſt, 4th, and 6th regiments of Native cavalry.

troops, or to fly from Hindoſtan, under ſuch circumſtances of ignominy and diſtreſs, as muſt be attended with the moſt fatal conſequences to the cauſe of the enemy.

Accordingly Major General Fraſer marched from Delhi on the 5th November, and on the 12th reached Goburdun, a place between Muttra and Deig, where he was joined by the Honourable Company's European regiment. The force [a] under Major General Fraſer conſiſted of two regiments of Native cavalry, His Majeſty's 76th, and the Company's European regiments, with the park of artillery, and ſix battalions of Sepoys, amounting altogether to nearly ſix thouſand men *. The force of the enemy, encamped near Deig, appears to have amounted to twenty-four battalions of infantry, a large body of horſe, and one hundred and ſixty pieces of ordnance.

5th November-12th November.

[a] Cavalry: The 2d and 3d regts. Native cavalry.
Infantry: H. M. 76th reg. H. C. Eur. regt. Native infantry: 1ſt bat. 2d reg. 1ſt — 4th — 1ſt — 8th — 2ſt — 15th — 2d — 15th — 2d — 22d —

On the morning of the 13th [b] November 1804, Major General Fraſer attacked the enemy, and obtained a moſt ſignal and deciſive victory, after driving the enemy from a poſition of the greateſt ſtrength, and capturing, at the point of the bayonet, *eighty-ſeven pieces of ordnance*. The troops of Holkar were materially aided in this battle by the Rajah of Bhurtpore, who, on this occaſion, violated his alliance with the Company, and joined the enemy. The garriſon of the Rajah's fortreſs of Deig fired on our troops, and occaſioned the principal loſs ſuffered by the Britiſh army in this battle. The cavalry of the Rajah of Bhurtpore alſo joined the enemy, and took part in the action. The defection of the Rajah of Bhurtpore is the more extraordinary, as, in addition to many other benefits which he had derived from his alliance with the Company, the Britiſh Government, as a mark of unconditional favour, actually transferred to the Rajah part of the territories to the weſtward of the river Jumna, conquered from the enemy during the late war.

13th November. Battle of Deig. Vide Appendix D. *Calcutta Gazettes, infra.*

In this memorable diſplay of activity, ſkill, and courage, that gallant and able officer, Major General Fraſer received a ſevere wound, of which, to the ſincere regret of the Governor General, the Commander in Chief, and the whole of the Britiſh army, he unfortunately died on the 24th November. The remains of Major General Fraſer were interred at Muttra on the 25th November, and the "laſt ſad "honours due to his rank were paid by that part of the army which he had ſo "lately led to victory and glory."

While Major General Fraſer was carrying into execution this important branch of the Commander in Chief's judicious and maſterly plan for the deſtruction of Holkar's forces, General Lake, with ſix regiments of cavalry †, the European mounted artillery, and the reſerve, continued to purſue the main body of the enemy's cavalry, under the perſonal command of Holkar, with unabated vigour and perſeverance. After marching a diſtance of *four hundred and fourteen miles in eighteen days*, the Commander in Chief ſucceeded, on the 17th November 1804, in ſurprizing the whole force of the enemy's cavalry near the city of Furruckabad, and, *after march of fifty-eight miles, performed within twenty-four hours*, obtained a complete victory. The enemy was completely defeated; conſiderable numbers of his men and horſes were deſtroyed, and the whole of his cattle, baggage, &c. captured. Including the purſuit of the enemy on the 17th November, the Britiſh troops *marched a diſtance of ſeventy miles* from their movement on the morning of the 16th, until they took up their ground on the 17th; and had it not been for the accidental exploſion of a tumbril, belonging to the Britiſh troops, within a few moments before the approach of the Commander in Chief to Holkar's poſition,

Defeat of the army under the perſonal command of Holkar, by the Britiſh army under the perſonal command of his Excellency General Lake, on the 17th November 1804, near the city of Furruckabad, after a march, in twenty-four hours, of fifty-eight miles.—Vide Appendix D. *Calcutta Gazettes, infra.*

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* Return of theſe corps on the 23d November 1804, including *ſick, preſent for duty, on duty, recruits*, &c. &c.

Native Cavalry — Two regiments		677
European Infantry—His Majeſty's 76th regiment	626	
Honourable Company's European regiment	281	
		907
Six battalions of Sepoys		4176
Total		5760

† His Majeſty's 8th, 27th, and 29th regiments of dragoons.
1ſt, 4th, and 6th regiments of Native cavalry.
The European mounted artillery.

no doubt can be entertained that Holkar himſelf would either have been killed o taken priſoner.

After allowing the troops to halt for two days, the Commander in Chief marched again on the 20th November in purſuit of Holkar, who recroſſed the Jumna on the 23d November (in the greateſt diſtreſs) with the remnant of his cavalry, which had eſcaped from Furruckabad: the Commander in Chief reached Muttra on the 28th November, and on the 1ſt December proceeded with the whole of the army (infantry and cavalry) to Deig, which fortreſs his Excellency took from the enemy between the 23d and 25th of December: the details of the reduction of Deig, together with the ſubſequent operations of the Commander in Chief, are contained in pages 257, and ſequel, of Appendix D. of Part Third of Appendix to the Notes relative to the late tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire. The Commander in Chief was joined on the 30th December by His Majeſty's 75th regiment, which had been ordered to proceed for that purpoſe from Cawnpore, under the command of Major General Dowdeſwell.

3d.—*Military Operations in the Deckan, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Wallace.*

THE operations of the troops in the Deckan, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, are ſtated in Appendix D. *Calcutta Gazettes*, infra. Theſe operations were conducted with the greateſt ſkill, and with complete ſucceſs; and the troops under Colonel Wallace (conſiſting of four regiments of Native cavalry, His Majeſty's 74th and 94th regiments, ſix battalions of Sepoys, with a due proportion of artillery, pioneers, &c.) diſplayed the ſame zeal, perſeverance, diſcipline, and gallantry, which had diſtinguiſhed their conduct in the memorable campaign under Major General Welleſley, againſt the confederate Chieftains Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar.

Vide *Calcutta Gazettes*, infra.

CALCUTTA GAZETTES.

FORT WILLIAM, June 21, 1804.

HIS Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General has received a Diſpatch from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated the 18th May 1804; of which the following copy is publiſhed for general information.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

YOUR Lordſhip will have already been informed of the ſucceſs of an aſſault made by the detachment from the army under Lieutenant Colonel Don, on the fort of Rampoorah, the 16th inſtant. I have now the honour, for your Lordſhip's information, to tranſmit Lieutenant Colonel Don's detailed report of that affair.

It is unneceſſary for me to call your Lordſhip's attention to the ſpirited and judicious conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Don, in planning and leading the aſſault, or the truly meritorious and gallant conduct manifeſted by the whole of the Officers and men of the detachment in carrying the fort.

This ſervice has been performed in a moſt exemplary ſtyle, and reflects the higheſt honour on the troops engaged, both cavalry and infantry, who behaved in the moſt ſteady and gallant manner.

The high ſenſe I entertain of their conduct I have endeavoured to expreſs in my orders of this date, and particularly that of the 2d battalion 21ſt regiment, a young corps, embodied but a very few months, and who could only have been brought to their preſent advanced ſtate of diſcipline by the unremitted exertions of their commanding officer Major Wade.

In offering your Lordſhip my cordial congratulations on the acquiſition of this important fortreſs, which puts us in poſſeſſion of the whole of the territories of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar on this ſide of India, I cannot conclude without recommending Lieutenant Colonel Don to your Lordſhip's favourable notice, to whoſe ſervices I feel myſelf infinitely indebted.

Lieutenant Colonel Don ſpeaks in high terms of the ſervice he derived from the artillery, under the orders of Captain Raban and Lieutenant Hay: the meritorious conduct of this corps, on all occaſions, I have frequently had the honour to notice to your Lordſhip; in this inſtance their conduct appears to have been eminently conſpicuous for gallantry and ſucceſsful exertion, and particularly in the perſon of Serjeant O'Laughlan, who had charge of the twelve-pounder that forced the gates, and evinced in that ſituation the true character of a Britiſh ſoldier, and will, I truſt, meet your Excellency's approbation and protection.

The 3d regiment of Native cavalry, under the command of Major Doveton, on this occaſion, ſupported that high character for ſteadineſs and bravery which they have had frequent opportunities of acquiring and confirming, in various inſtances where they have been engaged.

The benefit derived to the ſervice from the advice he received from Captain Wood of the Engineers, Lieutenant Colonel Don acknowledges with gratitude. I have, in various inſtances during the campaign, had opportunities of remarking the zealous exertions, ability, and activity of that Officer on every occaſion, and I derive infinite ſatisfaction from having it again in my power to bear teſtimony to his merits.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful and humble Servant,

(Signed) *G. Lake.*

Head Quarters,
Camp, Jellai, May 18, 1804.

Appendix D.

Calcutta Gazettes.

Lieutenant Colonel Gerard, Adjutant General.

Sir,

YESTERDAY I did myſelf the pleaſure of communicating to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that I had carried into execution the plan of attack which I had formed for the reduction of Rampoorah, and that it had ſucceeded beyond my expectations, in ſo far that my loſs is infinitely leſs than what I feared it might have been.

It gives me infinite ſatisfaction to ſtate, that not one of my officers employed on the aſſault has been wounded, and conſidering the nature of the ſervice, much as I regret my loſs in Natives, yet I do think it leſs than what might have been looked for. This I principally attribute to the attack commencing ſomewhat before day-break, when the enemy could not diſcriminate the officers, and indeed could hardly perceive my column, at the ſame time that it was ſufficiently light for my purpoſe.

Inſtead of taking up a poſition on the ſide of the fort, towards which the principal entrance is ſituated, as I at firſt intended, I continued to occupy my original ground of encampment, as the garriſon might have been induced to barricade the gateways which I had determined to attack, by my moving in that direction, and yeſterday morning at two o'clock, I marched with the flank companies and four battalion companies of the 2d battalion 8th, and the flank companies of the 2d battalion 21ſt regiments, which, with one twelve-pounder at the head of the column, for blowing open the gates, and another in the rear, to keep in check any of the battalion that came from Tonk, and which was moſtly poſted outſide of the fort, formed the aſſaulting party. Captain Raban, with one twelve and four ſix-pounders, and three battalion companies of the 2d battalion 21ſt regiment, followed in the rear of the party to within a certain diſtance of the fort, and took poſt in a ſituation proper to enable him to fire upon any part of the works, from which the enemy might appear to annoy us.

Another great inducement that I had not to occupy a poſition oppoſite to the grand gateway, and thereby alarming the enemy, was to move down in ſilence at once to the fort, and cut off the means of communication betwixt it and the Tonk battalion, poſted at ſome little diſtance to the right of the firſt gate.

Confident that I would ſucceed in this part of my plan, my inſtructions to Major Doveton were calculated accordingly. His regiment was left in camp, ready to mount as ſoon as he heard the attack commence, and to move down in that direction which the fugitives would neceſſarily be obliged to take, and which I had pointed out to him the preceding evening.

I moved with the detachment undiſcovered, until I arrived within two hundred and fifty or three hundred yards of the gateway, when a picquet of the Tonk battalion on my right fired upon us, but it did not immediately alarm the garriſon, I continued moving on without taking the ſmalleſt notice of them. After having however advanced to within a hundred or a hundred and twenty yards of the paſſage, the garriſon commenced a ſmart fire from the ramparts, and at the ſame time I perceived a number of the battalion running along the top of the glacis, endeavouring to gain the gateway, upon whom I opened a heavy fire of muſquetry, and defeated their purpoſe, as well as upon the men who occupied the ramparts. I proceeded on to the firſt gate, and blew it open, continuing my fire of muſquetry on the works, and diſlodging the people who occupied them. The ſecond gate was not ſhut, being out of repair. The third and fourth gates were alſo blown open; when I entered the town, and having ordered parties to ſcour the ramparts, I puſhed on to a ſmall gateway on the ſouth ſide of the fort, through which the enemy were making their eſcape, and on gaining the ramparts, I kept up the fire upon the fugitives, driving them from the ditch, and forcing them to the plain, where I ſaw Major Doveton attacking them in all quarters.

The Nujeeb battalion fled in the direction that I expected, and met with the ſame reception as their brother fugitives from the fort, from the third regiment of cavalry.

Enclоſed I have the honor to tranſmit, for the purpoſe of being laid before his Excellency the Commander in Chief, a Return of the killed and wounded of that part of the detachment employed yeſterday morning. From this his Excellency will perceive, that the loſs of men and horſes in the cavalry has been conſiderable, from the very obſtinate reſiſtance of the enemy, who perſiſted in refuſing quarter on condition of laying down their arms. I have alſo the honour to encloſe a Re-

turn of the guns found in the fort; and Captain Raban being now employed in examining a magazine, containing a conſiderable quantity of gun-powder, ſhot, &c. ſo ſoon as that is completed, a Return of them ſhall be immediately forwarded.

From every information I have received, the enemy's ſtrength was from a thouſand to eleven hundred fighting men. Of thoſe there were from forty to fifty killed, and many wounded on the works, in paſſing through the gateways, and in the town, during my approach, and on my arrival at the ſouthern ſide.

Major Doveton's report of thoſe killed and wounded, by the 3d regiment cavalry, ſtates them to be from three hundred and fifty to four hundred.

On getting poſſeſſion of Rampoorah, I found the ramparts to be much thicker than ſtated in a former letter. In ſome parts they are forty feet, and in none leſs than eighteen or twenty. Lieutenant Smith having been directed to make a ſketch of the fort, and to take ſections in different places, I ſhall add nothing more on that ſubject, except that Captain Wood has given directions for the repairs of the gates, and for ſome other little alterations to be done by his own people. Beſides the military ſtores there is a very ſmall quantity of grain, and a few bullocks of public property in the fort. Theſe I have ordered to be ſecured, and I have likewiſe done every thing in my power for the protection of the inhabitants, with whoſe houſes the fort is full. For ſome time they were exceedingly alarmed, but I am happy to obſerve this morning a conſiderable degree of confidence, and which it will be my ſtudy to augment.

Having thus detailed the whole of my proceedings, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, I now come to what I conſider not only as a part of my duty, but to me a very pleaſing one indeed, and that is to acquaint you, that the conduct and behaviour of every individual employed yeſterday morning was ſuch as to merit my moſt hearty approbation and thanks. Nothing could poſſibly have ſurpaſſed it, and in that light I beg you will repreſent it to the Commander in Chief.

I feel myſelf in a particular manner indebted to Captain Raban of the artillery, and to Captain Wood of the engineers, for their ready co-operation and advice during the whole of the ſervice. Lieutenant Hay, of the artillery, is fully entitled to my notice, for the effectual manner in which he directed the fire of the twelve-pounders, in the rear of the column, as likewiſe is my Adjutant, Lieutenant Manly, for his activity in conveying my orders. To the whole of the commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officers, and privates, Europeans and Natives, belonging to the ordnance department, my beſt thanks are moſt fully due.

I beg you will likewiſe ſtate to his Excellency, that the preciſion, gallantry, and activity with which my inſtructions to Major Doveton were carried into effect by the 3d regiment of cavalry, reflect the higheſt credit on the whole of this valuable corps: the only thing I have to lament is the heavy loſs they have ſuſtained.

The European commiſſioned officers of the Native infantry, from the able manner in which they commanded their reſpective diviſions, are not leſs entitled to my warmeſt encomiums than the Native commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officers, and privates are, for the ſtrict attention and implicit obedience obſerved by them throughout the whole of the attack. In thoſe terms I beg leave to repreſent the behaviour of the companies of the 8th and 21ſt regiments, and you may confidently aſſure his Excellency, that no troops whatever would have behaved better in a ſimilar ſituation.

I have only further to add, that nothing could be better managed, nor more gallantly performed, than was the blowing open the gates of Rampoorah, by Serjeant O'Laughlan and the party of European artillery attached to the leading twelve-pounder.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) *R. Don*, Lieut. Col,

Commanding a Detachment from the Grand Army.

Camp, Rampoorah, May 17, 1804.

Return

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Detachment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel P. Don, at the Aſſault of the Fort of Rampoorah, 16th May 1804. Appendix D. *Calcutta Gazettes.*

	Europeans Wounded.							Natives Killed.						Natives Wounded.								Horſes Killed.		Horſes Wounded.	
	Lieutenants.	Enſigns.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Gunners.	Drummers.	Matroſſes.	Subadars.	Jemidars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys and Troops.	Subadars.	Serangs.	Jemidars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Tindals.	Drummers.	Sepoys and Troops.	Lafcars.	Regimental.	Officers.	Regimental.	Officers.
3d Regiment of Native Cavalry: —3 badly, the reſt ſlightly -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	10	-	6	—	18	1
Artillery:—1 Matroſs loſt his arm, Laſcars ſlightly wounded	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	—	—	1	—
2d Battalion 8th Regiment: —the Havildar dangerouſly wounded, 1 Sepoy loſt an arm, the reſt ſlightly - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	15	—	—	—	1	—
2d Battalion of the 21ſt Regiment:—the Jemidar loſt a leg, 1 Sepoy dangerouſly wounded, the reſt ſlightly - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	9	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL - -	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	14	-	-	2	4	1	-	-	34	11	6	—	18	1

Officers wounded, Lieutenant Boileau, ſlightly.—Officer's horſe wounded, Lieutenant Stuart's.

(Signed) *P. Don.*

A true Copy. (Signed) *J. Gerard,* Adjutant General.

BY Advices from the Commander in Chief, under date the 26th of May, it appears, that on the 21ſt of May 1804, an incurſion was made into the province of Bundelcund, by a body of predatory horſe, ſtated to amount to five thouſand.

Lieutenant Colonel Fawcett, who, by the illneſs of Colonel Powell, and the death of Lieutenant Colonel Polhill, had ſucceeded to the command of the Britiſh troops ſerving in the province of Bundelcund, had ſent a detachment of ſeven companies of Sepoys, a troop of Native cavalry, and the park of artillery, under the command of Captain Smith, to attack a fort about five miles diſtant from Lieutenant Colonel Faweett's poſition at Kooch.

On the morning of the 22d of May the party of predatory horſe ſucceeded in cutting off a part of Captain Smith's detachment, which was poſted in the Pettah of the fort. This party conſiſted of Captain Feade, and Lieut. Morris, of the artillery, with two Serjeants, two Corporals, four Gunners, and forty Matroſſes, and a proportion of Laſcars, Mr. Hooper, Aſſiſtant Surgeon, and two companies of Sepoys from the 1ſt battalion 18th regiment, and Lieut. Gilleſpie. The whole of the party was cut off, with the exception of 130 wounded Natives, who returned to Lieutenant Colonel Fawcett's camp on the 24th of May. Two howitzers, two 12-pounders, one 6-pounder, and all the tumbrils belonging to the park, were alſo captured by the party of predatory horſe. Captain Smith, with the remaining five companies of Seapoys, retreated (with the loſs of one man only) to Lieutenant Colonel

Part III. of *Appendix to* NOTES *relative to late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire:* 1803-4.

lonel Fawcett's camp. The party of predatory horſe made ſeveral attempts to cut off Captain Smith's retreat, but without ſucceſs.

The ſame party of predatory horſe afterwards attacked the town of Calpee, and attempted to croſs the Jumna, but was repulſed with loſs, by two companies of Sepoys, under the command of Captain Jones; and was afterwards defeated near Kooch, on the 30th May, by Colonel Sheppard, commanding a party of troops lately in the ſervice of Ambajee Inglia. Since that period of time the predatory horſe have entirely evacuated the province of Bundelcund.

ON the retreat of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar from Hindoſtan, on the 23d of April 1804, his Excellency the Commander in Chief detached two parties of irregular horſe, under the command of Captain Gardiner, (an officer in the ſervice of the Rajah of Jypore,) and of Lieutenant Lucan, of his Majeſty's 74th regiment, to watch the motions of Holkar.

Captain Gardiner reached a place called Ballookhery at nine o'clock on the morning of the 29th May, and had ſcarcely diſmounted his party when he received intelligence that a Native Chieftain, in the intereſt of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, named Tantia, was encamped with three battalions of infantry, eleven guns, two hundred Mewattees, and three thouſand horſe, at the diſtance of about five miles from Captain Gardiner's poſition.

Captain Gardiner immediately addreſſed a letter to Lieutenant Lucan, who occupied a poſition about two miles in his rear, apprizing him of the circumſtance, and requeſting Lieut. Lucan's aſſiſtance in attacking Tantia's party. Lieutenant Lucan ſoon joined Captain Gardiner, and the two diviſions loſt no time in advancing towards the enemy.

It appeared, however, from intelligence communicated by the inhabitants, that Tantia's battalions had been apprized of the near approach of Captain Gardiner and Lieutenant Lucan, and were retreating to occupy a poſition in a difficult paſs, ſix miles diſtant from Cotterah, which they reached about one o'clock P. M. on the 29th May; Tantia's battalions immediately took poſt with their rear to the paſs, having a riſing ground on their right, and their front and flanks completely encompaſſed by deep ravines, only paſſable by a road ſufficiently broad to admit of the paſſage of a common cart, and defended by three guns.

As ſoon as the diviſions under Captain Gardiner and Lieutenant Lucan came within reach of their artillery, Tantia's battalions opened their guns. Captain Gardiner and Lieutenant Lucan formed their diviſions into three ſeparate bodies; the left was commanded by Lieutenant Lucan; the centre was under the orders of a Native Chief, named Fyze Tallub Khan; and the right conſiſted of the detachment under Captain Gardiner's immediate command, and was deſtined to approach Tantia's party as near as poſſible under cover of the ravines, as the nature of the ground prevented the poſſibility of a charge on the enemy. A fourth party under the command of the Bewarry Choudry, was detached by a circuitous route, to take poſſeſſion of a hill in the rear of the right flank of Tantia's party, which entirely cut off from Tantia's battalions the means of retreat. Theſe movements, from the nature of the ground (interſected in every direction by deep ravines and nullahs) occupied a conſiderable time, during which a part of the cavalry of the right and left off Captain Gardiner's and Lieutenant Lucan's diviſions was diſmounted, and under cover of the ravines advanced to within piſtol ſhot of the enemy's lines. But from the ſteepneſs of the banks, it was impoſſible to derive any material advantage from this movement, excepting that of intimidating the enemy. A few of the cavalry belonging to Captain Gardiner and Lieutenant Lucan attacked two companies of the enemy's infantry ſtationed in a nullah, which was abandoned without reſiſtance.

At five o'clock, P. M. the guns attached to Lieutenant Lucan's diviſion arrived, after a march of thirty-five miles, when the Native Chieftain commanding Tantia's battalions demanded a parley, and agreed to ſurrender his party, on condition of being eſcorted in ſafety to the camp of Bappoo Scindiah, and of never ſerving againſt the Britiſh Government. Theſe terms having been acceded to by Captain Gardiner, the battalions (ſurrounded by parties of Captain Gardiner's and Lieutenants Lucan's cavalry), immediately commenced their march to Ballookhery. The force of the battalions, including 200 Mewatties, amounts to 2099 effective men. One of the guns carries a ball of about fifteen pounds weight, two of the guns are ſix-pounders, and the reſt of the ordnance are guns of a ſmall calibre. Tantia himſelf

himſelf retreated with his cavalry, on the firſt appearance of the diviſions under Captain Gardiner and Lieutenant Lucan. Appendix D. *Calcutta Gazettes.*

Publiſhed by command of His Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council,

J. Lumſden,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, July 19, 1804.

Heads of Intelligence from Bundelcund.

ADVICES have been received from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated the 5th July 1804, encloſing intelligence of the complete ſucceſs of Lieutenant Colonel Martindale, commanding the troops in the province of Bundelcund, againſt a party of banditti, under the orders of a Bundela Chief, named Rajah Ram Sing, and of the Nagahs.

By theſe Advices it appears that, on the 1ſt of July 1804, Lieutenant Colonel Martindale, with the detachment under his command, arrived at Mohobah; and having aſcertained the poſition occupied by Rajah Ram and the Nagahs, determined to attack them in the morning of the 2d. Lieutenant Colonel Martindale accordingly directed Captains O'Halloran and Anderſon, with the brigades of Meer Cullub Ally and Mahomed Zumaun Khan, to move towards the banditti, by the neareſt road, while the detachment under his immediate command proceeded by a circuitous route through the hills.

The poſition occupied by Rajah Ram and the Nagahs was extremely ſtrong, being ſurrounded by ranges of high rocks, which were lined by Matchlockmen and Rocket Boys, who kept up a conſtant fire upon the Britiſh troops as they advanced againſt the banditti.

Both attacks ſucceeded completely, and the banditti were driven from the ſtrong poſition which they occupied, with the loſs of nearly the whole of their baggage, tents, camels, horſes, bazar, &c. which fell into the hands of Lieutenant Colonel Martindale's detachment.

Lieutenant Colonel Martindale reports, that the whole of the troops conducted themſelves to his entire ſatisfaction, and that the attacks of the brigades, under the command of Captains O'Halloran and Anderſon, were made with great ſkill and gallantry. Lieutenant Colonel Martindale alſo mentions in terms of approbation the conduct of Captain Watſon, who, with four companies of the 1ſt battalion 18th regiment, was ordered to ſcour the hills, which were covered with Matchlockmen belonging to the banditti. It is impoſſible to aſcertain the loſs ſuſtained by the banditti, but it appears to have been conſiderable; the remainder of the banditti fled in different directions, and great numbers (from the diſperſed manner of their retreat) were attacked by the inhabitants of the villages through which they paſſed. Two ſquadrons of the 5th regiment Native cavalry under Captain Webber charged a body of the predatory cavalry with great effect, and took a colour, together with the religious ſtandard of the Nagahs.

The Returns of the Caſualties, ſuffered by the Britiſh troops on this occaſion, are annexed to this ſtatement.

Return of the Caſualties in the Detachment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Martindale, in the Action with the Bundellahs, on the 2d July 1804.

		Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Laſcars.	Horſes.
5th Regiment Native Cavalry	Killed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wounded	- -	- -	1	- -	2	- -	1
	Miſſing	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2
1ſt Battalion 13th Regiment	Killed	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—
	Wounded	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—
	Miſſing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1ſt Battalion 18th Regiment	Killed	- -	- -	- -	- -	5	—	—
	Wounded	- -	- -	- -	- -	13	—	—
	Miſſing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2d Battalion 18th Regiment	Killed	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	—	—
	Wounded	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	—	—
	Miſſing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	- -	- -	1	- -	24	1	3

(Signed) *D. Robertſon*,
Maj. of Brig. Bundelcund.

True Copy.
(Signed) *J. Gerard*, Adjutant General.

Return of Caſualties in the Brigade commanded by Zumaun Khan, and Shaick Cullub Ally, in the Action with the Bundellas, at Puſſwarree, on the 2d July 1804.

Shaick Cullub Ally's Brigade.	Subidars.	Jemadars.	Havaldars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.	Cavalry. Horſemen.	Cavalry. Horſes.
Killed	- -	1	1	3	- -	19	1	—
Wounded	2	2	5	4	2	29	3	2
Miſſing	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	4	—	—
Total	2	3	6	8	2	52	4	2

Shaick Mahomed Zumaun Khan's Brigade.

Killed	- -	1	-	- -	- -	18	—	—
Wounded	1	5	- -	1	- -	16	2	1
Miſſing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	5	1	1	- -	34	2	2

(Signed) *D Robertſon*,
Maj. of Brig. Bundelcund.

True Copy.
(Signed) *J. Gerard*, Adjutant General.

ANOTHER

ANOTHER party of banditti, ſtated to be under the orders of an officer of Meer Khan's, aſſembled at the village of Mooduna on the 24th of June 1804, and advanced (with an intention of attacking Colonel Sheppard, commanding a corps lately in the ſervice of Ambajee Inglia) to Bucknan, two coſs from Kooch. Colonel Sheppard immediately moved againſt the banditti, with one battalion and the irregular cavalry under his command, and entirely routed the banditti, of whom one hundred men were killed, and upwards of one hundred wounded. Forty horſes of the banditti were killed, and ſeveral tents and horſes were taken by Colonel Sheppard's corps.—Meer Khan's officer was alſo killed.

All the country in the vicinity of Kalpee (lately diſturbed by the irruption of banditti) is reported by Lieutenant Colonel Prole, commanding at Kalpee, to be in a ſtate of preſect tranquillity.

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council
J. Lumſden,
Chief Sec. to the Government.

FORT WILLIAM, July 26, 1804.

The following Diſpatches are publiſhed for general information.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY, K. P.
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE real ſatisfaction in forwarding to your Lordſhip the accompanying copy of a diſpatch, received late laſt night, from the honourable Brigadier General Monſon, announcing the aſſault and capture of the important fortreſs of Hinglais-Ghur, on the 2d inſtant, by a detachment from the diviſion under his orders.

The high terms in which the honourable Brigadier ſpeaks of the gallantry and good conduct of the whole of the officers and men employed on this ſervice does them real honour.

He has particularized the ſervice rendered by Major Sinclair, who led the attack, Captain Hutchinſon of the artillery, Lieutenant Lucan, and Enſign Boyer; to the ſteadineſs and bravery diſplayed by theſe officers the ſucceſsful iſſue of this gallant affair appears to be moſt juſtly attributed by Brigadier General Monſon.

It is unneceſſary to draw your Lordſhip's attention to the meritorious exertions of the honourable Brigadier General Monſon, whoſe gallant ſervices, in various inſtances, your Lordſhip has had occaſion to remark; I can only add, that I feel myſelf beyond meaſure indebted to this officer, on this occaſion, whoſe able plans for ultimately enſuring the ſucceſs of the undertaking muſt ever reflect on him the higheſt credit, and cannot fail to be juſtly appreciated by your Lordſhip.

By the capture of Hinglais-Ghur (ſhould Brigadier Monſon advance to the ſupport of Colonel Murray) his ſupplies will be ſecured, and the people of the adjoining diſtricts (who have already manifeſted their favourable intentions) will feel themſelves completely freed from the oppreſſions of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

I ſhall have the honour to forward the Return of the killed and wounded as ſoon as received.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
Cawnpore, July 13, 1804. (Signed) *G. Lake.*

To his Excellency GENERAL LAKE, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

IT is with unbounded ſatisfaction I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency that the ſtrong and hitherto called impregnable hill fort of Hinglais-Ghur, was aſſaulted yeſterday, at two o'clock P. M. by a party from my detachment, compoſed of the 2d battalion 2d regiment, ſix 6-pounders, and a part of Lieutenant Lucan's Hindoſtany cavalry, the whole under the command of Major Sinclair.

This detachment left my camp at Soonorah, on the evening of the 1ſt, and arrived within a mile of the fort at half paſt ten on the morning of the 2d, when, from the exiſting circumſtances of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar being within twenty-two coſs of my detachment, with the whole of his cavalry, brigades, and guns, and it being in the

the height of the rains, it became neceſſary that no time ſhould be loſt, and what can be done to-day ſhould not be put off till to-morrow.

The fort having been previouſly reconnoitred, and the troops having had three hours reſt, it was determined to proceed to the aſſault, and at half paſt two they arrived at the poſitions fixed upon; being now diſcovered by the enemy a very heavy cannonade commenced from the fort, which, from the great expertneſs of our artillery, was in the courſe of an hour completely ſilenced, and our troops then having eſcaladed the walls, took poſſeſſion of the place, and, which makes me extremely happy to add, with very little loſs on our part, not having an officer either killed or wounded.

The garriſon conſiſted of three hundred cavalry and eight hundred infantry, commanded by Sham Rao Murry, (the Killedar of the place,) who made his eſcape through a ſmall gateway on the eaſt ſide of the fort with other fugitives, many of whom were found killed and wounded in the ſurrounding Jungles.

The higheſt praiſe is due to Major Sinclair, for the judicious arrangements in planning the different attacks, which conſiſted of three, viz. himſelf with eight companies of the 2d regiment, and two 6-pounders, attacked the gateway on the north ſide, whilſt Captain Hutchinſon, from a riſing ground on the weſt face of the fort, with four 6-pounders and two ſmaller pieces, enfiladed the greateſt part of the works, in which Captain Hutchinſon evinced his profeſſional knowledge in the moſt gallant manner.

Lieutenant Lucan, accompanied by Enſign Boyer, with a company of the 2d regiment, and the greateſt part of his Hindoſtany horſe, (diſmounted,) attempted to enter a ſmall gate on the weſt ſide of the fort, but finding it barricaded, were obliged to eſcalade the wall, in which he was well ſupported by Enſign Boyer. Lieutenant Lucan, in leading this attack, ſhewed the greateſt activity and utmoſt bravery.

To Major Sinclair, Captain Hutchinſon, and to every officer and ſoldier who compoſed this detachment, my warmeſt acknowledgments are due, and whoſe conduct on this occaſion will, I truſt, meet with your Excellency's approbation, to whom I beg to recommend them in the moſt fervent manner.

The fort of Hinglais-Ghur has been in poſſeſſion of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's family for theſe fifty years, and is conſidered by the Natives as one of the ſtrongeſt forts in his dominions; it is ſurrounded by a deep natural ravine, two hundred and fifty feet in breadth and two hundred in depth, the ſides perpendicular, on the inner of which is built the walls of the fort; there are alſo three made cauſeways leading to the gates.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *W. Monſon,*
Brigadier commanding.

Camp near Boynſodah, July 3, 1804.

P. S.—A Return of the killed and wounded, ſtores and ordnance, as ſoon as aſcertained, I ſhall have the honour of tranſmitting to your Excellency; I beg leave alſo to obſerve, that there were only nine companies of the 2d battalion 2d regiment preſent at the taking of the fort.

(Signed) *W. M.*

A true Copy.
(Signed) *G. A. F. Lake,*
Military Secretary.

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council.

J. Lumſden,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, October 2, 1804.

His Majeſty, Shah Aulum, having been graciouſly pleaſed to confer upon his Excellency the Commander in Chief the inſignia of the Mahee and Muratib, accompanied by the Nobut, and other marks of dignity his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General has directed the Commander in Chief's diſpatch, which contains a ſtatement of the ceremonies obſerved on this occaſion, to be publiſhed for general information.

To

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord.

IT was intimated to me, ſome time ago, that it was the intention of his Majeſty, Shah Aulum, to honour me with the inſignia of the Mahee and Muratib, accompanied by the Nobut, and other marks of dignity, which it has been cuſtomary to confer on the great officers of the Empire.

2. Theſe inſignia, under the charge of Rajah Munnoo Lall, a perſon of rank, having arrived near this place, I made ſuch preparations to receive them as were conſiſtent with that degree of reſpect and attention which I have deemed it proper, on all occaſions, to manifeſt towards his Majeſty.

3. The ceremony of receiving them, on account of heavy rains which have of late fallen almoſt inceſſantly, was neceſſarily poſtponed till the 14th inſtant; when I proceeded, attended by Major General Fraſer, and the officers compoſing my ſuite, to tents, which I had ordered to be pitched for this purpoſe, at ſome diſtance from cantonments.

4. After being inveſted with a ſword and ſhield, which are more particularly aſſigned to military rank, and having performed the ceremonies uſual upon ſuch occaſions, I returned to the cantonments, preceded by the ſeveral inſignia of the Mahee, and Muratib, and Nobut, and accompanied by Rajah Munnoo Lall, who teſtified the higheſt ſatisfaction at the reſpectful attention, with which the honour conferred on me by his Majeſty had been received.

5. Rajah Munnoo Lall is to remain with me as a Vakeel on the part of his Majeſty.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,

Cawnpore, Auguſt 18, 1804. (Signed) *G. Lake.*

The following Statement of the Operations of the Detachment, under the command of the honourable Lieutenant Colonel Monſon, is publiſhed for general information.

AFTER the capture of Hinglaiz-Ghur, by the detachment under the command of the honourable Lieutenant Colonel Monſon, as ſtated in the Calcutta Gazette of the 26th of July, Lieutenant Colonel Monſon advanced his poſition about fifty miles from the Mokundra Paſs, in which poſition he was informed that he would be able to procure ſupplies. Colonel Monſon alſo expected to be able to communicate with Colonel Murray, at that time on his march, with a conſiderable detachment of troops, from Guzerat towards Oujein.

The corps under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Monſon conſiſted of five battalions of Sepoys, with a proportion of artillery, and of two bodies of irregular horſe, under the command of Lieutenant Lucan, and of a Native Chieftain, named Bapojee Scindia, amounting to about three thouſand men.

On the 7th of July 1804, Lieutenant Colonel Monſon received intelligence that Jeſwunt Rao Holkar (who, ſince his retreat before the army of the Commander in Chief, had occupied a poſition in Malwa, having the Chumbul River between him and Colonel Monſon's Corps) had croſſed the Chumbul River with the whole of his army and guns. Lieutenant Colonel Monſon was deſirous of attacking Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and moved towards the place at which it was ſtated that Jeſwunt Rao Holkar had croſſed the Chumbul River. Colonel Monſon however ſtates, that he had only two days grain in his camp; that part of his corps had been detached to bring up grain; that one battalion of his forces was on its march to join him from Hinglaiz-Ghur; that he expected to be joined by an eſcort, with treaſure for the uſe of his detachment; and that he had alſo received accounts from Colonel Murray of that officer's intention to fall back on the Myhie river. Under theſe circumſtances, and adverting to the large body of cavalry which was ſtated to be with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's army, Lieutenant Colonel Monſon determined to retire to the Mokundra Paſs.

Accordingly the whole of the baggage and ſtores belonging to Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's detachment was ſent off at four A. M. on the morning of the 8th of July 1804, to Soonorah; and Lieutenant Colonel Monſon remained on the ground of encampment till half paſt nine, with his detachment formed in order of battle. At this period of time, no enemy having appeared, Lieutenant Colonel

Monſon commenced his march, leaving Lieutenant Lucan and Bapojee Scindia with the irregular cavalry on the ground, with orders to follow in half an hour, and to ſend Lieutenant Colonel Monſon the earlieſt intelligence of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's motions.

The detachment had marched nearly ſix coſs when Lieutenant Colonel Monſon received intelligence that Lieutenant Lucan's party had been attacked at a conſiderable diſtance in his rear, by the whole of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel Monſon ſtates, that he immediately ordered the troops to form for the purpoſe of ſupporting Lieutenant Lucan, and was on his march towards Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's army when Bapojee Scindia joined him, and informed Lieutenant Colonel Monſon that the rear guard had been defeated, that many Sirdars had been either killed or wounded, and that Lieutenant Lucan, with ſeveral Sirdars, were taken priſoners. Lieutenant Colonel Monſon therefore continued his march to Soonorah, where his baggage had arrived in ſafety; the baggage moved again at eleven at night on the 8th, and at four in the morning of the 9th of July the detachment proſecuted its march to the Mokundra Paſs, which it reached at noon on the ſame day, without having been moleſted by the enemy.

On the morning of the 10th of July a large body of the enemy's cavalry made their appearance, and continued to encreaſe in numbers until noon next day, when Jeſwunt Rao Holkar ſent a letter to Lieutenant Colonel Monſon, requiring the ſurrender of the guns and ſmall arms of the Britiſh detachment. This demand being rejected, with becoming ſpirit, Jeſwunt Rao Holkar divided his force into three bodies, and made a vigorous attack on the front and flanks of Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's corps. Owing, however, to the judicious poſition occupied by Lieutenant Colonel Monſon, and to the bravery and ſteadineſs diſplayed by the troops under his command, Jeſwunt Rao Holkar could not make any impreſſion on Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's detachment; and after various unſucceſsful attacks, which continued until evening, Jeſwunt Rao Holkar drew off his troops to a poſition two coſs from Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's corps, where he was joined by his infantry and guns, and where he encamped with the intention, it is ſtated, of attacking Lieutenant Colonel Monſon the following morning.

Lieutenant Colonel Monſon ſtates, that he was apprehenſive the enemy might paſs his rear, and thus cut off his communication with the Mokundra Paſs, and with the town of Kotah, which was the only place, at that period of time, from which he could expect to derive any ſupplies. Adverting alſo to the circumſcribed nature of his own poſition, to the ſuppoſed ſtrength of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's force, and to the ſuppoſed weight and number of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's guns, Lieutenant Colonel Monſon did not conſider his poſt at Mokundra to be tenable, and accordingly reſolved to retire to Kotah, which place he reached on the 12th of July, in the morning, after two marches. The whole detachment experienced great fatigue, owing to the ſeaſon of the year and to the ſtate of the country. Lieutenant Colonel Monſon reports the conduct of all the troops to have been extremely meritorious, and, on the 11th of July, to have been diſtinguiſhed by particular gallantry and firmneſs. The loſs ſuſtained in the affair at the Mokundra Paſs was inconſiderable, and is ſtated in the official Return annexed to this Gazette.

The Rajah of Kotah was unwilling to admit Lieutenant Colonel Monſon into the town, and ſtated, that he could not furniſh Lieutenant Colonel Monſon with any proviſions. As the troops began to experience ſevere diſtreſs for want of a proper ſupply of food, Lieutenant Colonel Monſon continued his march to the Gaumus Nudde Ghaut. The rains had ſet in with violence on the 10th of July, and about this period of time became inceſſant. Although the Gaumus Nudde is only ſeven miles diſtant from Kotah, the obſtructions occaſioned by the rains and the nature of the ſoil prevented Lieutenant Colonel Monſon from reaching the Gaumus rivulet until the morning of the 13th of July.

The rivulet was not fordable on the 13th, and Lieutenant Colonel Monſon halted on the 14th, to enable the troops to procure a ſupply of grain from a village called Putton, diſtant about two coſs.

On the 15th of July, Lieutenant Colonel Monſon continued his march, but the rains were ſo violent that it was impoſſible to move the guns; Lieutenant Colonel Monſon therefore halted. It rained during the whole of the night of the 15th, and on the morning of the 16th July, the guns had ſunk ſo deep into the mud, that it was impracticable, with every degree of exertion, to extricate them. Lieutenant

tenant Colonel Monſon ſtates, that he had no proviſions in camp, and that all the neighbouring villages were exhauſted. The ſmall ſupply obtained from the village of Puttun was alſo expended. Under theſe circumſtances Lieutenant Colonel Monſon was induced to ſpike his guns, and to order the ammunition to be deſtroyed; at the ſame time he wrote to the Rajah of Boondee, deſiring him to ſend ſome people to extricate the guns, and to depoſit them in a place of ſecurity. As ſoon as theſe meaſures were completed, Lieutenant Colonel Monſon proſecuted his march, and reached the Chumbulee rivulet on the 17th of July, having paſſed a country ſo completely overflowed, that it was with the utmoſt difficulty the troops could march. The rivulet was not fordable on the 17th, but on the 18th of July Lieutenant Colonel Monſon was enabled to croſs over the European artillerymen on elephants, and to ſend them on to Rampoorah.

On the 19th July the rivulet continued to riſe. The troops were in the greateſt diſtreſs for food, when Lieutenant Colonel Monſon heard that there was ſome grain in a village at a few miles diſtance. A ſtrong party with arms, and an equal number without arms, were accordingly detached from each corps of Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's detachment, together with all the camp followers. This party returned the next morning (the 20th July), with a ſufficient quantity of grain for the uſe of the detachment for two days. On their return to camp the party was attacked by a body of the enemy's horſe, who were however repulſed. A few Sepoys were wounded in this affair.

In the evening of the 21ſt July Lieutenant Colonel Monſon detached Captain O'Donnell, with the flank companies belonging to the corps of his detachment, to beat up a body of cavalry, encamped at ſome diſtance. Captain O'Donnell was completely ſucceſsful. The enemy's camp was deſtroyed, and Captain O'Donnell captured ſome camels, and two hundred horſe. The enemy's loſs was conſiderable in this affair.

On the 23d of July Lieutenant Colonel Monſon, having procured a few rafts, croſſed over the 2d battalion of the 21ſt regiment; and, on the 24th, the 2d battalion of the 12th regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Monſon alſo ſent Lieutenant Colonel Don, with the 2d battalion of the 8th regiment, to a ford a few miles lower down the rivulet, with a view to expedite the paſſage of the detachment. During the 24th of July a large body of the enemy's cavalry made their appearance. Lieutenant Colonel Monſon immediately drew up the remainder of his detachment, amounting to about ſeven hundred men, and maintained a conteſt with the enemy until ſunſet, when the enemy retired with the loſs of ſeveral men and horſes. Lieutenant Colonel Monſon had about twenty men killed and wounded.

On the morning of the 25th July Lieutenant Colonel Monſon ordered the 2d battalion 21ſt regiment to proceed through the Lackeree Paſs, and to take up a poſition near the entrance towards Rampoorah. The 2d battalion of the 2d regiment croſſed the rivulet on the morning of the 25th: and Lieutenant Colonel Monſon, having ſent the 1ſt battalion of the 12th regiment to join Lieutenant Colonel Don, and having no proviſions in camp, moved on the morning of the 26th of July with the 2d battalion 2d regiment, and the 2d battalion 12th regiment towards Rampoorah, which he reached on the 27th; Lieutenant Colonel Monſon immediately adopted meaſures for ſupplying the two remaining corps, (the 2d battalion 8th regiment and the 1ſt battalion 12th regiment,) under Lieutenant Colonel Don, with proviſions, and Lieutenant Colonel Don joined him at Rampoorah on the 29th of July. Some men belonging to Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's detachment were drowned in croſſing the Chumbulee rivulet: and in the march to Rampoorah (from the Nullah through the Lackeree Paſs) the different corps were attacked by the hill people, and by banditti, who, however, were always repulſed with vigour and ſucceſs. The 2d battalion of the 8th regiment had ſeveral men killed and wounded, and among the latter Lieutenant Simpſon, of the Honourable Company's ſervice.

On his arrival at Rampoorah Lieutenant Colonel Monſon was joined by two battalions of Sepoys, with four 6-pounders, and two howitzers, and a body of Hindoſtanee cavalry under Major Frith, together with a ſupply of grain, which had been ſent from Agra by the Commander in Chief, as ſoon as his Excellency heard of Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's ſituation at the Mokundra Paſs. Lieutenant Colonel Monſon alſo adopted meaſures for collecting a ſupply of grain; but the ſupply which he was enabled to procure was inconſiderable, and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar having advanced in conſiderable force, Lieutenant Colonel Monſon determined

determined to proſecute his retreat to Khooſhal-Ghur, where he expected to be joined by ſix battalions and twenty-one guns, under the command of a Native commander, named Sudaſheo Bhow Bukſhee, in the ſervice of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and where he was alſo in hopes he could obtain a ſufficient ſupply of proviſions to enable him to keep the field againſt Jeſwunt Rao Holkar. Previouſly to quitting Rampoorah Lieutenant Colonel Monſon made the neceſſary arrangements for its ſecurity. A garriſon was left in the fort of Rampoorah, under the command of Captain Hutchinſon, of the Bengal artillery, conſiſting of the 2d battalion 8th regiment, and four companies of the 21ſt regiment, with four 6-pounders, and a large ſtock of proviſions.

The remainder of Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's detachment, conſiſting of five battalions and ſix companies of Sepoys*, with two howitzers, reached the Bannas river about daybreak on the morning of the 22d Auguſt 1804. The river had riſen in conſequence of a heavy fall of rain, and was ſo high as to be ſcarcely fordable for the largeſt elephants.

Three boats were found at the Bannas river, and Lieutenant Colonel Monſon, perceiving that the river did not fall ſo rapidly as might be expected, ordered Captain Nicholls, with the ſix companies of the 2d battalion 21ſt regiment, to croſs the river, and to proceed to Khooſhal-Ghur, in charge of the treaſure of the detachment.

Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's cavalry appeared in large bodies, in front of Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's detachment, on the morning of the 23d Auguſt 1804, and pitched their camp about four miles from Lieutenant Colonel Monſon. Lieutenant Colonel Monſon however ſtates, that the encampment was ſo irregular as to render it impoſſible to attack the enemy's cavalry with any proſpect of advantage.

On the morning of the 24th Auguſt, the river having been found fordable, Lieutenant Colonel Monſon began to croſs over his baggage, at eight A. M. together with one battalion. At the ſame time the enemy took poſſeſſion of a large village on Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's right, but Lieutenant Colonel Monſon attacked thi poſt, and carried it with the loſs of a few men. The fall of the river having rendered it fordable in many places, the enemy availed themſelves of this circumſtance, and their cavalry began to croſs in great numbers, at different places to the right and left of Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's poſition. The greater part of Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's baggage had croſſed, and Lieutenant Colonel Monſon ſent over three more battalions and one howitzer for its protection, intending to follow with the remaining corps, (the 2d battalion 2d regiment, and the picquets of the four corps which had croſſed,) as ſoon as the remainder of the baggage and the camp followers had effected their paſſage over the river.

At four P. M. however, the enemy's infantry and guns arrived, and opened a heavy cannonade on the 2d battalion 2d regiment, and the picquets poſted on the ſouth ſide of the Bannas river. Lieutenant Colonel Monſon immediately charged the enemy with this ſmall body of men, and ſucceeded in carrying ſome guns. The enemy, however, encouraged by their ſuperiority of numbers, rallied; and advancing with great celerity in different directions, the picquets and the 2d battalion 2d regiment were overpowered, and compelled to retire, and to abandon the remaining howitzer. Our troops ſuffered very ſeverely in this operation, and with difficulty effected a retreat under cover of the 1ſt battalion 14th regiment, which advanced to the bank of the river for that purpoſe.

The enemy proſecuted the advantage which they had obtained, and Lieutenant Colonel Monſon was compelled to abandon his baggage, and to continue his retreat to Khooſhal-Ghur, which he reached on the night of the twenty-fifth Auguſt. During the march to Khooſhal-Ghur the enemy's cavalry, ſupported by guns, made ſeveral attacks on Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's detachment, but without ſucceſs. At Khooſhal-Ghur Lieutenant Colonel Monſon found Captain Nicholl, who arrived in the vicinity of the fort of Khooſhal-Ghur on the twenty-fourth of Auguſt. Captain Nicholl's picquets were attacked on the night of the 24th, by parties of horſemen, but maintained their poſt until the morning of the 25th, when they were recalled, and Captain Nicholl moved into the fort of Khooſhal-Ghur, with the whole of his detachment, ſtrengthened by a company from the

* 2d battalion 2d regiment, 1ſt battalion 9th regiment, 1ſt battalion 14th regiment, 12th regiment (2 battalions), and ſix companies of the 21ſt regiment, with two howitzers.

22th regiment Native infantry, which had been ſtationed at Khooſhal-Ghur for ſome days. Captain Nicholl ſtates, that there were ſeveral gates and openings into the fort of Khooſhal-Ghur, which belongs to the Rajah of Jeypoor; and that on the morning of the 25th of Auguſt he was apprized that it was the intention of the troops under Sudaſheo Bhow, to levy a contribution upon the town of Khooſhal-Ghur. This information, Captain Nicholl further adds, was accompanied by a threat, that if in two hours a certain ſum of money was not paid to the Marhatta troops they would cannonade the town. Appendix D. *Calcutta Gazettes.*

Captain Nicholl then declared his intention of protecting the town, and received a letter from the Marhatta commander, requiring the ſurrender of the elephants, treaſure, &c. belonging to the Britiſh detachment. To this demand Captain Nicholl made no reply, and at nine o'clock in the morning of the 25th of Auguſt the enemy opened ſome guns on the town. At five o'clock in the evening of the ſame day, Captain Nicholl reports, that the enemy made an attack upon the town with their infantry, but were quickly repulſed with the loſs of ſeveral men. Captain Nicholl had two Sepoys killed in this affair.

On the morning of the 26th Auguſt the whole of the enemy's cavalry encamped in ſeparate bodies, ſurrounding Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's detachment. A correſpondence was at this period detected between ſome of the Native officers of Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's corps and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar. The moſt vigorous and effectual ſteps appear to have been immediately adopted to check this miſchief: but notwithſtanding every effort on the part of Lieutenant Colonel Monſon and his officers, nearly two companies from the 1ſt battalion 14th regiment, and a large proportion of the Hindoſtanee cavalry deſerted.

On the 26th Auguſt, at ſeven P. M. Lieutenant Colonel Monſon moved from the fort of Khooſhal-Ghur, and formed an oblong ſquare, having previouſly ſpiked the remaining howitzer.

During the night of the 26th Auguſt, and the greater part of the 27th, the enemy's cavalry, ſupported as before by ſome guns, attempted ſeveral times to penetrate the detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Monſon, but could not make the leaſt impreſſion on this compact body of men. On the night of the 27th Auguſt Lieutenant Colonel Monſon took poſſeſſion of the ruined fort of Hindown, and at one A. M. on the 28th, continued his retreat towards Agra. As ſoon as the detachment had cleared the ravines near Hindown, the enemy's cavalry made a deſperate charge in three ſeparate bodies, but were received by the Sepoys with determined coolneſs and bravery. The Sepoys reſerved their fire until the enemy's cavalry had come almoſt within reach of the bayonet, and then gave their fire with ſuch ſignal effect as to compel the enemy to retire in every direction.

Lieutenant Colonel Monſon reached the Biana Paſs about ſunſet the 28th Auguſt. The troops were almoſt exhauſted with fatigue and hunger, and Lieutenant Colonel Monſon halted, with an intention to remain during the night at the entrance of the Paſs. The enemy however ſucceeded in bringing up ſome guns, and opened a heavy fire, which compelled Lieutenant Colonel Monſon to continue his retreat to Agra. The detachment reached the town of Biana at nine P. M. on the 28th Auguſt. The night was dark; and the camp followers, with ſuch baggage as remained with the detachment, having mixed with the line, the troops were thrown into confuſion. It was impoſſible to reſtore order, and the different corps retreated in great diſorder to Agra, which they all reached by the 31ſt Auguſt. The enemy followed as far as Futtypoor, in ſtraggling parties, for the purpoſe of plundering, but made no united attack after the 28th.

The following Extract of a Letter from his Excellency the Commander in Chief to the Governor General, under date the 8th September 1804, is publiſhed for general information:—

"Although I cannot ſufficiently lament the unfortunate turn, affairs have taken "with this detachment, or the circumſtances which led to them, ſtill I feel it my "duty to repreſent to your Lordſhip that both officers and men of the detach- "ment, on every occaſion in which they were actually engaged with the enemy, "maintained the ſuperiority of Britiſh diſcipline, and ſhewed the utmoſt ſteadineſs "and gallantry; and that ſhould an opportunity occur of leading againſt the "enemy thoſe who remain, I ſhall place the fulleſt confidence in their attach- "ment and approved bravery and experience.

"I ſhall cauſe every poſſible enquiry to be made into the apparent diſaffection

" on the part of ſome of the corps, but I have the pleaſure to aſſure your Lord-
" ſhip, that it does not appear to have been by any means extenſive. Numbers of
" the Sepoys are daily coming in; and thoſe that are ſtill with the enemy, and
" have been obliged to take ſervice, have ſent word to their officers that they will
" avail themſelves of the firſt opportunity of eſcaping to return. Thoſe who re-
" fuſed to enter the enemy's ſervice have been moſt cruelly treated, and in ge-
" neral mutilated in the right hand."

The official Returns of the loſs ſuffered by Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's detachment, ſince the affair of the 11th July, near the Mokundra Paſs, have not yet been received; and the private accounts are too uncertain to be annexed to this ſtatement. The Returns will be publiſhed as ſoon as they ſhall be received by the Governor General.

A Return of the Killed and Wounded, in the Attack of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, on the Detachment under the command of the Honourable Brigadier Monſon, near the Mokundra Paſs, July 10, 1804.

		Lieutenant.	Havildar.	Naicks.	Sepoys.	Laſcars.
2d Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry	Killed	-	-	-	-	-
	Wounded	-	-	1	9	1
2d Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry	Killed	-	-	-	-	-
	Wounded	-	2	1	5	-
1ſt Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry	Killed	1	-	-	-	-
	Wounded	-	-	-	4	-
2d Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry	Killed	-	-	-	1	-
	Wounded	-	-	-	1	-
2d Battalion 21ſt Regiment Native Infantry	Killed	-	-	-	-	-
	Wounded	-	-	-	2	-
TOTAL		1	2	2	22	1

Officer Killed, Lieutenant Lloyd.

(Signed) *J. Carr*, Captain 76th Regt.
Major of Brigade to the Detachment.

Heads of Intelligence from Rampoorah.

AT nine A. M. on the 28th Auguſt, Captain Hutchinſon, of the Bengal artillery, (who had been left in the command of the fort of Rampoorah,) obſerved a party of the enemy marching in the direction of Ooniara; and conceiving it to be poſſible to cut them off, ordered Lieutenant Robertſon, with three companies of Sepoys, and ſome Golundauze, to attempt this operation. Lieutenant Robertſon ſucceeded in reaching the enemy, who immediately opened a fire upon him from three guns. The enemy, however, were enabled to draw off their artillery, but Lieutenant Robertſon captured five tumbrils, and a ſtand of colours, and compelled the enemy to retire with the greateſt precipitation.

OFFICIAL intelligence has been received of the capture, without any loſs on our part, of Indore, the capital of the Holkar territories, by the corps under the command of Colonel Murray, on the 24th Auguſt 1804. The officer commanding Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's troops at Indore, retired without oppoſing any reſiſtance to Colonel Murray.

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council.

J. Lumſden,
Chief Sec. to the Gov^t.

Appendix D. Calcutta Gazettes.

Fort William, October 11, 1804.

A DISPATCH from Lieutenant Colonel Gerard, Adjutant General, of which the following is a copy, has been received this day.

Captain L. Hook, Sec. to the Govt. Mil. Dept.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commander in Chief to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council, a Liſt of Caſualties, which occurred with the detachment under the honourable Colonel Monſon.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) *J. Gerard*,
Adjutant General.

Head Quarters, Camp, Secundra,
30th September 1804.

Liſt of Caſualties with the Honourable Colonel Monſon's Detachment.

2d Battalion 2d Regiment:—Major James Sinclair, killed, 24th Auguſt 1804; Lieutenant Thomas Parr, ditto, 24th Auguſt 1804; Lieutenant N. G. Fulton, ditto, 24th Auguſt 1804; Lieutenant William Owen, miſſing, but reported to have been killed; Lieutenant W. W. Walker, killed, 24th Auguſt 1804; Lieutenant H. P. Stacy, ditto, 24th Auguſt 1804; Lieutenant Thomas Sneider, ditto, 24th Auguſt 1804.

2d Battalion 8th Regiment:—Lieutenant Williams, killed, 24th Auguſt 1804.

2d Battalion 9th Regiment:—Captain James Crokatt, killed, 24th Auguſt 1804; Lieutenant A. R. Maillard, killed, 24th Auguſt 1804.

1ſt Battalion 12th Regiment:—Lieutenant Henry Lloyd, killed, 10th July 1804; Lieutenant Ford, wounded, 27th Auguſt 1804; Lieutenant H. M. Roſs, ditto, 24th Auguſt 1804; Lieutenant T. Bowring, ditto, 27 Auguſt 1804; Lieutenant Dalton, drowned in croſſing Chumbala, 16th July 1804.

2d Battalion 12th Regiment:—Lieutenant Randall, wounded, 25th Auguſt 1804; Lieutenant R. Davidſon, miſſing, 8th July 1804.

1ſt Battalion 14th Regiment:—Lieutenant H. H. Harris, killed, 30th Auguſt 1804; Mr. Brugh, Surgeon, ditto, 30th Auguſt 1804.

2d Battalion 21ſt Regiment:—Lieutenant W. T. Nixon, killed, 24th Auguſt 1804; Lieutenant Arden, wounded, 27th Auguſt 1804.

Artillery:—Captain Winbolt, drowned in croſſing Bannas, 24th Auguſt 1804.

(Signed) *J. Gerard*,
Adjutant General.

By command of his Excellency the Moſt noble
the Governor General in Council.

L. Hooke, Sec. to the Gov^t.

Fort William, October 18, 1804.

The following Extracts and Copies of Letters, received from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, are publiſhed for general information.

No. 1.—Extract of a Letter, dated Head Quarters, Camp at Chinga, October 1, 1804.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordſhip that I moved from Secundra this morning, and have arrived at this place, with the army under my command, about five coſs on the road to Muttra.

Jeſwunt Rao Holkar has already commenced his retreat from Muttra, between which and this place a ſmall force is poſted, who, I imagine, on our approach, will likewiſe fall back.

A force

A force, under the orders of Captain Worſeley, for the protection of our own provinces in the Doab, moved from Agra on the 26th ultimo; and its march, I have the pleaſure to ſay, has already been attended with the effect I had hoped, by reſtoring, in a great degree, tranquillity to our poſſeſſions, and driving a body of the enemy's predatory horſe from Jelaiſur, who had taken poſſeſſion of that place. I am informed, that on hearing of Captain Worſeley's approach, they had fled with the utmoſt precipitation towards Muttra, and commenced recroſſing.

I cannot conclude without aſſuring your Lordſhip of the ſatisfaction I have received from the high order and diſcipline in which I have found every corps which forms my army.

No. 2—Copy of a Letter from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated 2d October 1804.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordſhip of my arrival on this ground this morning, after a march of about five coſs, about which diſtance we are at preſent from Muttra.

Conſiderable bodies of the enemy's horſe made their appearance about two coſs from our former ground, and whoſe numbers appeared to encreaſe as we advanced. I thought it neceſſary to order the cavalry to advance upon them, ſupported by the reſerve under Lieutenant Colonel Don, while the remaining columns of my infantry and artillery continued to move on.

As we approached, however, I found the enemy had no intention of making a vigorous reſiſtance, as they every where diſperſed, after receiving a few ſhots from the gallopers attached to our cavalry. The rapidity of their retreat made it impoſſible to attempt to charge them.

I am informed that the Chiefs preſent this morning were Ahmed Khan Bhungeiſh, Naziff Khan, and Bowanny Sunker. The former is ſaid to have retreated to Muttra immediately on the advance of our cavalry: the two latter Chiefs are, I believe, ſtill in the neighbourhood, but will, I ſhould imagine, retire there likewiſe in the courſe of the day.

The cavalry we have ſeen to-day are ſaid to be the beſt in Holkar's ſervice.

A few of the enemy were killed this morning, and ſeveral of their horſes.

I ſhall proceed to Muttra to-morrow.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,

Head Quarters, Camp near Jundepore, (Signed) *G. Lake.*
October 2, 1804.

No. 3.—Copy of a Letter from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated October 3, 1804.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordſhip the arrival of the army, under my command, on this ground, about a mile from the town of Muttra, which place the reſerve, under Lieutenant Colonel Don, now occupies.

Nothing extraordinary occurred on this morning's march. The enemy's horſe hung upon our left flank, their main body keeping at very conſiderable diſtance.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,

Head Quarters, Camp near Muttra, (Signed) *G. Lake.*
October 3, 1804.

No. 4.—Extract of a Letter from his Excellency the Commander in Chief; dated Head Quarters, Camp at Muttra, October 5, 1804. Appendix D. Calcutta Gazettes.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordſhip of my arrival at this place on the 3d inſtant.

Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, with the whole of his cavalry, is diſperſed in different villages in this neighbourhood; his brigades and guns are, by every information, between this place and Delhi.

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council.

J. Lumſden, Chief Sec. to the Gov^t.

FORT WILLIAM, October 18, 1804.

THE following Extract from a Diſpatch, received this day by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated at Muttra, the 7th October 1804, is publiſhed for general information.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordſhip that, having aſcertained that Jeſwunt Rao Holkar had collected the whole of his cavalry at the village of Arronkie, about two coſs in front of my poſition, I moved out this morning before day-light to attack him.

My force was formed into three columns: the 76th regiment and three battalions of Native infantry forming the left, under Major General Fraſer, with the horſe artillery on their right; the reſerve under Lieutenant Colonel Don in the centre, and the cavalry under Colonel Macan at an encreaſed diſtance on the right, moving parallel with the infantry columns. The picquets were left ſtanding, and the reſt of my force, with the park, was left for the protection of the camp under Lieutenant Colonel Horsford.

We reached the neighbourhood of the enemy's camp at a few minutes after day-light, but not before they had been alarmed at our approach, and had mounted their horſes, forming a line with their right to the village, and their left extending to the northward.

On perceiving this I ordered the horſe artillery, under Captain Browne, to advance, and, on their commencing a briſk cannonade on the enemy's right, they were immediately thrown into confuſion, and commenced a precipitate flight. The cavalry moved forward againſt the left of their poſition, and did ſome execution with their gallopers, but the rapidity of the enemy's flight rendered it impoſſible to effect a charge. From the information received from ſome of the enemy's wounded who were left on the ground, it appears that Jeſwunt Rao Holkar was the firſt to fly; their general direction appeared to be Burtpore.

Several of the enemy's men and horſes were killed. I returned to my camp ſoon after eight o'clock.

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council.

J. Lumſden,
Chief Sec. to the Gov^t.

FORT WILLIAM, October 26, 1804.

ADVICES have been received this day from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated near Hoorull, the 14th inſtant, by which it appears, that a party of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's infantry and artillery commenced an attack upon the city of Delhi on the 8th inſtant, and continued in the vicinity of that city on the 10th. On the night of the 10th Lieutenant Colonel Ochterlony, commanding at Delhi, attacked ſome of the enemy's poſts, and ſucceeded in ſpiking ſeveral guns, and deſtroying many of the enemy. Our troops were completely ſucceſsful on this occaſion.

The enemy's cavalry continued in the vicinity of the Commander in Chief's army, and had made ſeveral attempts to attack the baggage, in which they had been repulſed with ſevere loſs.

By accounts received from Muttra, under date the 15th October, it appears that the enemy had entirely diſappeared from the vicinity of that city.

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council.

J Lumſden,
Chief Sec. to the Gov^t.

FORT WILLIAM, October 31, 1804.

THE following Extract from the official Report of Lieutenant Colonel Burn, commanding the town of Delhi, to the Commander in Chief, under date the 12th October, relative to the attack made on one of the enemy's batteries, on the 9th October, (of which the intelligence was ſtated in the extra Gazette of the 26th inſtant,) are publiſhed for general information.

To Lieutenant Colonel Gerard, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that at the requeſt of the Reſident the detachment under my command marched into the city on the 7th inſtant in the evening. The enemy appeared very early on the morning of the 8th, and immediately opened a heavy cannonade, which continued the whole of the day; but, being at a conſiderable diſtance, their fire did us little injury; on the 9th they advanced, and erected a four-gun battery very near to the ſouth-eaſt baſtion of the city wall, where their ſhot had great effect; they knocked down the wall in two different places, and would have made a complete breach in a ſhort time more. I therefore thought it neceſſary to check their progreſs by a ſortie. The party conſiſted of two hundred men from the 2d battalion 14th regiment, and one hundred and fifty from Captain Harriott's corps; the whole under the command of Lieutenant Roſe. Fifty men from this number, with a ſix-pounder, compoſed the reſerve, under Lieutenant Dickſon. The whole were ſpeedily and well conducted to the enemy's battery, and ſoon got poſſeſſion of their guns, and ſpiked them. The party then returned under a heavy diſcharge of ſhot and grape. The alarm and confuſion occaſioned by ſuch an unexpected attack, cauſed a conſiderable ſlaughter among their own people, who, after their flight from our ſmall party, were taken for our troops, and fired upon in every direction. Lieutenant Roſe headed the detachment, and with the whole of the officers exerted himſelf in executing the duty to my entire ſatisfaction. Captain Carnegie and Lieutenant Woodville of Captain Harriott's battalion, with Lieutenants Evans, Heathcote, and Lockett, of the 2d battalion 14th regiment, are the officers whoſe names I have not before mentioned, and I beg leave to recommend the whole to his Excellency's notice.

I have honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *W. Burn,*
Lieutenant Colonel commanding.

OFFICIAL Advices have been received from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated at Sicrie, the 16th October, which ſtate that the troops of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar had made a precipitate retreat, on the morning of the 15th October, from their poſition near the town of Delhi.

The enemy made an aſſault on the town of Delhi on the 14th, but were repulſed with conſiderable loſs. The details of this honourable affair (in which the Britiſh troops diſplayed great ſpirit and gallantry) have not yet been received. The following extract from the Commander in Chief's letter, however, relative to the conduct of the troops at Delhi, is publiſhed for general information.

" The meritorious conduct of our troops, on both * of the above mentioned " occaſions, reflects on their courage and perſeverance the higheſt credit; my

* The attack on the enemy's battery on the 9th, as ſtated in the former part of this Gazette; and the affair of the 14th.

" letter

" letter from Lieutenant Colonel Ochterlony, the acting Reſident, ſpeaks in the " higheſt terms of the conduct of the troops under his orders. I beg to aſſure your " Lordſhips, that the arrangements made by that officer merit my warmeſt praiſe " and approbation, on which I ſhall have the honour more fully to report here- " after." Appendix D. *Calcutta Gazette.*

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council.
J. Lumſden,
Chief Sec. to the Gov^t.

FORT WILLIAM, November 8, 1804.

THE following Extracts from Diſpatches, received by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated Head Quarters, Camp, Delhi, October 19, 1804, are publiſhed for general information.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE ſincere ſatisfaction in tranſmitting, for your Lordſhip's information, the enclosed detail of tranſactions at Delhi, during the period it was beſieged by the enemy, in a letter addreſſed to me by Lieutenant Colonel Ochterlony, the acting Reſident.

When I reflect on the great extent of the wall at Delhi, its very ruinous ſituation, and the facility of acceſs to it on all quarters, I am no leſs impreſſed with the diſtinguiſhed activity and judgment of the officers than with the fortitude, diſcipline, and courage of the troops, who were enabled to reſiſt, for ſo long a period, and finally to repulſe an enemy ſo numerous, and provided with ſo formidable an artillery.

Lieutenant Colonel Ochterlony's judicious arrangements form a part of that able conduct by which he has, during a moſt difficult period, managed the arduous affairs entruſted to his direction, in a manner which entitles him to my eſteem and approbation. The diſpoſition of the force under his command, previous to the arrival of the enemy, and the arrangements ſubſequent to that event, afford equal proofs of his prudence, wiſdom, and military talents. The former appears to have been eminently calculated to arreſt their progreſs, and the latter to fruſtrate and defeat their operations. In expreſſing therefore to your Lordſhip the high ſenſe I entertain of the importance of this officer's ſervices, I remain confident that his juſt merits will be honoured with your Lordſhip's particular notice and approbation.

The unremitted and gallant exertions of Lieutenant Colonel Burn, to whom the command of the troops and defence of the town were more immediately entruſted, are likewiſe entitled to my warmeſt praiſe. This officer afforded to the acting Reſident the moſt active aſſiſtance and zealous co-operation. His vigilance enabled him to oppoſe the moſt effectual reſiſtance to every point of the enemy's attack. His judgment planned and executed a ſortie, which diſpirited and interrupted their exertions; and his alacrity and courage defeated their attempt to carry the town by aſſault, and ultimately compelled them to make a precipitate retreat.

Lieutenant Roſe, who commanded the party which ſtormed the enemy's battery with ſuch ſpirit and ſucceſs, is likewiſe entitled to my praiſe and gratitude. By a prompt execution of his orders, he completely ſurprized the enemy, drove them with conſiderable loſs from their poſition, and, having rendered their guns unſerviceable, returned into the town with order and regularity.

It affords me much pleaſure to notice to your Lordſhip on this occaſion, the ſteadineſs and good conduct of the officers and men of the two battalions who, in the courſe of the late war, came over from the Marhatta ſervice. Theſe corps have been employed in ſeveral ſituations of conſiderable difficulty, and their conduct has uniformly afforded the moſt undoubted proofs of firmneſs and fidelity to the cauſe of the Britiſh Government.

I cannot conclude this diſpatch without aſſuring your Lordſhip, that the conduct of every perſon employed in the defence of Delhi has been in the higheſt degree

exemplary

exemplary and meritorious. The officers have been actuated by motives of ardent zeal and undaunted valour, and the troops by a juſt ſenſe of duty and ſubordination. Their fortitude and perſeverance are highly honourable to the army.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,
(Signed) *G. Lake.*

Head Quarters, Camp, at Delhi,
October 19, 1804.

To his Excellency General Lake, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

In obedience to your Excellency's commands I have the honour to ſubmit the following account of my arrangements previous to, and Colonel's Burn's operations during the ſiege of Delhi.

On the firſt approach of the enemy towards Kooſhal Ghur, and the poſſibility of his directing his route to this city, I judged it adviſable to call Colonel Burn from Saharanpore, the battalion late Dowlut Rao's, under Captain Harriott from Rotuck, and a battalion of Najeebs under Lieutenant Birch from Panniput. To this force was added about two hundred Najeebs under Lieutenant Colonel Scott, three hundred under a Native named Khajah Huſſein, two hundred under another called Mogul Beg, and ſomething above two hundred belonging to the uſual police and cuſtom eſtabliſhment, making in all about twelve hundred matchlock men, beſides the regular corps above enumerated, and four companies, duty ſtrength, of the 17th regiment.

I ſhall not at this moment intrude on your Excellency's time by a repetition of former ſtatements, of the ſhattered ſtate of the walls, the fallen ramparts, or the uſeleſsly narrow baſtions, but proceed at once to inform you, that I ſelected thoſe of the latter which I conſidered moſt commanding, and the beſt able to bear guns, and directed them to be widened and ſtrengthened for the reception of artillery. A parapet was ordered to be made where it had fallen down, and the rampart to be built up. Time however admitted of only a partial execution of theſe orders, but two redoubts were conſtructed at the Agimere and Turkoman gates, which were afterwards found to be of eſſential ſervice. In this previous arrangement I was aſſiſted by the advice of Captain Skirving and Lieutenant Goodall, and to the latter gentlemen I am indebted to their conſtruction, and for carrying on all the defenſive works.

To give ſuch accounts as I received of the force of the enemy would ſeem ſo exaggerated, that I prefer to ſay, it ſeemed ſufficiently powerful in guns, infantry, and cavalry, to warrant the order I gave to Colonel Burn, on the 7th inſtant, to draw his detachment within the walls, and, conſcious that my attention muſt be directed to the tranſactions of the palace, as well as a mark of reſpect to Colonel Burn (my ſenior), I committed all further operations to his guidance. From this period, therefore, I am to detail to your Excellency the operations of Colonel Burn; but I ſhould do a great injuſtice to that officer, if I did not expreſs the high obligations I owe him for a condeſcending kindneſs, which attentively heard every ſuggeſtion I had to offer, and adopted with zeal and ardour all that appeared to forward the public ſervice.

When the enemy's cavalry made their appearance on the morning of the 7th, the troops prepared to retire within the walls, while a detachment of irregular cavalry, under Lieutenant Hunter of the 2d battalion 4th regiment, accompanied by Captain Carnegie and Lieutenant Roſe, moved out to reconnoitre the force and poſition of the enemy, and, notwithſtanding their trifling force at that early period, and the advantages which might have been derived from an immediate attack, all the exertions made by Lieutenant Hunter and the other officers, to lead on the men, proved ineffectual, and they retired towards the city. Three hundred Mewatties, who had been ſtationed in the old fort, refuſed to retire with Captain Manuel, and I afterwards learnt that they went over to the enemy. Finding that little was to be expected from the irregular cavalry in this quarter, they were immediately directed to croſs the Jumna, to inſure ſupplies to our own troops, and prevent any being ſent to the enemy. This order they alſo refuſed to obey, or were ſo dilatory, that the enemy, taking advantage of their puſillanimity, advanced; upon

which

which they diſperſed, moſt of them, as was afterwards reported, having gone over to the enemy. Appendix D. *Calcutta Gazettes.*

On the morning of the 8th the enemy's infantry and artillery appeared in ſight, and, while the main body encamped at ſome diſtance, a ſtrong detachment, with many guns, advanced under cover of the Taneria Fields, and commenced a heavy cannonade againſt the ſouth-eaſt angle of the city wall; to reſiſt which an additional number of guns was ſent to that angle, which ſoon compelled the enemy to withdraw to ſome diſtance. Thirty or forty feet of the parapet had been levelled during the cannonade, perhaps as much from the concuſſion of our own firing, as from the ſhot of the enemy. But, during the night, they erected batteries at breaching diſtance, which totally deſtroyed the parapet, and even made partial breaches in the wall. During the ſame night great exertions had been made on our part for the repair of the breaches, and the defence of that ſide of the town, and, as it was probable the firſt attempt would take place there, it was reſolved to check their progreſs by a ſortie. This was in contemplation on the evening of the 9th, when Lieutenant Hunter, of the 2d battalion 4th regiment, volunteered his ſervices. His Company was drawn out of the fort by ſingle men, ſo as to have no appearance of diminiſhing the force there, while, at the ſame time, the city was conſiderably ſtrengthened. The projected ſally did not however take place until the evening of the 10th, when a party of two hundred men from the 2d battalion 14th regiment, accompanied by Lieutenants Evans, Heathcote, and Lockett, and one hundred and fifty men from Captain Harriott's corps, under Captain Carnegie and Lieutenant Woodville, with a reſerve of fifty men, and a ſix-pounder under Lieutenant Dickſon, moved out under the command of Lieutenant Roie. They ſucceeded in getting poſſeſſion of the battery, ſpiked the guns, and retreated with very little loſs; though that of the enemy muſt have been conſiderable, as on their flight they ſeemed to be miſtaken for our troops, and fired upon from every quarter. In the courſe of the day previous to this attack, a battery for one eighteen-pounder, one twelve-pounder, and two ſix-pounders had been erected towards the ſouth-eaſt baſtion, under the direction of Captain Keating, who, by his active exertions on this occaſion, covering the ſallying party, kept the enemy's guns conſiderably in check. Next morning guns again opened upon the walls from the battery which had been ſtormed, but, by a well directed fire from our own newly erected battery, theſe guns, as well as ſome diſtant ones, were ſoon totally ſilenced, and in the courſe of the day and next night the whole drew off, to carry on their operations towards the ſouthern face of the city, where they had before been only partial. Little danger was now apprehended of any attempt againſt the city during the night, as information was received that, to prevent a ſecond ſurprize, the enemy remained always under arms till day-break; though ſtill the utmoſt vigilance was obſerved on our part. Their heavieſt guns and large bodies of infantry being poſted oppoſite to the whole ſouthern face, under cover of extenſive gardens and adjoining ruins, a breach was ſoon made in the curtain between the Turkoman and Agimere gates, but this was rendered uſeleſs to them by the evening of the 12th, all communication from it to the town having been effectually prevented, though it was ſtill kept up along the rampart. During the whole of the 13th, an unuſual ſilence prevailed, which ſeemed to indicate preparations for a very ſerious attack. The officers and men were in conſequence warned of the probability of ſuch an event, and ſupporting parties were directed to be in readineſs.

At day-break on the 14th the enemy's guns opened in every direction; and, under cover of this cannonade, a large body of infantry, preceded by ladders, made an aſſault at and near the Lahore gate; but, by the activity and firmneſs of the officers and men, they were driven back in confuſion, with conſiderable loſs, leaving the ladders behind them.

Many of their guns having been pointed againſt the Agimere gate, to draw our attention from the real attack, Lieutenant Simpſon, of the 2d battalion 17th regiment, who commanded that poſt, was mortally wounded by a cannon ſhot, by which accident the ſervice is deprived of a gallant and promiſing young officer. During the day the enemy continued pretty quiet, but in the evening began to make a ſhew of drawing ſome guns towards the Caſhmere gate; in conſequence guns were ſent to the baſtions on that face, and a ſix-pounder placed on the top of the Agimere gate, and another on that of the Lahore, to reſiſt any attempt which might be made there. However, before the morning of the 15th, their whole force had moved off, and at day-break their rear guard of cavalry was ſeen at a diſtance;

a diſtance; a party was immediately detached to cut off any guns or baggage which might have happened to be in the rear, but it returned without ſucceſs.

Soon after the city was beſieged, finding that the number of men did not admit of regular reliefs, and that danger and inconvenience would attend their being allowed to undreſs, I directed daily proviſions and ſweetmeats to be ſerved out to the troops at the expence of Government. This meaſure, I had the ſatisfaction to learn, had the beſt effect on the ſpirits of the men; and during the ſiege they diſplayed ſuch courage and perſeverance, and bore a very ſevere duty with ſo much patience, that I was induced to promiſe half a month's extra pay, to be diſtributed the moment the enemy ſhould be repulſed. On examining the poſts which the enemy had occupied, three mines were found laid for the baſtions between the Turkoman and Agimere gates. One of them carried directly under the baſtion ready to be loaded. Accompanying this are the orders iſſued by Colonel Burn, during the ſiege, and after the retreat of the enemy.

Lieutenant Lindſay, with his company, formed my body guard, and were directed to join the troops under Colonel Burn. He was ſent down early in the ſiege, and remained on duty during the whole time; and Lieutenant Heathcote, the Adjutant of Colonel Burn's battalion, ſeeing the ſcarcity of officers, and the neceſſity of having as many as poſſible at the different poſts, offered to do duty as ſubaltern. In ſhort, I can only repeat what I ſaid in former reports to your Excellency, that nothing could exceed the fatigue ſuffered by both officers and men but the cheerfulneſs and patience with which it was endured; and I am perſuaded your Excellency, when repreſenting the conduct of Colonel Burn, and the troops, to his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, will conſider him and them as entitled to the higheſt praiſe and conſideration: as it cannot but reflect the greateſt honour on the diſcipline, courage, and fortitude of Britiſh troops, in the eyes of all Hindoſtan, to obſerve that with a ſmall force, they ſuſtained a ſiege of nine days, repelled an aſſault, and defended a city ten miles in circumference, and which had ever heretofore been given up at the firſt appearance of an enemy at its gates.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's moſt faithful and obedient Servant,

(Signed) *D. Ochterlony*,
Acting Reſident.

Delhi, October 18, 1804.

Extract of Detachment Orders, by Lieutenant Colonel William Burn, Camp at Delhi, 16th October 1804.

Lieutenant Colonel Burn embraces, with the moſt grateful pleaſure, this firſt moment of leiſure to return his thanks to the European and Native officers, and to all the troops, regulars and irregulars, for their unremitting exertions and ſteady conduct during the ſiege.

The ardent zeal diſplayed by the European officers, on every occaſion where their ſervices could be uſeful, inſpired him with confidence of a ſucceſsful reſult, and he ſhall conſider it a duty to report their meritorious conduct to the Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant Colonel Burn is at a loſs for terms to expreſs his ſenſe of the ſervices of the Reſident, Lieutenant Colonel Ochterlony, but begs leave to offer him his warmeſt and moſt grateful thanks for his invaluable advice and aſſiſtance on every occaſion.

To Lieutenant Roſe and the officers employed on the ſortie of the 10th, he offers his beſt thanks; and to Brigade Major Keating, for his active ſervices, in erecting the battery on the ſouth-eaſt angle, and on every other occaſion, he feels himſelf highly indebted. But, though theſe officers are from ſituation particularly named, he is not the leſs ſenſible that every individual employed ſeemed animated by the ſame ſpirit, and equally anxious to preſerve the honour of their country in its brighteſt luſtre.

Whilſt congratulating the troops on the glorious reſult of their exertions, the Commanding Officer notices, with ſincere regret, the death of that promiſing officer, Lieutenant Simpſon, who fell defending his poſt during the laſt aſſault of the enemy.

A true Copy.
(Signed) *S. Roſe*, Lieut. Actg. Mjr. Brig.

Extract of Detachment Orders, by Lieutenant Colonel William Burn, iſſued on the 11th October 1804. Appendix D. *Calcutta Gazettes.*

"In the event of an aſſault, which the motions of the enemy ſtrongly indicate, it is the bounden duty of every individual to defend his poſt to the laſt extremity; but, ſhould they be neceſſitated to retreat, it is to be done with order and regularity, and there can be no doubt but, with courage, diſcipline, and a proper attention to orders, they will be able to make their way good to the palace, which is to be conſidered as the place of rendezvous, or rallying point, as circumſtances may require.

A true Copy. (Signed) *M. D. Keating*,
Major of Brigade.

The Governor General in Council, ſincerely regretting the death of Colonel William Scott, lately appointed Reſident at the Court of Delhi, who died after a long and ſevere illneſs in the fort of Agra, on the 27th of September, is pleaſed to direct, that the diſpatch of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, communicating that melancholy event, be publiſhed, as a juſt tribute of reſpect to the eminent public ſervices and diſtinguiſhed character of Colonel Scott.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble Marquis Wellesley,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I feel ſincere regret in having to inform your Lordſhip that Colonel William Scott, lately appointed Reſident at the Court of Delhi, died at Agra on the 27th inſtant.

This valuable officer, actuated by an earneſt deſire of rendering himſelf uſeful at the preſent period, had accompanied me from Cawnpore; and I am confident that I ſhould have experienced the full effects of his well-known zeal, and of his diſtinguiſhed judgment and ability, in whatever way I might have found occaſion to have availed myſelf of his ſervices.

His eminent talents peculiarly qualified him for the high ſituation to which he had been appointed; and in the diſcharge of its arduous and important duties his ſuperior ſagacity, energy, and wiſdom, muſt have afforded the moſt beneficial conſequences to the public ſervice.

A perfect knowledge of Colonel Scott's exalted worth, and of the meritorious ſervices he has ſo often rendered to Government, enables me fully to appreciate the extent of the loſs ſuſtained; and whilſt I moſt ſincerely lament the death of ſo experienced, ſo able, and ſo faithful a public ſervant, I am unable to expreſs my feelings of ſorrow for the loſs of a moſt worthy private character, and of a friend whom I highly valued and eſteemed.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant.

Head Quarters, (Signed) *G. Lake.*
Camp near Secundra, September 28, 1804.

The Governor General in Council is pleaſed to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Ochterlony, Acting Reſident at the Court of Delhi, to be Reſident at the Court of Delhi, in the room of Colonel Scott, deceaſed.

Publiſhed by command of His Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council.

J. Lumſden,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, November 10, 1804.

HIS Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General has this day received Diſpatches from the Reſident at Poonah, tranſmitting letters from Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, of His Majeſty's 19th Dragoons; of which the following Extracts are publiſhed for general information.

To Colonel Cloſe, Reſident at Poonah.

Sir,

I HAD the pleaſure, on the 27th ultimo, of informing you of the junction of my force with Lieutenant Colonel Haliburton. I marched from Foorkabad on the 29th September, and on the 30th my cavalry, having forded the Godavery, a little above Toka, joined me.

On the 5th inſtant I halted near to the village of Underſool, in which there was a ſmall Gurry, garriſoned by Holkar's Sepoys; of this I took poſſeſſion, and have delivered it over (Ballabah, the Peiſhwah's repreſentative for civil affairs, being abſent) to Rajah Mohiput Ram, the officer who repreſents the Nizam's government with the troops of his Highneſs now with me; acquainting him that the place is to be at the future diſpoſal of the Moſt noble the Governor General. This village is ſaid formerly to have belonged to Scindia.

On the 8th inſtant I detached a battalion, with two twelve-pounders, againſt the ſmall fort of Lauffoolgaum, in which there was a garriſon of Holkar's, and which is about twelve miles diſtant from Chandore. The battalion ſucceeded that night in gaining poſſeſſion of the Pettah; but, having unfortunately loſt its Commanding Officer, Captain Browne, and finding a moſt deſperate reſiſtance made from the fort, it took poſt in the Pettah. On receiving intelligence of its ſituation, I immediately ſent a reinforcement under Major Simons, which arrived during the night, and, on the morning of the 9th, the place was ſtormed with comple ſucceſs.

In this affair I have to regret the loſs of Captain John Browne, of the 2d battalion 7th regiment, a moſt valuable officer, and of Lieutenant Purvis, of the Madras artillery.

A Return of killed and wounded I encloſe.

I arrived before Chandore on the morning of the 8th inſtant, and on the evening took poſſeſſion of the Pettah without oppoſition. I have driven in all the advanced poſts of the fort, and have lodged parties within three or four hundred yards of the gateway, which appears to be the weakeſt place. It is apparently the only part of the whole fort fortified by art; and nature has, I think, rendered all others inacceſſible. I have fixed on a ſpot for a battery, which I hope will be opened with good effect on the morning of the 12th inſtant. The difficulty however of dragging guns up the hill, which is extremely high, ſteep, and rugged, may occaſion ſome delay.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *Wm. Wallace*,
Lieut. Col.

Camp, before Chandore, October 10, 1804.

To Colonel Cloſe, Reſident at Poonah.

Sir,

I HAVE much pleaſure in announcing to you, that the fort of Chandore was at ten o'clock this day taken poſſeſſion of by the forces under my command. In my letter of the 10th inſtant, I acquainted you with my arrival at this place on the 8th, and of my having that evening occupied the Pettah; alſo that I had carried my approaches to within three or four hundred yards of the gate of the fort. Shortly after I had written to you, I received a letter from the Kellehdar, which indicated an inclination on his part to capitulate. The terms were laſt night agreed upon, and were, that my troops ſhould be put in poſſeſſion of the gates at ten o'clock this day, and that the garriſon ſhould be allowed to march out with their private property of every deſcription, and go whereſoever they pleaſed. The terms of this capitulation have been punctually adhered to on both ſides.

The determination of the beſieged to evacuate the fort prevented my opening, this morning, a battery, from whence I expected ſoon to breach the works. Our early poſſeſſion of this fortreſs, I muſt, in juſtice to the troops under my command, attribute to the rapidity and gallantry with which the operations againſt it have been conducted; my thanks are due to all for their valour when oppoſed to the enemy, and for the ſteady perſeverance and ſpirit with which they underwent the fatigue of dragging the ordnance to the ſpot fixed upon for the battery. It is with pleaſure I acknowledge that the zealous and ready co-operation I have at all times met with from Lieutenant Colonel Haliburton, commanding the Nizam's ſubſidiary force, has much conduced to the ſucceſs of this ſervice. To Major Campbell, of His Majeſty's

Majeſty's 94th regiment, my thanks are particularly due, for the ſucceſsful and judicious attack made by him on the advanced poſts of the enemy on the morning of the 10th inſtant; and to Captain Johnſon, of the Bombay engineers, for the activity and profeſſional knowledge diſplayed by him on this and on every other occaſion. Appendix D. Calcutta Gazettes.

The acquiſition of the fort of Chandore to the Britiſh arms muſt be deemed of importance. It commands one of the beſt paſſes in the range of hills, on which it ſtands, into Candeiſh; and the poſſeſſion of it will enſure a ſafe communication to my camp from the Attaveely by the Rowra Ghaut, and from our poſts to the ſouthward. The hill on which it ſtands, or rather which forms the fort, is naturally the ſtrongeſt I ever ſaw, being quite inacceſſible every where but at the gateway, where alone it is fortified by art, and where it is by no means weak. There is but one entrance of any kind.

The garriſon conſiſted of between four and five hundred men. My loſs I believe to be extremely trifling, perhaps two or three wounded. When I receive the Returns of caſualties, they ſhall be forwarded; as alſo Returns of the ordnance, military ſtores, and grain found in the fort; of any of which I believe there is but little.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *W. Wallace*,
Lieut. Colonel.

Camp at Chandore,
October 12, 1804.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing of a Detachment from the Subſidiary Force ſerving with his Highneſs the Subahdar of the Deckan, at the Aſſault of Lauſſoolgaum, on the 8th and 9th October 1804.

Detachment from the 6th Company 1ſt Battalion Coaſt Artillery:—Killed, 1 lieutenant, 1 matroſs, 1 gun laſcar:—Wounded, 1 corporal, 2 gunners, 1 matroſs, 3 laſcars.

Detachment from His Majeſty's 94th Regiment:—Wounded, 1 drummer, 6 rank and file.

2d Battalion 7th Regiment:—Killed, 1 captain, 1 puckally, 4 privates.—Wounded, 1 lieutenant, 1 havildar, 3 naigues, 15 privates.

Detachment 1ſt Battalion 11th regiment:—Wounded, 2 privates.

Detachment of Pioneers:—Wounded, 1 ſerjeant.

ABSTRACT.	Killed.	Wounded.	Miſſing.
Europeans - - - - - -	3	13	—
Natives - - - - - - -	6	24	—
Total - -	9	37	—

Officers Killed: Captain John Brown, 2d Battalion 7th Regiment; and Lieutenant Purvis, 1ſt Battalion of Artillery.—Officer wounded: Lieutenant Parlby, 2d Battalion 7th Regiment.

(Signed) *J. Colebrooke*,
Dep. Adjt. Genl. Niz. Sub. Force.

Camp before Chandore,
October 10, 1804.

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council.

J. Lumſden,
Chief Sec. to the Gov^t.

Part III. of *Appendix to* NOTES *relative to late Tranſactions in the Mahratta Empire:* 1803-4.

FORT WILLIAM, November 19, 1804.

OFFICIAL ADVICES have been received from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, by which it appears, that Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, with his cavalry, croſſed the Jumna on the 29th of October, between Panniput and Delhi, and entered the Dooab, with a view of intercepting a detachment, conſiſting of one battalion of Sepoys, and ſome Nujeebs, which was proceeding, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Burn, from Delhi to Sehaurunpore.

The enemy attacked Lieutenant Colonel Burn, but were repulſed with conſiderable loſs; and Lieutenant Colonel Burn having taken poſt in a mud fort at Saumlee, was enabled to maintain himſelf againſt the efforts of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, who, notwithſtanding his great ſuperiority of force, could make no impreſſion on Lieutenant Colonel Burn's detachment.

The Commander in Chief croſſed the Jumna in purſuit of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar on the 31ſt October, with the reſerve of the army, under Colonel Don, ſix regiments of cavalry and the horſe artillery, and reached Bhaugput on the 1ſt of November. On the 2d of November his Excellency made a march of more than twenty-eight miles, to Kondellah, and on the 3d reached Saumlee. Jeſwunt Rao Holkar decamped from Saumlee early in the morning of the 3d inſtant, with the greateſt precipitation, as ſoon as he heard the near approach of the Commander in Chief, and has retired, it is ſtated, to the Jumna, which river it is ſuppoſed he will immediately recroſs. By the laſt accounts it appears that the Commander in Chief was proceeding to purſue the fugitives in whatever direction they might proſecute their flight.

The details of the repulſe of Holkar's cavalry, by Lieutenant Colonel Burn, have not yet been received; but the following Extract of the Commander in Chief's Letter to the Governor General, under date the 3d of November, is publiſhed for general information.

" I cannot ſufficiently admire the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Burn on this " occaſion, as well as of the whole of the officers and men of the detachment, " whoſe exemplary behaviour I ſhall take an opportunity of more fully detailing to " your Lordſhip."

Major General Fraſer, with the main body of the grand army, remained on the right bank of the Jumna, and was proceeding towards the infantry and artillery of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, in the vicinity of Bhirtpore.

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council.

J. Lumſden,
Chief Sec. to the Gov^t.

FORT WILLIAM, November 23, 1804.

HIS Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General has received a Diſpatch from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated Happer, 9th November 1804, of which the following copy is publiſhed for general information.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordſhip my arrival at this place, the neighbourhood of which the enemy quitted in the courſe of the night. He did not attempt any attack on the town, in which were two companies of Captain Cruttenden's provincial battalion, and one of the battalions formerly in Scindiah's ſervice, under Captain Harriott.

Jeſwunt Rao Holkar has moved in the direction of Coorjah, and it ſeems to be the general opinion in the country that he means to recroſs the Jumna in the neighbourhood of Muttra; ſhould he however continue in the Dooab, I ſhall hang ſo cloſe upon his rear as to prevent the poſſibility of his ſtopping at any place a ſufficient length of time to plunder it, without riſquing an engagement with my cavalry.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,

Head Quarters, (Signed) *G. Lake.*
Camp at Happer, November 9, 1804.

The Governor General has alſo received a diſpatch from Captain Worſley, the officer commanding at Muttra, addreſſed to Captain Armſtrong, Military Secretary, dated Muttra, 12th November 1804, of which the following Extracts are publiſhed for general information.

"I beg to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Moſt noble the "Governor General, that the whole of the enemy's brigades and guns have arrived "at Deeg, and taken up a ſtrong poſition near that fortreſs.

"Major General Fraſer, with His Majeſty's 76th, two regiments of Native cavalry, "ſix battalions of Sepoys, the European regiment, and the equipment of artillery, "marched this morning from Goburdun towards Deeg; the diſtance about "ſeven coſs."

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council.
J. Lumſden,
Chief Sec. to the Gov'.

FORT WILLIAM, November 23, 1804.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, have been received by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, from his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordſhip my arrival at this place.

Jeſwunt Rao Holkar proceeded from this neighbourhood this morning to Coorjah, and, by every account, his object is to croſs the Jumna wherever he can find a ford.

I ſhall continue to purſue him cloſely, which will effectually prevent his doing much miſchief to the country, and muſt cauſe his followers great diſtreſs; who, by every account, are already very diſcontented, and are anxious to leave the Dooab, as they cannot effect their object of plunder, and with difficulty find ſubſiſtence for themſelves and horſes.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,
Head Quarters, (Signed) *G. Lake*.
Camp at Malaghur, November 10, 1804.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordſhip my arrival at this place.

Jeſwunt Rao Holkar marched from the neighbourhood of Hurdwargunge, towards Coriagunge this morning. I ſhall continue to purſue him.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,
Head Quarters, (Signed) *G. Lake*.
Camp at Pillouna, November 12, 1804.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordſhip of my arrival at this place.

Jeſwunt Rao Holkar appears to have taken the direct road to Futteh Ghur, where however he cannot effect any miſchief, as there are troops there ſufficient for its defence,

Part III. of Appendix to NOTES relative to late Transactions in the Marhatta Empire: 1803-4.

fence, and I ſhall preſs him very cloſe, ſhould he attempt to remain there. I can hardly imagine that it is his intention to penetrate ſo far, as he would find it difficult to effect his retreat out of the Doab.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,
(Signed) *G. Lake.*

Head Quarters,
Camp at Khaſs Gunge, November 14, 1804.

THE Governor General has received a Diſpatch from Captain Menzies, of his Majeſty's 22d regiment of foot, Major of Brigade to Major General Fraſer, (addreſſed to his Excellency's Military Secretary,) dated Camp, near Deeg, November 13, 1804, of which the following copy is publiſhed for general information.

Camp, three miles S. W. of Deeg,
November 13, 1804, ſix P. M.

To Captain Armſtrong, Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor General, and Captain General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I AM directed by Major General Fraſer to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor General, that the army under his command arrived within three coſs of the fort of Deeg yeſterday, and found the enemy very ſtrongly encamped, with their left extending to Deeg, and a large jeel of water extending to their right, and covering the whole of their front. From the late hour at which the army encamped, and not having correct information of the enemy's poſition, the General thought it adviſable to delay the attack until this morning. Having made his arrangements for the ſecurity of his camp, he marched with the 1ſt brigade of infantry, under the honourable Lieutenant Colonel Monſon; the 2d, under Lieutenant Colonel G. S. Browne; and the two regiments of Native cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel T. Browne; and part of the park, under Lieutenant Colonel Horsford, at three o'clock this morning. We made a circuit to our left, round the jeel, to enable us to come on their right flank; a little after day-break, we formed in two lines, attacked, and carried a large village which was on their flank. The Major General immediately purſued his ſucceſs, and marched down on their line, and took poſſeſſion of their guns and howitzers, which are now bringing into camp. I regret to ſay, that General Fraſer has been ſeverely wounded while at the head of the troops leading them into action, and in conſequence was obliged to be carried off the field. The honourable Colonel Monſon then aſſumed the command, and atchieved what General Fraſer ſo happily commenced. We drove the whole of the enemy under the fort of Deeg, when the people in the fort opened a very heavy fire on us. The number of guns is not yet aſcertained, nor that of the killed and wounded, but our loſs has been ſevere. Regular Returns of the number of guns, and of the killed and wounded, will be ſent by the honourable Colonel Monſon to-morrow; who will likewiſe give a detailed account of the action. Major General Fraſer feels it impoſſible to expreſs his high ſenſe of obligation to the whole of the troops under his command, for their undaunted courage and gallantry, particularly to His Majeſty's 76th regiment, who have on this occaſion, as on every former one, done honour to themſelves and their country.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient, humble Servant,
(Signed) *J. Menzies*, Major of Brigade.

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council.
J. Lumſden,
Chief Sec. to the Gov^t.

GENERAL ORDERS, by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, Captain General and Commander in Chief of all the Land Forces ſerving in the Eaſt Indies.

FORT WILLIAM, November 25, 1804.

A ROYAL ſalute and three vollies of muſquetry to be fired at all the ſtations of the land forces ſerving in the Eaſt Indies, in honour of the ſignal and deciſive victory, atchieved

atchieved by the army under the command of Major General Fraſer, near the fortreſs of Deeg in Hindoſtan, over the whole of the infantry and artillery of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar; in which the Britiſh troops, with the moſt undaunted courage and gallantry, drove the enemy from a poſition of great ſtrength, and obtained poſſeſſion of the whole of his artillery. Appendix D. *Calcutta Gazette.*

By his Excellency's command.
J. Armſtrong, Military Sec.

FORT WILLIAM, November 25, 1804.

SINCE the receipt of the letter from Captain Menzies, of His Majeſty's 22d regiment, publiſhed in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of this day, a diſpatch has been received from Major General Dowdeſwell, dated Cawnpore, the 17th November 1804, by which it appears that General Fraſer's leg has been amputated near the ankle, and that this gallant and diſtinguiſhed Officer was doing well.

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General.

J. Armſtrong,
Military Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM, November 26, 1804.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have this day been received by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, from his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordſhip my arrival at this place.

The enemy has not, as I expected he would, proceed to Khaſſgunge, but appears to have changed his route; and it is ſaid that he means to take the route of Bydgyghur, which indicates an intention of recroſſing the Jumna; I ſhall however purſue him cloſely, and ſhall, I hope, be enabled to effect his deſtruction, as he cannot much longer proceed ſo rapidly as he has hitherto done, as by all accounts his horſes are nearly worn out by fatigue.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,
Head Quarters, (Signed) *G. Lake.*
Camp at Corizhgunge, November 13, 1804.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordſhip of my arrival at this place.

Jetwunt Rao Holkar, according to every information, has proceeded direct to Futtehghur; I have only halted here to refreſh my men and horſes, and ſhall move again early this night with the cavalry to Futtehghur, diſtance from hence about thirty-two miles, and ſhall reach it about day-light in the morning, time enough, I truſt to prevent his making any impreſſion on the town of Furruckabad, or doing any conſiderable damage to the cantonments.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,
Head Quarters, (Signed) *G. Lake.*
Camp at Alygunge, November 16, 1804.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that, in purſuance of my intentions expreſſed in my diſpatch of yeſterday's date, I reached this place this morning with the cavalry, before day-break, after a march of upwards of thirty-four miles.

Part III. of Appendix to NOTES relative to late Transactions in the Marhatta Empire: 1803-4.

The enemy occupied a position close under the walls of Furruckabad, and I completely succeeded in surprizing them. The consequence has been, that vast numbers of their men and horses have been destroyed, and the whole cattle and baggage taken, which they possessed.

Jeswunt Rao Holkar escaped by an early flight, but his troops, in the greatest confusion, were pursued and every where cut to pieces by my cavalry. I am happy to add, that we have sustained very little loss either in men or horses.

I have not time at the present moment to express the satisfaction I have derived from the good conduct of all the corps engaged, but I shall have the honour of forwarding to your Lordship my sentiments on this subject as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most faithful, humble Servant,
(Signed) *G. Lake.*

Head Quarters,
Furruckabad, November 17, 1804.

An authentic letter, received from an officer of rank in the camp of the Commander in Chief, gives the following account.

"After a march of thirty-four miles this morning we reached the enemy's camp "before day-break, and completely surprized him. We gave them first several "discharges of grape from the horse artillery, and then His Majesty's 8th dragoons "moved on upon them, and great havock ensued: so complete was the surprize "that many of the horses were remaining at their pickets when the 8th got in "among them. I was with the 8th all day, and I assure you their execution was "most considerable, and the enemy's loss must have been enormous, the whole plain "was covered with themselves and horses. Our marching for these last seventeen "days has been very great. This day our horses went upwards of fifty miles."

The official details of the glorious and decisive victory, obtained by the gallant army under the command of Major General Fraser, at Deeg on the 13th instant, have not yet been received by the Governor General.

By authentic letters, however, dated at Agra, addressed to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and transmitted to the Governor General, it appears that "The enemy had taken up a strong position with the fort of Deeg on one flank, "and a fortified village on the other, and in this situation with their numerous "artillery (it is said) they conceived themselves perfectly safe; our troops however "convinced them to the contrary, and in a most gallant manner succeeded in forcing "them to abandon their guns, and seek protection under the walls of the fort." These accounts likewise mention, that "upwards of one hundred guns have been "taken, their tumbrils either taken or destroyed, and the enemy completely "dispersed; and that Major General Fraser is now encamped within two miles, "and fronting the gate of the fort of Deeg."

Another account states, "the General attacked the enemy under the walls of the "fort of Deeg, and took possession of eighty guns, besides many more disabled, not "yet counted. The firing was heard at Agra."

Published by command of his Excellency
The Most noble the Governor General in Council.
J. Lumsden,
Chief Sec. to the Gov^t.

GENERAL ORDERS, by his Excellency the Most noble the Governor General, Captain General and Commander in Chief of all the Land Forces serving in the East Indies.

FORT WILLIAM, November 26, 1804.

A royal salute and three vollies of musquetry to be fired at all the stations of the land forces serving in the East Indies, in honour of the signal and decisive victory obtained on the 17th instant, near the city of Furruckabad in the Doab, by the army under the personal command of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, over the whole of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's cavalry, under the personal command of that Chieftain, in which the British cavalry and horse artillery, after a march of upwards of fifty miles within twenty-four hours, surprized and completely defeated the

whole

whol force of the enemy, deſtroying vaſt number of his men and horſes, and taking poſſeſſion of all his cattle and baggage. Appendix B. Calcutta Gazette.

By his Excellency's command.

J. Armſtrong, Mil. Sec.

FORT WILLIAM, November 27, 1804.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have this day been received by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and Lieutenant Colonel the honourable William Monſon.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

IT is with ſentiments of the moſt heartfelt ſatisfaction that I tranſmit to your Lordſhip the copy of a diſpatch juſt received, announcing the complete ſucceſs of the army under the command of Major General Fraſer, in the attack of the enemy's brigades at Deeg on the 13th inſtant.

This action appears to have been very ſevere, and it has been attended with as complete ſucceſs, and atchieved by a gallantry and courage as ardent, as have marked the conduct of any army. Whilſt it reflects, on all deſcriptions of troops engaged, the higheſt praiſe, it entitles them to the thanks and admiration of their country, and adds to the high reputation of the army in India.

However I may rejoice at the ſucceſs of our arms, and the additional glory acquired by the Britiſh troops in this gallant action, I ſhall lament, until the lateſt hour of my exiſtence, the ſevere loſs ſuſtained by that truly gallant and highly meritorious officer, Major General Fraſer, to whoſe able diſpoſitions and heroic valour, in leading on the troops, I attribute ſuch ſignal ſucceſs. The public, though I hope temporary loſs, of the ſervices of this officer, is a ſubject of the moſt ſincere regret.

It would be ſuperfluous to attempt to expreſs my private feelings on this occaſion, in which I am well convinced your Lordſhip will fully participate.

The official Report, now tranſmitted, leads me to fear that our loſs, in officers and men, has been ſevere.

I hope to receive, in the courſe of this day, Returns, which ſhall be immediately forwarded.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,
(Signed) *G. Lake.*

Head Quarters, Futty Ghur,
November 18, 1804.

THE Letter, enclоſed in the diſpatch of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, is the ſame as the letter addreſſed to Captain Armſtrong, Military Secretary to the Governor General, of which a copy was printed in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of the 25th of November.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY, K. P.
Captain and Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

HOWEVER proud and happy I may feel in communicating to your Excellency ſome particulars, reſpecting the brilliant and decided victory which, through the favour of Providence, we have obtained over the whole of the infantry and guns of Jeiwunt Rao Holkar, commanded by his chief Sirdar, Hernaut Dada; at the ſame time I cannot ſufficiently lament the event which has made it fall to my lot, in conſequence of Major General Fraſer having received a ſevere wound, which obliged him to quit the field. I attribute our decided and glorious victory over the enemy entirely to the arrangements made for the attack by Major General Fraſer, and to the confidence and enthuſiaſm with which he inſpired the whole army, heading his Majeſty's 76th regiment with the moſt undaunted gallantry.

Your

Your Excellency has already heard, from Major General Fraſer, the particulars reſpecting the commencement of the action.

After we had carried the village we deſcended the hill, and charged the enemy's advanced party under a moſt tremendous diſcharge of round, grape, and chain, from their guns, which they abandoned as we came up to them, retiring to freſh batteries, the whole of which we carried for upwards of two miles, they flying before us in every direction, numbers of them periſhing in the ſwamp which encompaſſes that angle of the fort of Deeg, and even in the ditch of the fort itſelf, being purſued by us cloſe up to the very walls. After having carried the different ranges of guns, which extended from the village on their right flank to the ſouth-eaſt angle of the fort, we returned to attack a large body of the enemy, drawn up to the eaſtward of the lower end of the lake, and who kept annoying us, with a moſt deſtructive fire, from eighteen and twelve-pounders, which, until now, we had no opportunity of diſperſing; theſe, however, were kept in check by Major Hammond, with the 1ſt battalion 2d regiment, and three ſix-pounders, who maintained his poſition with the utmoſt ſteadineſs and gallantry. I ordered ſome more ſix-pounders to be brought up, and, under cover of their fire, I moved round upon the enemy's left flank, who, as we advanced, made a precipitate retreat into the lake, where numbers periſhed, amongſt whom were Mohummud Shah Khan and Abdill Khan, two of the principal Sirdars of the Ally-Goles. After this, the enemy made no further oppoſition, but entirely quitted the field, flying in all directions. Lieutenant Colonel Browne, with the 2d regiment and 3d regiment of native cavalry, and gallopers, continued to watch the motions of a conſiderable body of horſe during the action, and afterwards moved down to the field of engagement, to protect the removal of the captured guns, and our wounded, who were unavoidably left there. Lieutenant Colonel Ball at the ſame time moved down with the 3d brigade to ſupport the cavalry.

I find it impoſſible to expreſs my gratitude and obligation, for the ſupport I received from every officer and ſoldier engaged. Were I allowed to offer my individual thanks, to Lieutenant Colonel Horsford, commanding the artillery, and to Lieutenant Colonel G. S. Browne, commanding the 2d brigade infantry, they are particularly due.

From Brigade Major Menzies, Captains Fraſer and Mac Night, the officers of Major General Fraſer's ſtaff, I received the moſt active aſſiſtance, for which I feel myſelf highly indebted. My ſincere thanks are alſo due to my Brigade Major Captain Carr, and to Enſign Bowyer, of the 12th regiment native infantry, who acted as my Aide-de-camp on this occaſion.

I ſhould not be doing juſtice to my feelings were I not to mention, in the moſt pointed manner, the undaunted bravery and ſteadineſs of His Majeſty's 76th regiment, which was never more conſpicuouſly diſplayed than on this day.

I have equal ſatisfaction in mentioning the conduct of the 1ſt European regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Burnet, who ſhewed themſelves in every way worthy of the name of Britiſh troops.

From the moſt accurate accounts I can obtain, the enemy's force conſiſted of twenty-four battalions, a conſiderable body of horſe, and one hundred and ſixty pieces of cannon, the greater part of which is already brought to camp. The enemy's loſs, as far as I can aſcertain, has been very great, and it is ſuppoſed near two thouſand have been killed and drowned in their efforts to eſcape. At the ſame time, glorious as has been the reſult of this day, I have to lament the death of many a gallant ſoldier.

The remains of the enemy's army, which took ſhelter in the fort of Deeg, are in the greateſt conſternation, and are deſerting in vaſt numbers.

I have the honour to encloſe a general Return of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, of the corps engaged, and a Return of Ordnance, &c. captured and brought into camp: more guns are hourly diſcovered. I have the ſatisfaction to add, that among the captured guns are eleven ſix-pounders and two twelve-pounders, loſt by the detachment under my command.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient
And moſt devoted Servant,
(Signed) *W. Monſon*, Brigadier.

Camp, near Deeg,
November 14, 1804.

General Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Troops under the command of Major General Fraser, commanding a Division of the Grand Army, at the Battle of Deeg, 13th November 1804. Appendix D. *Calcutta Gazettes.*

	European Officers.				Eur. non-commissioned Officers, Rank and File.					Natives.												Staff Officers Horses.	Bullocks.
	General Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Enfigns.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Gunners.	Drummers.	Privates.	Subidars.	Jemidars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Privates.	Serangs.	Tindals.	Lafcars.	Bheeſties.	Bildars.	Bullock Drivers.		
Wounded - - - - -	1																						
Artillery.																							
Killed - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	4	6	1	42
Wounded - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	14	1	1	25	-	13
Missing - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
H. M. 76th Regiment.																							
Killed - - - - - -	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	27														
Wounded - - - - -	-	-	-	1	5	12	-	-	103														
Missing - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11														
Detachment of recovered Europeans.																							
Killed - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2														
Wounded - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	10														
Missing																							
1st European Regiment.																							
Killed - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	16														
Wounded - - - - -	-	-	5	-	2	5	-	1	43														
Missing - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1																	
1st Bat. 2d Regt. Native Infantry.																							
Killed - - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	1	2	1	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Wounded - - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	- -	1	1	5	4	-	55								
Missing																							
1st Bat. 4th Regt. Native Infantry.																							
Killed - - - - - -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	- -	1	-	2	-	-	19								
Wounded - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	3	1	-	25								
Missing																							
6 Companies 8th Native Infantry.																							
Killed - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	1	-	-	1								
Wounded - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-		-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1			
Missing																							
15th Regiment Native Infantry.																							
Killed - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	1	3	-	15								
Wounded - - - - -	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	- -	3	4	6	2	-	112	-	-	-	2				
Missing - - - - - -	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	1	-	1	12								
2d Bat. 22d Regt. Native Infantry.																							
Killed																							
Wounded																							
Missing																							
Total - -	1	3	17	1	4	22	1	3	218	5	6	22	11	1	265	1	1	20	4	6	31	2	57

Officers Killed:—Captain Henry Norford, His Majesty's 76th Regiment; Lieuts. John Forbes, 1st Batt. 2d Regt. Native Infantry; C. C. Faithful, 1st ditto, 4th ditto, ditto; —— Burges, 1st ditto, 4th ditto, ditto; Assist. Surg. T. Lyons, 2d ditto, 15th ditto, ditto.

Officers Wounded:—Major General Fraser, severely; Captain J. Chisholm, H. M. 88th Regiment, doing duty with H. M. 76th Regiment; Lieutenant Mansell, H. M. 78th Regiment, doing duty with recovered Europeans; Ensign W. Bampton, H. M. 76th Regiment; Captain Lieutenant Nicoll, 1st Battalion 4th Native Infantry (doing duty).—European Regiment: Lieuts. A. Maxton, severely; J. Chatfield, ditto; J. Bryant, ditto; T. Brown, ditto; J. Merryman, slightly.—1st Batt. 2d Regt. Native Infantry: Lieuts. James Murray, slightly;——Hunter, doing duty, 1st ditto, 4th ditto, ditto; James Turner, slightly, 1st ditto, 15th ditto, ditto; H. Sibley, ditto, 1st ditto, 15th ditto, ditto; C. S. Schnell, ditto, 1st ditto, 15th ditto,

ditto, ditto; —— Penny, ditto, 1ſt ditto, 15th ditto, ditto; —— Hales, 2d ditto, 15th ditto, ditto, ſince dead; —— Boyd, 2d ditto, 15th ditto, ditto.

Grand Total of Europeans:—Killed, 64; Wounded, 195; Miſſing, 12.

Grand Total of Natives:—Killed, 84; Wounded, 274; Miſſing, 15.

The Miſſing ſuppoſed to be Killed.

(Signed) *J. Menzies*, Major of Brigade.

Return of Ordnance, &c. &c. captured at the Battle of Deeg, by the Army under Major General Fraſer, on the 13th November 1804.

Braſs Ordnance:—Six 16-pounders, carronades, Country made; two 12-pounders, the Honourable Company's, formerly loſt; one 9-pounder, Portuguele gun; two 8 pounders, one Europe made, one Country made; twenty-eight 6-pounders, eleven of theſe are the Honourable Company's, formerly loſt, and two are French, the remainder Country made; one 5-pounder, Europe made; eleven 4-pounders one Europe made, ten Country made; one 3-pounder, Country made; one 2-pounder, Country made.—In all 53 guns.

One $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzer, Country made; one $4\frac{2}{3}$ inch ditto galloper, ditto, formerly loſt.—In all 2 howitzers.

Iron Ordnance, formerly given to the Marhattas, by Lord Cornwallis, at Seringapatam, Europe made.—Six 18-pounders, one 12-pounder, one 8-pounder, one 7-pounder, five 6-pounders, two 5-pounders, two 4-pounders, four 3-pounders, four 2-pounders, ſix 1-pounders.—In all 32.

Abſtract:—53 braſs guns, of different calibres; 2 ditto howitzers, ditto; 32 iron guns, of different calibres.—In all 87 pieces of ordnance.

N. B. The whole of the above Ordnance mounted on field carriages, with limbers, furniſhed with elevating ſcrews, and every requiſite apparatus.

Tumbrils, &c.:—Nine tumbrils, laden with ammunition, the Honourable Company's, formerly loſt; 24 tumbrils, laden with ammunition; four ammunition carts, the Honourable Company's, formerly loſt.

N. B. A great number of Tumbrils blown up in action, and that were ſloughed in the marſhes, and afterwards burnt, are not included in the above number.

(Signed) *John Horsford*, Lieut. Col.
Commanding the Artillery in the Field.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

My report of yeſterday conveyed to your Lordſhip an account of my attack on the enemy's cavalry. I now think it my duty to point out the very meritorious conduct of the troops engaged on this occaſion.

Since I left Delhi, on the 31ſt ultimo, the troops have daily marched a diſtance of twenty-three or twenty-four miles. During the day and night previous to the action, they marched fifty eight miles, and from the diſtance to which they purſued the enemy, the ſpace paſſed over before they had taken up their ground muſt have exceeded ſeventy miles.

The patience, perſeverance, and diſcipline which they diſplayed under ſuch uncommon fatigue, and the activity, zeal, and reſolution with which they at laſt attacked the enemy, are circumſtances which entitle them to my higheſt praiſe and approbation.

I feel myſelf particularly indebted on this occaſion to Colonel Macan, the commandant of cavalry. The merits of this officer are ſo fully known to your Lordſhip that I feel it unneceſſary to ſay more than that he manifeſted the ſame judgment, ſpirit, and zeal which have ſo often diſtinguiſhed him.

Lieutenant

Lieutenant Colonel Vandeleur, who commanded the 1ſt brigade of cavalry, brought his corps into action with the utmoſt rapidity, and diſplayed the greateſt judgment and gallantry in his repeated and vigorous charges of the enemy. His Majeſty's 8th regiment of dragoons, commanded by Captain Abercrombie, and the 1ſt and 6th regiments of native cavalry, the former commanded by Captain Welſh, and the latter by Captain Swinton, charged through different bodies of the enemy's horſe with the greateſt reſolution and effect. A ſmall party of the 8th dragoons totally deſtroyed a conſiderable body of Allygole infantry, which formed part of the enemy's force.

Lieutenant Colonel Need, who commanded the ſecond brigade, is likewiſe entitled to my higheſt praiſe and approbation. His Majeſty's 27th and 29th regiments of light dragoons, the former commanded by Captain Philpot, and the latter by Major Wade, and the 4th regiment of native cavalry, commanded by Captain Elliot, attacked, with the utmoſt energy and effect, the different bodies of the enemy to which they were oppoſed.

Lieutenant Colonel Toone commanded the advanced guard, and deſerves my gratitude and approbation for the ſpirit and activity which he diſplayed in that ſituation.

I have great ſatisfaction in reporting to your Lordſhip the very meritorious conduct of Captain Browne, and the corps of horſe artillery under his command, who, by the rapidity of their movements, were enabled to do great execution. Captain Browne's great attention in the management of his corps, and his zeal and activity when called into action, have on every occaſion merited my beſt acknowledgments.

I cannot conclude this diſpatch without expreſſing to your Lordſhip the ſatisfaction I have derived from the good conduct of the infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Don. Though not preſent in the affair of yeſterday, the zeal and patience with which they have ſupported the fatigues of ſo arduous a march deſerve my warmeſt thanks. Their eagerneſs in the purſuit would, there is no doubt, have been equalled by their gallantry in the attack of the enemy, had they come up with them.

I have not yet aſcertained completely where the enemy have fled to; but all accounts lead me to believe that they are ſcattered over the country, and no where collected in any conſiderable numbers.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,

Head Quarters, (Signed) *G. Lake.*
Futty-ghur, November 18, 1804.

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council.

J Lumſden,
Chief Sec. to the Gov^t.

FORT WILLIAM, November 29, 1804.

THE following Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, in the action of the 17th November, between the Britiſh cavalry, under the perſonal command of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and the cavalry of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, under the perſonal command of that Chieftain, has been received from the Commander in Chief, and is publiſhed for general information.

Return

Part III. of *Appendix to* NOTES *relative to late Transactions in the Mahratta Empire: 1803-4.*

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Action of the 17th November, 1804.

		Serjeants.	Havildars.	Rank and File.	Bildars.	Lascars.	Syces.	Horses.
8th Light Dragoons	Killed	-	-	2	-	-	-	8
	Wounded	-	-	13	-	-	-	11
	Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
27th Light Dragoons	Killed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wounded	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
	Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
29th Light Dragoons	Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Wounded	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Horse Artillery	Killed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wounded	-	-	-	1	4	1	—
	Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
1st Native Cavalry	Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Wounded	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Missing	-	-	—	—	—	—	—
4th Native Cavalry	Killed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wounded	-	-	1	—	—	—	—
	Missing	-	-	—	—	—	—	—
6th Native Cavalry	Killed	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
	Wounded	-	1	2	-	-	1	4
	Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Total	-	1	19	1	5	2	75

J. Gerard, Adjutant General.

Published by command of His Excellency
The Most noble the Governor General in Council.

J. Lumsden,
Chief Sec. to the Gov^t.

FORT WILLIAM, December 4, 1804.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been this night received by his Excellency the Most noble the Governor General from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and is published for general information.

To his Excellency the Most noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY, K. P. Captain and Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE much satisfaction in informing your Lordship that, since my arrival on this ground, I have received intelligence of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, with the remains of his cavalry, having crossed the Jumna at a ford in the vicinity of Mohabun.

The flight of Holkar out of the Doab has been most rapid, and, by every account, the number that suffered on the 17th instant almost exceeds belief; numbers of wounded are still with him, and many others have been left in the villages.

The

The enemy is ſaid to be proceeding to Deeg. I ſhall loſe no time in joining the army before that place.

Calcutta Gazette.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,

Head Quarters, Camp, Eetah, (Signed) *G. Lake.*
November 24, 1804.

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council.
J. Lumſden,
Chief Sec. to the Gov^t.

FORT WILLIAM, December 6, 1804.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Extracts and Copies, have been received from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and from the Reſident at Poonah, by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, and are publiſhed for general information.

(Copy.)

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE now the ſatisfaction to forward to your Lordſhip the detailed account of the glorious action of the 13th inſtant, tranſmitted by the honourable Lieutenant Colonel Monſon, on whom the command has devolved, in conſequence of Major General Fraſer's wound.

My former diſpatch will have conveyed to your Lordſhip my ſentiments on the able diſpoſitions of Major General Fraſer, and the great gallantry diſplayed by the troops in the execution of his orders, who appear throughout to have been animated by the ardent ſpirit of their General.

The encloſed detail confirms and encreaſes my admiration of the heroic conduct of our troops on this glorious day; and I have no heſitation in recording my opinion, that the action of the 13th of November ſtands ſuperior to any atchievement of the Britiſh arms in India, and will rank amongſt our moſt illuſtrious victories in any quarter of the globe.

I feel it unneceſſary to impreſs upon your Lordſhip's attention the merits of individuals. The general reſult of their exertions evinces their juſt claims to our gratitude and admiration, and I am fully confident that your Lordſhip will withhold no mark of honour or expreſſion of applauſe which it is poſſible to beſtow on the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſervices.

I cannot ſufficiently lament the number of brave men who have fallen, but when I conſider the ſuperiority of the enemy's numbers, their powerful artillery and the ſtrength of their poſition, I but the more admire thoſe judicious diſpoſitions which have enabled us to ſurmount ſuch uncommon difficulties, without much heavier loſs.

The Return of ordnance taken from the enemy has not been received, but as ſoon as it arrives it will be forwarded for your Lordſhip's information.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,

Head Quarters, Camp, Deliah, (Signed) *G. Lake.*
November 20, 1804.

THE detailed account of the battle of Deeg, to which the above letter refers, was publiſhed in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of the 27th November 1804.

Part III. of *Appendix to* NOTES *relative to late Transactions in the Marhatta Empire:* 1803-4.

(Copy.)

Return of Horſes, belonging to the Staff of the Army under the command of Major General Fraſer, commanding a Diviſion of the Grand Army, killed at the Battle of Deeg, 13th of November 1804.

Major General Fraſer, 1; Brigade Major Menzies, 1; Captain Fraſer, Aid de Camp to Major General Fraſer, 1; Captain E. Butler, Brigade Major of Artillery, 1; Honourable Brigadier Monſon, commanding 1ſt brigade, 1; Captain W. Boyes, commanding 76th regiment, 1; Captain W. J. Scott, acting Major 76th regiment, 1; Lieutenant E. Marſton, Adjutant 76th regiment, 1; —— M'Gregor, ditto 1ſt battalion 2d regiment, 1; —— Vaughan, Brigade Major 2d brigade, 1; Capt. Hurſing, commanding 1ſt battalion 15th Regt. 1; Lieut. Greenſtreet, Adjt. and Quarter Maſter 15th regt. 1; —— Turner, Adjutant 1ſt battalion 15th regiment, 1.—Total 13.

(Signed) *J. Menzies,*
Major of Brigade.

(Copy.)

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c &c..

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordſhip of my arrival at this place, where, I am happy to ſay, the enemy have effected little miſchief, the town has not been plundered, but ſome Bungalows (private property) have been deſtroyed.

The exertions of Mr. Salmon, the collector, and Mr. Martin, the regiſter, were great on this occaſion, and merit every praiſe.

Captain White, commanding the provincial battalion, by his judicious diſpoſition of his ſmall force (only two companies) defended the Jail, and ſecured the treaſure and the whole of the public records of the diſtrict.

Holkar, according to every information, is proceeding rapidly towards the Jumna, which it is ſuppoſed he will reach in the courſe of this day, and recroſs at fords in the neighbourhood of Mohabun.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,
(Signed) *G. Lake.*

Head Quarters, Mynpoory,
November 22, 1804.

(Extract.)

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

CONFIDENT that every inſtance of the good conduct, firmneſs, and ſteady attachment of our Native troops will afford your Lordſhip ſincere pleaſure, I think it my duty not to withhold from your Lordſhip the accompanying detail from Lieutenant Colonel Burn, who commanded the detachment which I relieved at Simlie.

The firmneſs and perſeverance of our troops, on this occaſion, reflect on them the higheſt credit, and will, I have no doubt, afford your Lordſhip the greateſt ſatisfaction.

The ſervices of Colonel Burn, and the officers of his detachment, were no leſs conſpicuouſly meritorious on this occaſion than in the gallant defence of Delhi, and give them freſh claims to my gratitude and approbation.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,
(Signed) *G. Lake.*

Head Quarters, Camp at Ketowlie,
November 7, 1804.

(Extract.)

To Lieutenant Colonel Gerard, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that, agreeable to inſtructions from the Reſident at Delhi, I croſſed the Jumna, with my detachment, on the 26th, and arrived at Kakarah on the 27th. On the 28th I proceeded to Soornepoor; here Lieutenant Roſs received from Colonel Ochterlony a letter, mentioning a report of Holkar, with his cavalry, having arrived at Sunput; but the Native accounts varying ſo much, I did not think myſelf warranted in delaying the march of my detachment. On the 29th we reached Bagourah, and about one o'clock that day the enemy's horſe appeared, and ſucceeded in carrying off ſome camels; as the ſituation of the camp was very unfavourable, being almoſt entirely ſurrounded by ſugarcane and jungle, I judged it prudent to move immediately into a plain, but the night proving uncommonly fine, I continued marching for this place, which we reached at day-break on the 30th, although haraſſed the whole way by the enemy's horſe, which obliged us to keep up a conſtant fire. I have the ſatisfaction to add, that, with the exception of a few hackeries, and ſome private baggage, unable to keep up, we experienced no loſs; I immediately encamped in a ſquare near the town of Samlie; in about two hours the enemy appeared in front of our poſition, in large bodies, making ſeveral attempts to come down, and were as often driven back, but as they were hourly encreaſing in numbers, it was impoſſible to prevent their ſurrounding us by the evening; at four o'clock the next morning we began to move. The enemy ſuppoſing it our intention to proceed towards Saharunpore, had poſted their horſe on the road leading to that place, which enabled the detachment to enter a ſmall Gurrie, bordering on the city, without moleſtation; and I determined to make every poſſible reſiſtance in the Gurrie, till reinforcements ſhould arrive, or till I received information of their being on their march. I found ſuch a readineſs, in both officers and men of all deſcriptions, to ſubmit to every deprivation, that it enabled me to adopt, with ſucceſs, the plan of defending the Gurrie, and rely with confidence on their firmneſs and devotion to the ſervice, ſhould circumſtances at laſt oblige us to fight our way to Delhi. No time was loſt, after gaining poſſeſſion of the place, in repairing the baſtions, and mounting four 6-pounders, which have had conſiderable effect in diſperſing the enemy, whenever they appeared within reach. On the night of the 30th Lieutenant Martin was detached with one hundred men to collect ſome grain, but from the camp-followers that attended being too few, ſcarcely any was procured. On the 31ſt I detached Lieutenant Roſs, with an equal number for the purpoſe, who traverſed the field in every direction, even cloſe to the enemy's poſts, but found they had entirely conſumed or deſtroyed the whole that was ripe, which made me reſolve upon fighting my way to Baugput the next night. While diſpoſitions were making I received, from Colonel Ochterlony, information of his Excellency's march, which again determined me to prolong our ſtay. Notwithſtanding the Sepoys were almoſt deſtitute of every thing, too much credit cannot be allowed them for the patience with which they ſupported it for four days. The people of the city, from the morning of the 30th, were active in favour of the enemy, and kept up a conſtant fire of matchlocks day and night, which has occaſioned us ſome loſs, particularly in a moſt active and meritorious officer, Lieutenant Martin, who received a very ſevere wound on the morning of the 2d. As nothing further occurred, it only remains for me to aſſure his Excellency that both officers and men, for their ſteadineſs and exertions, have acquired freſh claims to my approbation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient Servant,

(Signed) *W. Burn*, Lieut. Col.

Camp, Samlie,
November 3, 1804.

Return

Part III. of Appendix to NOTES relative to late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire: 1803-4.

(Copy.)

Return of Ordnance and Ammunition found in the Fort and City of Chandore, October 12, 1804.

		12-Pounders.	8-Pounders.	6-Pounders.	4-Pounders.	1-Pounders.	½-Pounders.	5½-Inch Howitzers.	Wall Pieces.	Shot. 9-Pounders.	Shot. 6-Pounders.	Shot. 1-Pounders.	Shot. ½-Pounders.	Wall Pieces Ball.	Muskets.
Braſs -	Serviceable - -	-	1	-	1	3	6	1	-						
	Unſerviceable - -														
Iron -	Serviceable - -	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	25						
	Unſerviceable - -	-	-	2	-	2									
	Total -	1	1	4	1	5	6	1	25	95	160	200	300	500	900

N. B. Powder in Bags, 1000 Pounds. Cartridges, filled, 100. Gun Carriages, 4 ſerviceable, and 11 unſerviceable.

(Signed) *Geo. Powell*,
Captain commanding Artillery.

A true Copy. (Signed) *P. Vans Agnew*,
Deputy Adjutant General.

A true Copy. *Edw. Scott Waring*,
Aſſiſtant Secretary.

(Copy.)

Return of Grain and Proviſions found in the Fort of Chandore.

Camp at Chandore. October 13, 1804.	Badjaree. Marcals.	Badjaree. Seers.	Wheat. Marcals.	Wheat. Seers.	Salt. Marcals.	Salt. Seers.
Serviceable - -	5,200	—	2,800	—	300	—
Damaged - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unſerviceable - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total -	5,200	—	2,800	—	300	—

N. B. The above quantities are computed, there not being time to meaſure the whole.

(Signed) *P. Vans Agnew*, Dep. Adjt. Gen.

A true Copy. *Edw. Scott Waring*, Aſſiſt. Sec.

(Extract.)

To Colonel Cloſe, Reſident at Poonah.

Sir,

I HAVE the pleaſure to acquaint you, that this day the Britiſh troops, under my command, obtained poſſeſſion of the fort of Galna.

In my diſpatch of the 12th inſtant I informed you of the fall of Chandore.

The fort of Dhoorb having been, on the 14th inſtant, ſurrendered to a detachment from my force, and the forts of Anchella, Jeewunta, and ſeveral other leſſer

poſts

posts on the same range of hills, having been evacuated by the enemy's troops, and taken possession of by the Peishwah's, I was enabled to move, on the 17th instant, from Chandore, in which place I left a sufficient garrison.

I arrived before Galna on the 21st instant, and took possession of the Pettah on the following morning, without meeting with much opposition. During the night of the 23d I erected an eight-gun battery, on the north side of the fort, which appeared to be the most assailable; at nine o'clock, on the morning of the 25th, two practicable breaches, within a short distance of each other, were made in the walls of the fort, and my storming parties were on the point of advancing, when the garrison sent to me to intimate their wish of surrendering the place.

The terms were quickly agreed upon; I permitted them to march out with their arms and private property, on condition of my being put in possession of the principal gate early this morning. These terms have been adhered to. The garrison consisted of about seven hundred fighting men.

The fort of Galna stands upon a single hill, which is not very high, but is steep and rocky. It is fortified all round, on the Pettah, or eastern side, where the hill is most slanting, by three, and two walls, the masonry of which is good.

The ascents of the breaches made by my battery were rather steep, I however have no doubt but that the storming parties would have gained them.

The conduct of the officers and men, employed under my command on this service, merits as high an encomium as I can bestow; in all I have observed the most zealous and anxious wish to forward the public service; and I am particularly indebted to the assistance I received from Lieutenant Colonels Colman and Lang, Brigadiers commanding in the trenches; from Captain Powell, commanding the artillery; from Captain Johnson, of engineers; and from Captain Barclay, of pioneers.

My loss during the siege has been trifling. No officer has, I believe, been wounded. Returns of any casualties which may have occurred shall hereafter be transmitted, as also Returns of the military stores and grain found in the fort.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *W. Wallace*, Lieutenant Colonel.

Camp at Galna, October 26, 1804.

Published by command of his Excellency
The Most noble the Governor General in Council.

J. Lumsden,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, December 7, 1804.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was received this evening, by his Excellency the Most noble the Governor General, from his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

To his Excellency the Most noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

THE enclosed note has just conveyed to me the afflicting intelligence of the death of the gallant Major General Fraser, in consequence of the severe wound he received in the ever memorable action of the 13th instant.

Your Lordship will partake in my feelings of sincere sorrow for the loss of an esteemed friend, and a brave officer; and his country will mourn the death of a hero, to whom she is indebted for the most signal services.

His plan of attacking the enemy, in the glorious battle of Deeg, evinces the highest military genius; his mode of carrying this into effect displays the greatest judgment and sagacity; and his conduct at the head of his army proves the most deliberate courage and determined resolution.

Advancing in front of his troops, his example animated them to the arduous enterprize; he continued to encourage them long after he had fallen, and his voice impelled them, till a complete and glorious victory crowned and rewarded his exertions.

In lamenting the loſs of this brave officer I have the conſoling reflection, that his memory will remain dear in the breaſt of every ſoldier, that his ſplendid example will animate to future deeds of heroiſm, and that his fame and glory will be conſecrated and preſerved by a grateful and admiring country.

The remains of Major General Fraſer were interred at Muttra, on the evening of the 25th; and the laſt ſad honours due to his rank were paid by part of that army which he ſo lately led to victory and to glory.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,
(Signed) *G. Lake.*

Head Quarters, Camp, Mindoo,
November 7, 1804.

Muttra, November 24, 1804, Seven o'clock P. M.

Sir,

WITH the moſt ſincere ſorrow I feel myſelf obliged to communicate the melancholy intelligence of my much lamented friend, the General's death; he has been for ſeveral days ſinking, from not being able to retain nouriſhment on his ſtomach, and a mortification took place, and terminated fatally this evening; every attention that medical aſſiſtance could afford has been ſhewn him, and the unwearied attention of a moſt affectionate ſon, who is now unable to write.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
(Signed) *J. Menzies,*
Major of Brigade.

To Lieutenant Colonel Lake, &c. &c. &c.

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council.
J. Lumſden,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS, by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, Captain General and Commander in Chief of all the Land Forces ſerving in the Eaſt Indies.

FORT WILLIAM, December 7, 1804.

IN teſtimony of the public ſorrow for the loſs of Major General Fraſer, the garriſon flag to be lowered to half ſtaff at ſunriſe to-morrow, and to continue in that poſition until ſunſet. Minute guns to be fired from the ramparts of Fort William at twelve o'clock.

J. Armſtrong,
Military Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM, January 5, 1805.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was this day received by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, from his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE ſincere ſatisfaction in informing your Lordſhip, that the town of Deeg is now occupied by our troops, and that the principal part of the remaining artillery of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar is now in our poſſeſſion.

The outwork of the town, and the ſeveral batteries erected by the enemy under its walls, were carried by aſſault laſt night, and the conſequence has been the evacuation of the town, and I expect that the fort will in a very ſhort time be in our poſſeſſion.

It

It is with extreme regret I have to inform your Lordſhip that many officers have been ſeverely wounded on this occaſion; I have, however, reaſon to believe, that, on the whole, our loſs has not been ſo great as might have been expected from the nature of the attack. Appendix D. Calcutta Gazettes.

I ſhall have the honour of tranſmitting to your Lordſhip a more full detail; but I cannot conclude without aſſuring your Lordſhip, that the gallantry of the troops engaged on this arduous ſervice has been moſt conſpicuous, and I feel infinitely indebted to Lieutenant Colonel Macrae, who commanded the ſtorming party, as well as to every other officer engaged.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,

Head Quarters, Camp, before Deeg, December 24, 1804. (Signed) *G. Lake.*

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council.
J. Lumſden,
Chief Sec. to the Gov^t.

FORT WILLIAM, January 6, 1805.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was this day received by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, from his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

IN addition to the pleaſing intelligence I had the honour to convey to your Lordſhip in my diſpatch of yeſterday's date, I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that the fort of Deeg was evacuated laſt night, and is now occupied by our troops, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Browne.

I ſhall have the honour, to-morrow, to tranſmit a detailed report, together with Returns of the killed and wounded, and of the captured ordnance, &c. which will include, I believe, the whole of the remaining artillery of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,

Head Quarters, Camp, near Deeg, December 25, 1804. (Signed) *G. Lake.*

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council.
J. Lumſden,
Chief Sec. to the Gov^t.

GENERAL ORDERS, by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, Captain General and Commander in Chief of all the Land Forces ſerving in the Eaſt Indies.

FORT WILLIAM, January 6, 1805.

A ROYAL ſalute, and three vollies of muſquetry, to be fired at all the ſtations of the land forces ſerving in the Eaſt Indies, in honour of the important and ſplendid ſucceſs atchieved by the valour and ſkill of the Britiſh army at Deeg in Hindoſtan, under the perſonal command of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, on the 23d of December 1804, by which the town and ſtrong fortreſs of Deeg, together with the remaining artillery of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar have been taken, and annexed to the Britiſh power.

By his Excellency's command.

J. Armſtrong, Military Secretary.

Part III. of *Appendix to* NOTES *relative to late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire: 1805.*

FORT WILLIAM, January 8, 1805.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was this day received by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, from his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

MY Diſpatches, of the 24th and 25th inſtant, will have informed your Lordſhip of the complete ſucceſs of our operations againſt the town and fort of Deeg.

I attribute our early poſſeſſion of this ſtrong fortreſs entirely to the panic which the garriſon experienced, on witneſſing the irreſiſtible valour and intrepidity of our troops, in carrying by aſſault the outwork, and ſtorming their numerous batteries, under the walls of the town, which were ſupported by extenſive entrenchments, occupied by a large force, conſiſting of ſeveral of the Rajah of Bhurtpore's battalions, and the remaining infantry of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar. The number of the enemy killed, on the night of the 23d inſtant, was immenſe.

The ardent zeal, energy, and irreſiſtible valour, which has marked the conduct of our officers and troops employed on this occaſion, under circumſtances of peculiar difficulty and danger, muſt ever reflect on them the higheſt credit; and the benefit the nation has received, from their exemplary and heroic behaviour, muſt be matter of proud exultation to every well wiſher of the Britiſh empire.

Too much praiſe cannot be beſtowed on every corps engaged, for the perfect regularity with which this ſervice was performed.

I found it neceſſary to divide the force deſtined for this ſervice into three columns; the whole moving off ſo as to reach the different points of attack a little before twelve at night.

The right column, under Captain Kelly, conſiſting of four battalion companies of the Honourable Company's European regiment, and five companies of the 1ſt battalion 12th regiment native infantry, was ordered to carry the enemies batteries and trenches on the high ground to the left of the town. The ſucceſs of this party was complete, and entitles Captain Kelly to every praiſe, for the manner in which it was conducted, and for the coolneſs and gallantry he diſplayed under very trying circumſtances, expoſed to a heavy fire from artillery, which was defended with deſperate reſolution. Captain Raban, of the artillery, who accompanied this party for the purpoſe of ſpiking or bringing off the captured ordnance, particularly ſignalized himſelf on this dangerous ſervice.

The left column, under Major Radcliffe, conſiſting of the remaining four battalion companies of the Honourable Company's European regiment, and five companies of the 1ſt battalion 12th regiment Native infantry, was deſtined to carry the trenches and batteries on the enemy's right. This column was equally ſucceſsful with that oppoſed to their left, and the ſervice was performed with equal gallantry and ſpirit, and reflects infinite credit on Major Radcliffe.

The centre column, led by Lieutenant Colonel Macrae, (who had the general command of the whole,) conſiſting of the flank companies of His Majeſty's 22d, 76th, and of the Honourable Company's European regiment, and of the 1ſt battalion 8th regiment native infantry, compoſed the ſtorming party.

I have hardly words to expreſs my ſenſe of the conduct of this party, who, under a galling fire on their flanks, of cannon and muſquetry, from the enemy's batteries and trenches, and over broken and extremely unfavourable ground, ruſhed on to the breach, and gained poſſeſſion of the work, with a ſpirit and ardour which muſt have enſured ſucceſs, whatever might have been the oppoſition.

I feel myſelf under the greateſt obligations to Lieutenant Colonel Macrae, to whoſe conduct, on this occaſion, I attribute the ultimate ſucceſs of the attack.

Lieutenant Colonel Ball, who commanded the 1ſt battalion 8th regiment native infantry, is entitled to the greateſt praiſe for the activity and ſpirit he diſplayed in leading on his men, and for the able aſſiſtance he rendered Colonel Macrae, in the adoption of ſuch meaſures as became afterwards neceſſary to ſecure us in poſſeſſion of the place. It is with ſincere grief I add that this valuable officer received a ſevere, though I truſt not dangerous wound, but which will, I fear, deprive me of his ſervices for ſome time.

The conduct of Captain Lindſay, of His Majeſty's 22d regiment, has been repreſented to me as highly meritorious; I lament to add that this gallant officer is likewiſe wounded.

Appendix D. *Calcutta Gazette.*

It is unneceſſary for me to detail more fully the conduct of individuals on a ſervice where merit has been throughout all ranks ſo eminently conſpicuous; but I feel it my duty to draw your Lordſhip's attention to the ſervices rendered by Lieutenant Colonel Horsford, commanding the artillery, to whoſe profeſſional knowledge and activity throughout this ſiege, and on every other occaſion, I feel infinitely indebted, as well as to the whole of that corps, for their ſpirited and unremitted exertions.

The officers of the engineer department, Captain Robertſon and Lieutenant Smith, have peculiar merit, and are entitled to my beſt thanks and approbation.

The corps of pioneers, under the orders of Captain Swinſon, command my warmeſt praiſe, for the cheerfulneſs with which they performed their laborious duties, and particularly for the alacrity they diſplayed on the night of the 23d inſtant. Too much credit cannot be beſtowed on Captain Swinton, who, on this and every former occaſion, has been moſt zealous and active. I am ſorry to add, that this excellent officer is ſeverely wounded, as is Lieutenant Forreſt, of the ſame corps, whoſe conduct was equally meritorious.

Your Lordſhip will, I am confident, receive much pleaſure in learning the highly exemplary conduct of the three corps of Britiſh cavalry in camp, the whole of whom voſunteered their ſervices, as working parties for the trenches and batteries, and aſſiſted very materially in accelerating our operations againſt this place; they have received my ſincere thanks for their exertions, and for a zeal ſo honourable to the Britiſh character.

I have the honour to incloſe Returns of the killed and wounded during the ſiege, and on the night of the aſſault, with a return of the captured ordnance, &c.

The fugitives, compoſed of the Rajah of Bhurtpore's battalions and his garriſon, with the remainder of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's infantry, appeared generally to have taken the direction of Bhurtpore. By every information great numbers have deſerted, and I do not imagine they will again attempt to oppoſe us. I ſhall move towards Bhurtpore as ſoon as poſſible.

Before I conclude this diſpatch, I beg leave to mention to your Lordſhip the very ſpirited conduct of Mr. Metcalf, of the Civil Service. He volunteered to accompany the ſtorming party, and was, I am informed, among the foremoſt who aſcended the breach.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,

(Signed) *G. Lake.*

Head Quarters, Camp, at Deeg,
December 26, 1804.

Part III. of *Appendix to* NOTES *relative to late Transactions in the Marhatta Empire:* 1805.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Troops that formed the Storming Party, commanded by Brigadier Macrae, on the Night of the 23d instant.

	European.								Natives.						
	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.	Lascars.
Killed.															
Artillery															
His Majesty's 22d Flankers	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5							
His Majesty's 76th ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4							
Honourable Company's European Regiment	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	10							
1st Battalion 8th Regiment	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	
1st Ditto 12th ditto	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	
Total Killed	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	19	-	-	1	1	-	8	
Wounded.															
Artillery		-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
His Majesty's 22d Flankers	-	-	2	2	2	-	1	16							
His Majesty's 76th ditto	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	11							
Honourable Company's European Regiment	-	-	-	1	1	4	3	19							
1st Battalion 8th Regiment	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	-	37	
1st Ditto 12th ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	7	5	-	32	
Pioneer Corps	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	
Total Wounded	1	1	3	8	7	7	4	47	4	1	8	12	-	74	7
Missing.															
1st Battalion 8th Regiment														Supposed killed. 5	

(Signed) *J. Gerard*,
Adjutant General.

Head Quarters, Camp, near Deeg,
December 26, 1804.

Names of the Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed:—Captain Young, 8th Regiment Native Infantry; Lieut. Bowyer, 12th Regiment Native Infantry.

Wounded:—Lieut Smith, Artillery.—Captain Lindsay, Captain Macknight, Lieut. Sweetenham, Lieut. Creffwell, His Majesty's 22d Regiment.—Captain Scott, His Majesty's 76th Regiment.—Lieutenant Merriman, Honourable Company's European Regiment.—Lieut. Col. Ball, Major Baffett, Lieut. Abernethy, Lieut. Anderson, 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain Swinton, Lieut. Forreft, Corps of Pioneers.

(Signed) *J. Gerard*, Adjutant General.

Return of Ordnance, &c. captured in the Lines before Deeg, on the 23d December 1804.

Camp, at Deeg, 26th December 1804.

Brafs Ordnance, mounted on field carriages with limbers:—Four 6-pounders, two 4-ditto, one 3-ditto, one 1½-ditto, one 1-ditto, three 5½-inch howitzers; two

of

of these belonging to the Honourable Company, formerly lost; the other is Country made.

Iron Ordnance, mounted on field carriages with limbers:—One 24-pounder, (French), one-12 ditto, one 9-ditto, one 6-ditto, one 4-ditto, three 3-ditto, one 1½-ditto; thirteen tumbrils, laden with ammunition, five ammunition carts.

Abstract:—Twelve brass pieces of different calibres, nine iron ditto, ditto.—Total twenty one pieces, brass and iron, of different calibres.

(Signed) *J. Horsford*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding Artillery in the Field.

Return of Ordnance, &c. captured in the Town and Fort of Deeg, on the 23d and 24th December 1804.

Camp at Deeg, 26th Dec. 1804.

In the Town of Deeg.

Brass Ordnance, mounted on field carriages with limbers:—One 6-pounder, two 4-ditto, one 1-ditto.

Iron Ordnance; twenty of these guns are mounted on travelling carriages, the remainder are on block carriages of the Country fashion:—One 70-pounder, one 28; ditto, three 24-ditto, (Europe,) two 17-ditto, one 12-ditto, (ditto,) two 9-ditto, (ditto,) six 9-ditto, seven 6-ditto, three 4-ditto, one 1-ditto.

In the Fort of Deeg.

Iron Ordnance; four of these guns are mounted on travelling carriages, the remainder on block carriages:—One 60-pounder, two 28-ditto, three 12-ditto, three 9-ditto, six 6-ditto, two 4-ditto, two 3-ditto, six 1½-ditto, three 1-ditto, twenty swivels of 1-pound.

Abstract:—Four brass pieces of different calibres; fifty-five iron ditto, ditto.—Total fifty-nine pieces, brass and iron, of different calibres; twenty iron 1-pound swivels.—Shot, powder, and military stores in the magazines not yet taken account of.

(Signed) *J. Horsford*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding Artillery in the Field.

Published by command of his Excellency
The Most noble the Governor General in Council.

J. Lumsden,
Chief Sec. to the Gov^t.

FORT WILLIAM, January 24, 1805.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received by his Excellency the Most noble the Governor General, from his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

To his Excellency the Most noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that, in consequence of the breach in the wall of the town being reported practicable, I determined on storming the place yesterday evening. I chose this time in order to prevent the enemy from stockading the breach during the night, which had hitherto been the case.

I am

I am ſorry to add, that obſtacles of an inſurmountable nature were oppoſed to the ſtorming party, on their arrival at the breach; the water in the ditch was exceedingly deep; this difficulty however was ſpeedily ſurmounted, and the party gained the foot of the breach. But, though every exertion was made by both officers and men, the breach was ſo imperfect, that every effort to gain the top proved fruitleſs, and the column, after making ſeveral attempts with heavy loſs, was obliged to retire, which they did in excellent order, to our battery.

Among the many brave men who have fallen on this occaſion, it is with ſincere grief I report the death of Lieutenant Colonel Maitland, of the 75th regiment, who commanded the ſtorming party; his exertions are deſcribed by all to have been of a nature the moſt heroic, and his example animated the men to perſevere in their attempts, which nothing but difficulties, of a nature the moſt unexpected, could have rendered unſucceſsful. This gallant officer, though he had received ſeveral ſevere wounds, continued to exert himſelf until he received a ſhot in the head, which proved inſtantaneouſly mortal.

Although we unfortunately failed in gaining poſſeſſion of the place, we were not wholly unſucceſsful. A flanking column on the right, under the order of Major Hawkes, gained poſſeſſion of the enemy's battery, and ſucceeded in ſpiking and diſabling their guns, and in deſtroying the greateſt part of the enemy who were oppoſed to them.

I beg to aſſure your Lordſhip, that the conduct of our officers and men employed laſt night has been as exemplary as on every former occaſion; but circumſtances, of an unexpected and unfortunate nature, occurred, which their utmoſt efforts could not ſurmount; but I hope, in a very few days, their excellent conduct will be rewarded by the poſſeſſion of the place.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,

(Signed) *G. Lake.*

Head Quarters, Camp, before Bhurtpore,
January 10, 1805.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, in the Aſſault of Bhurtpore, on the Night of the 9th January 1803. Appendix D. *Calcutta Gazettes.*

	Commiſſioned.					Staff.			Europeans.				Natives.								
	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Enſigns.	Adjutants.	Quarter Maſters.	Surgeons.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers & Fifers.	Sepoys.	Bheaſtees.	Lascars.	Bildars.
Artillery.																					
Killed	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Wounded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Flankers, H. M. 22d Regt.																					
Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5									
Wounded	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	49									
Miſſing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3									
H. M. 75th Regt.																					
Killed	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	13									
Wounded	-	1	2	3	-	1	-	-	12	8	2	53									
Miſſing	-	-	-	-	1																
H. M. 76th Regt.																					
Killed	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4									
Wounded	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	18									
Miſſing																					
H. C. European Regt.																					
Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3									
Wounded	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	27									
Miſſing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3									
1ſt Bat. 2d Regt.																					
Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
Wounded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	3	-	23			
Miſſing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1		
1ſt ditto 8th ditto.																					
Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Wounded	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	16			
Miſſing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2			
2d ditto 12th ditto.																					
Killed	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	9			
Wounded	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	1	38			
2d ditto 22d ditto.																					
Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3			
Wounded	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	31	-	-	1
Miſſing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2			
Pioneers.																					
Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3			
Wounded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20			
Total	-	1	2	5	18	1	1	-	-	26	13	3	179	4	4	13	15	1	149	2	1	18

Among the number returned Wounded there are not more than thirty ſerious caſes; the remainder are ſo ſlight that the men will be fit for duty in the courſe of a very few days.

(Signed) *J. Gerard,*
Adjutant General.

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing.

Killed:—H. M. 75th Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Maitland; H. M. 76th ditto, Lieutenant Glubb; 2d Battalion 12th Regiment, Enſign Waterhouſe; Artillery, Lieutenant Percival (in the battery during the day): Captain John Wallace, Major of Brigade, miſſing, and ſuppoſed to have been killed.

Wounded:—H. M. 22d Regiment, Lieutenants Swetnam and Creſwell; ditto 75th ditto, Major Campbell, Captains Heſſman and Brutton, Lieuts. Byne, Tully, M'Lachlan and Mathewſon; ditto 76th ditto, Captain Webmer, and Lieut. Croſ-

grove; Hon. Company's Eur. Regt., Lieutenants Wood, Hamilton, and Browne; 1ſt Batt. 8th ditto, Lieutenants Latter, Kerr, and Turnbull; 2d ditto 12th ditto, Major Gregory, Captains O'Donnell and Fletcher, Lieuts. Sharpe and Barker; 2d ditto 22d ditto, Lieutenant Titcher.

Miſſing:—H. M. 75th Regt., Enſign Hatfield.

(Signed) *J. Gerard*, Adj^t Genl.

By Advices received this day from the camp of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, under date the 13th inſtant, it appears that a body of ſeven hundred of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's horſe had quitted the ſervice of that Chieftain, and come into camp that morning.

The Sirdars of this body of horſe had viſited his Excellency the Commander in Chief upon their arrival at head quarters.

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council.

J. Lumſden,
Chief Sec. to the Gov^t.

FORT WILLIAM, February 6, 1805.

DISPATCHES (of which the following Copies are publiſhed for general information) have been received by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, from his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip that the breach appearing in a ſufficient ſtate of forwardneſs, I determined to attempt the place again this afternoon.

The ſtorming party moved out of the trenches, where they had been lodged for the purpoſe, a little before three o'clock. I am ſorry to add, that the ditch was found ſo broad and deep, that every attempt to paſs it proved unſucceſsful, and the party was obliged to return to the trenches without effecting their object.

The troops behaved with their uſual ſteadineſs; but I fear, from the heavy fire they were unavoidably expoſed to for a conſiderable time, that our loſs has been ſevere.

I ſhall have the honour to forward Returns of the killed and wounded as ſoon as poſſible.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,

(Signed) *G. Lake.*

Head Quarters, Camp, before Bhurtpore,
Jan. 21, 1805.

Captain L. Hook, Secretary to the Govt. Mily. Dept.

Sir,

Received 4th February, at night.

I AM directed by the Commander in Chief to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council, a Return of killed, wounded, and miſſing, at the aſſault of Bhurtpore, on the 21ſt inſtant.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Head Quarters, Camp, Bhurtpore,
Jan. 24, 1805.

(Signed) *J. Gerard*,
Adj^t Genl.

Return

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Assault of Bhurtpore, on the 21st January 1805. Appendix D. *Calcutta Gazettes.*

	Commissioned.				Europeans.				Natives.											
	Captains.	Captain Lieutenant.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers & Fifers.	Sepoys.	Bheathees.	Tindals.	Lafcars.	Bildars.		
Flankers H. M. 22d Regt.																				
Killed	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7												
Wounded	1	-	-	-	3	4	2	32												
H. M. 75th Regt.																				
Killed	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	11												
Wounded	1	-	2	-	8	10	-	80												
H. M. 76th Regt.																				
Killed	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	14												
Wounded	-	-	3	-	8	2	-	51												
Artillery.																				
Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2		
Wounded	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	4		
2d Bat. 9th Regt.																				
Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	2	-	-	1	-	2						
Wounded	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	- -	1	-	2	7	-	23	2	1	1			
1st Bat. 14th Regt.																				
Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	5						
Wounded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	1	-	1	6	3	18	1					
2d Bat. 15th Regt.																				
Killed	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	2	-	6						
Wounded	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	2	8	8	-	47						
2d Bat. 21st Regt.																				
Killed	-	-																		
Wounded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	1											
2d Bat. 22d Regt.																				
Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	1	-	-	1	-	4						
Wounded	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	- -	-	2	3	4	3	62						
Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	2						
Pioneers.																				
Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	4						
Wounded	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	- -	-	1	1	1	-	26						
Total	-	2	1	13	-	22	19	2	201	6	5	15	30	6	200	3	1	13	6	

J. Gerard, Adjutant General.

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Killed:—His Majesty's 76th Regiment, Lieutenant D. Macrae, Lieutenant C. M. Bland; 2d Battalion 15th Regiment, Lieutenant Thomas Mac Gregor.

Wounded:—His Majesty's 75th Regiment, Captain William Hessman, Lieutenant Thomas Grant, Lieutenant John Craig Dumas; His Majesty's 76th Regiment, Lieutenant C. Templeton, Lieutenant James Macrae, Lieutenant W. Bright; ditto 22d Regiment, Captain Lindsay; 2d Battalion 9th Native Infantry, Lieutenant Trowers; 2d ditto 15th ditto, Capt. Lieut. H. Addison; 2d ditto 22d ditto, Lieutenant Watson, Lieutenant Day, Lieutenant Pollock; Pioneers, Lieutenant Gallaway (doing duty).

(Signed) *J. Gerard*, Adj^{t} Genl.

Part III. of *Appendix to* NOTES *relative to late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire:* 1805.

Captain L. Hook, Secretary to the Govt. Milʸ. Dept.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward a Return of Caſualties in the European regiment, on the 21ſt inſtant, which had not come to hand when my letter of yeſterday was diſpatched.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) *J. Gerard*,
Adjᵗ Genˡ.

Head Quarters, Camp, Bhurtpore,
January 25, 1805.

Received 5th February, at 1½ P M.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, of the Flank Companies of the European Regiment, in the Storm of the Town of Bhurtpore, January 21, 1805.

Camp, before Bhurtpore, January 25, 1805.

	Lieutenants.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Privates.
Killed - - -	- -	- -	1	1
Wounded - -	2	2	4	31
Miſſing - - -	- -	- -	- -	1
Total -	2	2	5	33

Officers Wounded:—Lieutenants Morris and Watſon, the former ſeverely.

J. Gerard, Adjᵗ Genˡ.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

Received 4th February, at night.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that I yeſterday morning detached the 1ſt regiment of native cavalry, and 1ſt battalion 15th regiment, under the command of Captain Welſh, of the former Corps, to meet a convoy of proviſions, on its way from Muttra to my camp.

The detachment having yeſterday evening joined the convoy, halted for the night about ſix coſs from my camp, and moved again at an early hour this morning.

The detachment was attacked on its march by a very conſiderable body of infantry, with guns, and the whole of the united force of cavalry belonging to Holkar, Ameer Khan, and Bappoojee Scindiah, about four coſs from camp, which obliged them to occupy a village, for the purpoſe of collecting the convoy, and preſerving it from the numerous cavalry of the enemy.

Immediately, on hearing the firing, I ordered Lieutenant Colonel Need, with His Majeſty's 27th light dragoons, and the 2d regiment of native cavalry, to proceed to the relief of the party, whilſt I followed with the main body of the cavalry of the army.

I have the pleaſure to inform your Lordſhip, that the detachment under Captain Welſh made a moſt gallant defence, and immediately on the approach of Lieutenant Colonel Need, they moved out of the village, charged, and totally routed the enemy to whom they were oppoſed.

Great numbers of the enemy were killed, and nearly forty ſtands of colours, and all the artillery they had in the field, conſiſting of four guns, with their tumbrils, fell into our hands.

This body of infantry was commanded by Ameer Khan, who (according to the information I have received from ſome of his ſervants who were made priſoners) was ſo cloſe preſſed, that, to prevent himſelf from being known, he ſtripped himſelf of his clothes and arms, and is ſuppoſed to have eſcaped in that ſituation. Some accounts render it probable that he has fallen; but on this ſubject I have no certain information.

Ameer

Ameer Khan's palanquin, with a complete ſuit of armour, ſaid to be his, has been brought into camp, as has alſo Bappoojee Scindia's palanquin.

Too much praiſe cannot be beſtowed on the troops engaged, for their good conduct and activity on this occaſion; and I feel infinitely indebted to Captain Welſh, who commanded the eſcort, for the gallantry with which he reſiſted the repeated attacks of a numerous enemy.

Lieutenant Colonel Need is likewiſe entitled to my beſt thanks, for the activity and ſpirit with which he charged and completed the route of the enemy, whoſe loſs has been very great.

I feel it particularly incumbent on me to mention the ſervice rendered by Major Salkeld, the Deputy Quarter Maſter General, who carried my orders to Lieutenant Colonel Need, and proceeded to point out the road to that officer; his ſervices on this, as on every occaſion, have been moſt conſpicuous for zeal and gallantry. I want words to expreſs to your Lordſhip how infinitely I feel indebted to this meritorious officer for the aſſiſtance he has rendered me in every inſtance, where I have had an opportunity of availing myſelf of his ſervices.

I am happy to add that our loſs on this occaſion has not been conſiderable. Lieutenant Gordon, of the 15th native infantry, and Cornet Erſkine, of the 1ſt native cavalry, have been wounded, but I hope not dangerouſly. The number of privates wounded does not exceed twenty, and I believe only two men have been killed.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,

Head Quarters, Camp, before Bhurtpore, (Signed) *G. Lake.*
January 23, 1805.
Half paſt Seven, P. M.

FORT WILLIAM, February 21, 1805.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have been received by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and from Colonel Murray.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to incloſe, for your Lordſhip's information, copy of a diſpatch from Captain Hutchinſon, announcing his ſucceſs in an attack againſt the fort of Zemeena.

The enterprize and gallantry this meritorious officer has on every occaſion manifeſted during his command at Rampoorah, has never been more conſpicuous than in the preſent inſtance; where he appears to have accompliſhed a moſt arduous and dangerous undertaking, with a ſpirit and perſeverance which reflects on him the higheſt credit, and from which I am confident your Lordſhip will derive infinite ſatisfaction.

The conduct of the garriſon of Rampoorah has throughout been highly meritorious, and the detachments that have occaſionally moved out from it have rendered the moſt eſſential ſervice, and entitle Captain Hutchinſon, and the officers and men under his orders, to my warmeſt thanks.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,

Head Quarters, Camp, before Bhurtpore, (Signed) *G. Lake.*
January 27, 1805.

Yemeena, January 19, 1805.

To Lieutenant Colonel Gerard, Adjutant General, &c. &c.

Sir,

IN my laſt I had the honour to inform you that we had got poſſeſſion of Katowlie; and I have now the pleaſure to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that I marched from Tonk on the 17th inſtant,

Part III. of Appendix to NOTES relative to late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire: 1805.

inſtant, with 120 Sepoys, two 6-pounders, and as many of the irregulars as could be ſpared. We arrived before this place a little while after the moon had riſen laſt night, and inſtantly commenced our attack, as near the gate as poſſible; but unfortunately the guns could not be taken ſufficiently cloſe, as the enemy had placed a number of hackeries in the road laden with grain, the wheels taken off, and the bullocks left fixed to the yokes; the whole ſoon took fire, and it was neceſſary to take ſome other mode of attack. In this dilemma I was aſſiſted by two Bildars, who behaved with much intrepidity, by cutting ſteps in the ſides of the ramparts; and my young friend Lieutenant Purvis inſtantly and moſt gallantly aſcended at the head of his men; but I was much concerned to ſee, a moment afterwards, that he was wounded. It became neceſſary now (Lieutenant Purvis being the only officer with me) that I ſhould lead the Sepoys, and having another rampart to mount in the ſame manner as before, the whole took up ſo much time, that three tumbrils of ammunition had been expended at the guns. At this critical moment I was joined by Corporal Croſs and Corporal Hiſlop, at a time when I had been fifteen or twenty minutes on the wall, and the Bildars making a hole through the parapets.

In a ſhort time our numbers increaſed, and we puſhed the enemy to the gate of the gurrie, which is of a conſiderable height, with a broad deep ditch round it, and a winding pathway, defended by parapets and loopholes, where only two men can go abreaſt. Here ſeveral of the enemy were killed, but we could not puſh the gate open with all our force: at laſt the wicket gave way to the butt-ends of our muſquets.

There are four 3-pounders, mounted on carriages, on the baſtions, and four pieces of a ſmaller ſize on ſwivels, beſides thirty-ſix ginjals of a very good kind.

Our loſs is very trifling, conſidering how much we were expoſed for three hours and an half. There was one Sepoy and a Claſhee killed; ſeven or eight Sepoys, three Claſhees, one bullock driver, and four or five of the irregulars wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Chas Hutchinſon*,
Capt. comdg.

A true Copy.

(Signed) *G. A. F. Lake.*

N. B. There are ſix 3-pounders, mounted on carriages, inſtead of four mentioned in the original.

Camp, at Rampoorah, November 19, 1804.

Sir,

Received 8th February 1804.

I HAD the honour of communicating to you, on the 15th inſtant, the evacuation of Narrain Ghur and Malhar Ghur by the enemy's troops, and my intention of proceeding to diſlodge them from Rampoorah, where Gunjaram Coatteree appears to have collected a force, ſaid to amount to two thouſand men.

I have now the pleaſure to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor General, that I arrived before this place at day-break this morning, and as ſome of the inhabitants had come to my camp during the night to ſeek protection, and informed me that the greater part of Holkar's troops had evacuated the place, I was inclined to ſuppoſe that I ſhould have met with no oppoſition.

Contrary, however, to my expectation, the ſmall parties of cavalry which I detached towards the gates, and the 2d battalion 2d regiment advanced towards the town, were fired upon from the walls, which induced me to open a few guns on the place, till I ſhould have an opportunity of fixing upon the parts of the wall moſt favourable for eſcalade. At the moment the advanced guard, conſiſting of the picquets and 2d battalion 2d regiment, reinforced by the 86th regiment, were on the point of advancing, ſeveral of the inhabitants came out with aſſurances of ſubmiſſion, and the information, that the ſmall body of troops, who had attempted reſiſtance, had eſcaped by the hills, and that no further oppoſition would be attempted. It is much to the credit of the troops, and to that of Major Cuyler, of His Majeſty's 86th regiment, who commanded our column, and of Captain Imlach, of the 2d regiment, who commanded the ſecond, that this large, rich, and populous town was taken poſſeſſion of, after reſiſtance, without the leaſt appearance of plunder or diſorder.

The garriſon retired to a high, fortified, hill, immediately above the town, but did not attempt to defend it. By the fall of Rampoorah, the whole of Holkar's poſſeſſions

poſſeſſions, on the left bank of the Chumbul, have fallen into the hands of the Britiſh Government. Appendix D.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c. *Calcutta Gazettes.*

J. Murray, Colonel.

To Captain Armſtrong, &c. &c. &c.

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council.

J. Lumſden,
Chief Sec. to the Gov^t.

FORT WILLIAM, March 9, 1805.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have been this day received by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, from his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

MY diſpatch of the 20th will have informed your Lordſhip of our failure, on that day, in an attempt to carry Bhurtpore by aſſault.

I have now the honour to detail, for your Lordſhip's information, the plans that were formed to enſure, if poſſible, the ſucceſs of the attempt.

The ſtorming party, under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Don, was formed of the greateſt part of the European force belonging to the Bengal army, and three battalions of Sepoys.

One column, compoſed of two hundred of His Majeſty's 86th regiment, from the Bombay diviſion, and the 1ſt battalion 8th regiment Bengal Native infantry, under Captain Grant, of the former corps, was ordered to attack the enemy's trenches and guns outſide the town, whilſt a third column, compoſed of three hundred men of His Majeſty's 65th regiment, and two battalions of Bombay Sepoys, marched to attack the Beem Narain gate, which, from every report I had received, was eaſy of acceſs for guns, &c.

The ſignal for the ſtorming party to move out was the commencement of Captain Grant's attack on the enemy's trenches, which took place a little before four o'clock in the afternoon.

Captain Grant's column was completely ſucceſsful, and got immediate poſſeſſion of the enemy's guns, eleven in number, all of which have been brought into camp. The gallant conduct of Captain Grant and his party merits every praiſe.

I am ſorry to ſay, that neither of the other columns ſucceeded. Lieutenant Colonel Don's was unfortunately delayed by ſome unexpected circumſtances, and on its arrival at the ditch, it was found to contain ſuch a depth of water as to render it impoſſible to gain the breach. The troops immediately attempted to aſcend by the baſtion; but the obſtacles they met with were of ſo ſerious a nature, that their utmoſt efforts were unſucceſsful, though the colours of the 12th Native infantry were planted within a ſhort diſtance of the top.

The column from the Bombay diviſion under Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, notwithſtanding every exertion, could not effect their object. They were conſiderably delayed on their march by a large body of the enemy's horſe; and, by a miſtake on the part of their guide, were very early expoſed to a moſt heavy and deſtructive fire from the town, which, by deſtroying their ladders, rendered the attempt on the gate impracticable, and obliged Lieutenant Colonel Taylor to draw his men under cover until he received orders to return to camp.

I feel it my duty to aſſure your Lordſhip, that, though unfortunately not crowned with ſucceſs, the exertions of Colonel Don were meritorious and gallant in the extreme, and I feel under infinite obligations to this officer.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,

Head Quarters, Camp, before Bhurtpore, (Signed) *G. Lake.*
February 21, 1805.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

My diſpatch of yeſterday's date will have conveyed to your Lordſhip intelligence of our want of ſucceſs, in a fourth attempt made to carry this place by aſſault.

As it appeared that our failure on the 20th was to be accounted for, in a great meaſure, by the occurrence of unexpected accidents and delays, as part of the corps who formed the ſtorming party had ſurmounted the principal difficulty, and had nearly gained the ſummit of the baſtion, where, I was informed, a few hours more battering would render the aſcent perfectly eaſy, I determined to make another attempt yeſterday.

The party for this ſervice conſiſted of the whole European force, and two battalions of Native infantry of the Bengal army, and the greater part of His Majeſty's 65th and 86th regiments, and the grenadier battalion, and flank companies of the 1ſt battalion 3d regiment, from the Bombay diviſion. The whole moved on to the attack about three o'clock in the afternoon, under the command of the honourable Brigadier Monſon.

The troops, moſt confident of ſucceſs, commenced the attack, and perſevered in it for a conſiderable length of time, with the moſt determined bravery; but their utmoſt exertions were not ſufficient to enable them to gain the top of the breach. The baſtion, which was the point of attack, was extremely ſteep, the reſiſtance oppoſed to them was vigorous, and as our men could only mount by ſmall parties at a time, the advantages were very great on the ſide of the enemy. Diſcharges of grape, logs of wood, and pots filled with combuſtible materials, immediately knocked down thoſe who were aſcending; and the whole party, after being engaged in an obſtinate conteſt for two hours, and ſuffering very ſevere loſs, were obliged to relinquiſh the attempt, and retire to our trenches.

I have to lament the loſs of very many gallant officers and men, as will appear to your Lordſhip by the accompanying Return of killed and wounded on this occaſion.

It is with ſincere grief I inform your Lordſhip, that among the killed is my Aide-de-camp, Major Menzies, of His Majeſty's 80th regiment, who proceeded with the ſtorming party, and fell, whilſt, among the foremoſt, he was making the moſt heroic exertions to aſcend the breach. I feel ſincere ſorrow for his loſs, no leſs on account of the great regard I entertained for his private worth, than from the high eſtimation in which I held his merits as an officer.

The honourable Colonel Monſon, to whom the conduct of the attack was entruſted, made every poſſible exertion, and has received my beſt thanks for his uncommon gallantry and perſeverance on that occaſion.

Though the troops were unable to effect their object, I am happy to aſſure your Lordſhip that they have on no occaſion diſplayed greater ſteadineſs. Thoſe of the Bengal army ſupported their former character, and the Bombay diviſion diſplayed a degree of reſolution and diſcipline which entitles them to my higheſt praiſe and approbation.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,

Head Quarters, Camp, before Bhurtpore, February 22, 1805. (Signed) *G. Lake.*

Return

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Assault of Bhurtpore, on the 20th February 1805. Appendix D.

Calcutta Gazettes.

		EUROPEANS.								NATIVES.									
		Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Adjutants.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.	Sweepers.	Tindals.	Lascars.	Bildars.
Killed.	Artillery	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2
	Dº attached to the Bombay Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1										
	His Majesty's 22d Regiment	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11										
	Ditto 65th ditto	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	11										
	Ditto 75th ditto	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4										
	Ditto 76th ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11										
	8th Native Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	8				
	1st Battalion 12th Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9				
	2d ditto ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	14				
	1st ditto 15th ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	12				
	2d ditto 22d ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5				
	Pioneer Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
	1 Grenadier Bat. / 1st Bat. 3d Reg. — Bombay Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	1	26				
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2				
	Total	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	39	3	3	3	9	2	77	1	-	2	2
Wounded.	Artillery	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	14	3	1	9	4
	Dº attached to the Bombay Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
	His Majesty's 22d Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	19										
	Ditto 65th ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2										
	Ditto 75th Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	1	42										
	Ditto 76th ditto	-	-	1	2	-	4	4	1	39										
	European Regiment	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	1	16										
	8th Native Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
	1st Battalion 12th Regiment	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	7	88					
	2d ditto ditto	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	13	4	122					
	1st ditto 15th ditto	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	16	129					
	2d ditto 22d ditto	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	6	46					
	Pioneer Corps	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11					
	1st Grenadier Bat. / 1st Bat. 3d Regt. / 1st ditto 9th ditto — Bombay Division	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	20	1			
		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11					
		-	1																
	Total	-	1	7	12	1	17	8	3	127	10	6	43	34	1	443	4	2	10	4
Missing.	His Majesty's 65th Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2										
	European Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2										
	8th Native Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
	1st Battalion 15th Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4				
	2d ditto 22d ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4				
	1st Grenadier Bat. / 1st Bat. 3d Regt. — Bombay Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	11				

(Signed) *J. Gerard*,
Adjutant General.

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Killed:—His Majesty's 75th Regiment, Lieutenant Archibald Stewart.

Wounded:—Artillery, Captain J. Nelly, Lieutenant G. Swiney, and Mr. Conductor Whale; His Majesty's 65th Regiment, Captain Bates, Lieutenants Bates and Hutchins; Ditto, 76th ditto, Captain W. Boys, Lieutenants Hamilton and Mansel; European Regiment, Lieutenant Moore, since dead; 8th Native Regiment, Lieutenant Ker, since dead; 1st Battalion 12th ditto, Major J. Radcliffe, Lieutenants C. Ryne and J. Taylor; 2d ditto 12th ditto, Captain Fletcher, Lieutenants J. Barker, J. Dryfdale, and Honourable J. Aylmer; 1st ditto 15th ditto, Lieutenants

nants Sibley and W. D. Turner; 2d ditto 22d ditto, Captain Griffiths and Lieutenant Blackney; Pioneer Corps, Lieutenant A. Lockett.

Bombay Diviſion:—1ſt Grenadier Battalion, Captain Steele; 1ſt Battalion 3d Regiment, Captain Kemp; 1ſt ditto 9th ditto, Captain Haddington and Lieutenant Morriſon.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, in the Aſſault of Bhurtpore, on the 21ſt February 1805.

	EUROPEANS.										NATIVES.								
	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Enſigns.	Quarter Maſters.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.	Bheaſtees.	Laſcars.	Bildars.
Killed.																			
Artillery	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
His Majeſty's 22d Regt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2									
Ditto 65th ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	8									
Ditto 75th ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	9									
Ditto 76th ditto	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	8									
Ditto 86th ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6									
European Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2									
1ſt Battalion 2d Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	9			
2d ditto 15th ditto	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	15			
Bombay Diviſion.																			
1ſt or Grenadier Battalion	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8			
2d Battalion 2d Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4			
Flankers 1ſt Bat. 3d Regt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	6			
Total Killed	-	-	1	3	1	-	7	2	1	36	2	-	4	4	2	43	-	1	
Wounded.																			
Artillery	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
His Majeſty's 22d Regt.	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	11									
Ditto 65th ditto	-	-	3	5	-	-	9	11	1	78									
Ditto 75th ditto	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	7	5	64									
Ditto 76th ditto	-	-	2	-	-	1	13	10	1	95									
Ditto 86th ditto	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	31									
European Regiment	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	5	-	28									
1ſt Battalion 2d Regt.	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	14	14	-	111			
2d Battalion 15th Regt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	2	9	10	-	133			
Pioneers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1			
Bombay Diviſion.																			
1ſt or Grenadier Battalion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	6	7	-	75			
2d Battalion 2d Regiment	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	13	1		
Flankers 1ſt Bat. 3d Regt.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	1	19			
Total Wounded	1	1	9	12	1	1	36	33	8	308	12	9	32	38	1	352	1	1	6
Miſſing.																			
His Majeſty's 65th Regt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9									
European Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6									
Total Miſſing	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	15									

(Signed) *J. Gerard,*
Adjutant General.

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing.

Killed:—Artillery, Lieutenant George Gowing; His Majeſty's 76th Regiment, Captain H. Corfield, and Lieut. C. Templeton; 2d Battalion 15th Regiment, Lieutenant Hartley; 1ſt Grenadier Bat. Bombay Diviſion, Enſign J. Lang.

Wounded:

Appendix D. *Calcutta Gazette.*

Wounded :—Lieutenant Durant, Major of Brigade; Artillery, Captain Pennington; His Majeſty's 22d Regiment, Lieutenant Wilſon; His Majeſty's 65th Regiment, Captains Symes, Warren, and Watkins, Lieutenants Hutchings, O'Brien, Hinde, Clutterback, and Harvey; His Majeſty's 75th Regiment, Captain S. Engel, Lieutenant and Adjutant P. Mathewſon; His Majeſty's 76th Regiment, Captain E. Manton, Lieutenant T. M. Sinclair, Quarter Maſter W. B. Hopkins; His Majeſty's 86th Regiment, Captain Morton, Lieutenant Baird; European Regiment, Captain Ramſay, Lieutenant Hamilton, Enſign Chance; 1ſt Battalion 2d Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel J. Hammond, Major Hawkes, and Lieutenant Arbuthnot.

Bombay Diviſion :—2d Battalion 2d Regiment, Lieutenant Thomas; 1ſt Battalion 3d Regiment, Lieutenant Tovy; 1ſt Battalion 9th Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, and Lieutenant Garraway.

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council.

J. Lumſden, Chief Sec. to the Gov^t.

FORT WILLIAM, March 14, 1805.

THE following Copies and Extracts from Diſpatches, received from his Excellency the Right honourable Lord Lake, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c. and from the detachment of the army under the command of Major General Smith, relative to the operations againſt Meer Khan are publiſhed for general information.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordſhip that, having received information of Meer Khan's having marched to the Jumna, with the intention of croſſing into the Doab at the fords below Muttra, I this morning diſpatched Major General Smith, with the three regiments of Britiſh cavalry, the horſe artillery, and three regiments of Native cavalry, in order to purſue Meer Khan's force.

Major General Smith will croſs at Muttra, where there is a bridge of boats, which will prevent his experiencing any delay in croſſing, and give him an opportunity of being very near the enemy, before he can have croſſed the whole of his force, and I have ſanguine hopes that the Major General will have an early opportunity of ſtriking a deciſive blow.

I think it probable that Meer Khan will proceed, in the firſt inſtance, towards Colonel Grueber's detachment, which is at preſent employed in the reduction of a fort belonging to the Rebel Dhoondiah Khan.

Colonel Grueber has received inſtructions to attend to the orders of Major General Smith, who will likewiſe have at his diſpoſal three battalions of infantry, one of which, under Captain Chriſtie, has received orders to proceed from Agra towards Muttra, and the other two are on their way from Cawnpore.

Your Lordſhip will perceive that our force in the Doab is very conſiderable, and ſo diſpoſed as to prevent the enemy from effecting any ſerious miſchief, except by plundering as he paſſes; but I truſt his career will be of very ſhort duration.

By my lateſt advices from Major General Jones, which are dated the 5th inſtant, I expect that officer to join my army on the 10th or 11th inſtant.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,
(Signed) *G. Lake.*

Head Quarters,
Camp, before Bhurtpore, February 8, 1805.

Extract of a private Letter from Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, Aſſiſtant in the Governor General's Office, and Acting Interpreter to Major General Smith, to Captain Armſtrong, Military Secretary to the Governor General; dated Camp Ghouſa, February 9, 1805, Five P. M.

MAJOR General Smith croſſed with ſix regiments of cavalry into the Doab this day. We are now encamped nearly four miles from Muttra. Meer Khan has taken the road

road to Hatraſs. The reports in his camp ſtate his intention to be, to croſs the Ganges at a ford not very far diſtant from Kaſgunge; other reports make out that he is going in a more northerly direction: indeed one Hurkaru reports, that he ſaw Meer Khan's camp this day at Loni, one and half coſs beyound Jowahir, on the Allygurh road, and ſix coſs from this. Some Hurkarus ſay again that he is going to Cawnpore. In whatever direction he goes, General Smith will not be long after him. No account had been received in Meer Khan's camp of our approach.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. C. T. Metcalfe; dated Camp Barwurka, near to Kumoona, February 12, 1805, Half-paſt Six P. M.

GENERAL Smith arrived at Allyghur yeſterday afternoon, after a march of twelve coſs, and marched again at one o'clock this morning, with the ſix regiments of cavalry, and five hundred of Mr. Skinner's horſe, with the intention of attacking Meer Khan, who was laſt night encamped in the neighbourhood of this place. The General left his camp ſtanding, and directed Colonel Grueber, with a detachment of infantry, and a party of Skinner's horſe, to bring up our baggage, &c. Meer Khan did not chuſe to await our arrival. He could not have had intelligence of our approach; but he did not, I ſuppoſe, like to truſt himſelf ſo near us, after the leſſon which Holkar received. He marched from this at three A. M. My Hurkarus accompanied him, and quitted him about ten o'clock A. M. at a place about twelve coſs from this, and about ſix in a weſterly direction from Anopſheer. About one hundred and fifty of Nahur Ally's Matchlockmen and Peons were cut up to-day, by our irregular horſe. General Smith has ordered Colonel Burn to defend the fords in the Ganges, in the upper part of the Doab. It is probable that this order may reach Colonel Burn in time.

To Captain J. Armſtrong, Military Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir

I AM directed by Major General Smith to acquaint you, for the information of the Moſt noble the Governor General, that he arrived here this day in purſuit of the predatory force of Meer Khan, and encamped to the North Weſt of the ſituation which the troops of that Chief occupied yeſterday. From the rapid movements which the troops of the enemy, unincumbered with baggage, are enabled to make, the General does not expect to be able immediately to overtake them; and, from the exceſſive precautions which are ſaid to be conſtantly taken by the enemy, the General does not expect that he ſhould ſucceed in an attempt to ſurprize them. It is however his intention to purſue the freebooter with the utmoſt practicable expedition. Hitherto the country has ſuſtained little miſchief from his depredations; from the cloſe purſuit to which he has been ſubject, and from the conſtant alarm which prevails in his army, he has had no opportunity of committing ravages to any great extent. The defenceleſs villages which have been upon his route have been plundered, but the property of the great majority of the inhabitants has been preſerved in ſmall forts, with which the country abounds, and which he has never dared to attack. With the exception of the rebels Nahur Ally and Dhoondiah Khan, Meer Khan has found no adherents. He is reported to ſeek every where for a ford, and to have attempted to croſs at this place. Meer Khan is ſaid to-day to have proceeded to Pureeſulghur, to which place Major General Smith will direct his march to-morrow. Pureeſulghur, is ſtated to be ſituated three coſs from the banks of the Ganges, and twelve coſs from this place; it belongs to Nyn Sookh.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *C. T. Metcalfe*, A. G. G. O.

Camp, on the Ganges, near to Pulwar,
February 14, 1805, Seven P. M.

Two coſs N. W. from Poatah.
Three coſs S. E. from Gurh Mokhtiſh.

To Captain J. Armſtrong, Military Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I AM directed by Major General Smith to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, that he this day croſſed the Ganges, in purſuit of Meer Khan, who ſucceeded yeſterday in finding a ford, at which he croſſed, and at which alſo this army croſſed this day. General Smith will continue the purſuit to-morrow.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient, humble Servant,
(Signed) *C. T. Metcalfe*, A. G. G. O.

Camp, Eaſt of the Ganges, oppoſite to Keemode Ghaut, three coſs North of Kaderabad, 15th February 1805, Seven P. M.

The ford at which the army croſſed is twelve coſs diſtant from our encampment of yeſterday.

Extract of a Letter from Major General Smith to Captain Armſtrong, dated Camp, on the Eaſtern ſide of the Ganges, three coſs North of Karubad, February 16, 1805.

Mr. METCALFE has acquainted you with my movements ſince I croſſed the Jumna. I have now to ſtate to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor General, that having been obliged, in croſſing the Ganges, to unload the whole of the artillery ammunition, and diſtribute it among the cavalry to paſs, I halted this day for the purpoſe of airing the tumbrils, and to recruit the horſes and cattle. I ſhall move again at one to-morrow morning, in purſuit of Meer Khan, who is marching on Rampoor, and is ſaid to have made an attack on Moradabad this morning before day-break, but was repulſed. The celerity of his movements (having neither tents, baggage, or guns), and the early and correct information he has of all mine, has hitherto precluded the poſſibility of overtaking him, and he is too much on his guard to admit of a ſurprize. I ſhall however be unremitted in my purſuit, and have taken every ſtep poſſible to enable me to continue it.

To Captain J. Armſtrong, &c. &c. &c. Camp Amrooa, February 17, 1805, Six P. M.

Sir,

I HAVE received the orders of Major General Smith always to communicate to you officially, for the information of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, the progreſs and operations of this detachment. It forded the Ganges, after a march of twelve coſs, on the evening of the 15th, marched at one o'clock this morning, and arrived at this place, at 9½ A. M. after a march of twenty-five miles. It will march again at one A. M. to-morrow for Moradabad. Meer Khan is generally ſuppoſed to intend to direct his route towards Rampoor. The ford at which Meer Khan's troops and this army croſſed was never before known; ſuch at leaſt is the account of the inhabitants of the country.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient, humble Servant,
(Signed) *C. T. Metcalfe*, A. G. G. O.

A report has arrived, that Meer Khan has not proceeded towards Rampoor; it is an uncertain report.

To Captain J. Armſtrong, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I am directed by Major General Smith to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, that this detachment marched from its ground at Amrooa at one this morning, and encamped, after a

march of twenty-five miles, to the eaſtward of the Ramgunga, at a ſhort diſtance in advance from the camp which Meer Khan's force occupied yeſterday. Meer Khan quitted Moradabad at three o'clock this morning. It is reported that he intended to have halted here this day, and that he fled on hearing of the approach of General Smith. He has done no injury to the generality of the inhabitants of the town of Moradabad; he has burnt the houſes of the officers of the ſtation, and the lines of the provincial battalion. The houſe of Mr. Leyceſter, the collector, had been fortified, and was defended by the civil officers of the ſtation, and a detachment of the provincial battalion, under the command of Lieutenant Wilkinſon, againſt every attempt of the troops of Meer Khan to obtain poſſeſſion of it. The detachment will march at one A. M. in purſuit of the enemy; who is ſuppoſed to have taken the road to Bareilly, and will perhaps be at Rampoor this night. Rampoor is ſaid to be about two miles removed from the high road to Bareilly. General Smith will continue to purſue the enemy cloſely; and will not allow him leiſure to do any conſiderable miſchief. Hitherto he has done but little.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient, humble Servant,
(Signed) *C. T. Metcalfe*, A. G. G. O.

Camp, near to Moradabad, eaſt of the town and of the river Ramgunga, February 18, 1805, Five P. M.

To Captain J. Armſtrong, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that Meer Khan is ſaid to have proceeded in the direction of Coſſipoor. From this northerly courſe, it is moſt probable, that it is his intention to recroſs the Ganges; perhaps at Chandee Ghaut. General Smith will not relax his purſuit.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient, humble Servant,
(Signed) *C. T. Metcalfe*, A. G. G. O.

Camp, eaſt of Moradabad and the Ramgunga, 8½ P. M.

I HAD the honour to addreſs a letter to you about ſunſet.

Hurkarus, which have this inſtant arrived, inform me, that Meer Khan is encamped at Akberabad, on the Coſſilah Nullah, fifteen coſs hence. His intention is given out to be either towards Coſſipoor or Roderpoor, what he intends by the latter route, it is difficult to imagine. He has rather avoided the Rohilla country. Many, if not all, of his Rohillas have gone to their homes.

February 18, 1805. (Signed) *C. T. M.*

To Captain J. Armſtrong, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, that Meer Khan yeſterday marched from Coſſipoor in a ſoutherly direction towards Roderpoor. In conſequence of this movement, General Smith directed his march this morning towards that place, in order to prevent the progreſs of Meer Khan to the ſouthward. General Smith has hitherto received no information of his having proceeded to the ſouthward of Roderpoor, and directs me to inform you, that his march to-morrow will be regulated by the intelligence which he may receive of Meer Khan's further movement. The detachment will march in purſuit of Meer Khan early to-morrow evening.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) *C. T. Metcalfe*, A. G. G. O.

Camp, Rampoor, February 20, 1805, Nine P. M.

To Captain J. Armſtrong, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I HAD yeſterday the honour to acquaint you, by the direction of Major General Smith, that he had arrived, with the detachment of cavalry under his command, at Rampoor. I am now directed by General Smith to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, that he marched from Rampoor this morning, with the intention of preventing the reported deſign of Meer Khan to proceed to Bareilly. By the intelligence which General Smith has received, Meer Khan has not proceeded far to the ſouthward of Roderpoor; but has with his ſcrambling troops got into a country, which is almoſt impenetrable to this army. The detachment met with conſiderable obſtacles from the nature of the ground in the march of this day; under theſe circumſtances, it is probable, that Major General Smith may not think it adviſable to continue the purſuit of Meer Khan into the difficult country, under the hills. In that caſe, General Smith will occupy a poſition by which he will be enabled to cover Bareilly, Moradabad, and Pellipeet, to maintain a ſtrict watch upon the conduct of ſuch as may be diſaffected in Rohilcund, and to continue the purſuit of Meer Khan, as ſoon as he quits the ſwampy interſected country in which he at preſent is; it is the intention of General Smith to take the earlieſt opportunity of reſuming the purſuit of the freebooters, and of deſtroying them, or driving them beyond the boundaries of the Britiſh dominions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) *C. T. Metcalfe*, A. G. G. O.

Camp, near Pipreea, on the Banks of the
Phirakhoonuddee, February 21, 1805,
Half- paſt Eight P. M.

We march to-morrow to Sherghur.

To Captain J. Armſtrong, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I AM directed by Major General Smith to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, that it is his intention to march to-morrow in the direction of Moradabad. From every information which has been received, there is reaſon to believe that it is the intention of Meer Khan to recroſs the Ganges. Whatever views he might originally have formed of exciting a general inſurrection among the Rohillas, appear to have been completely diſappointed. The preſence of this detachment in Rohilcund has checked the ſpirit of revolt where it may have exiſted, and has encouraged all thoſe who are well affected to the Britiſh Government. Meer Khan, from every thing which has fallen within General Smith's knowledge, is deſpiſed by all the Rohillas of rank and character, as a man of low birth, as a freebooter, and as a fugitive. The mild ſyſtem of the Britiſh Government, and the eſteem, attachment, and reverence with which the character of Mr. Seton is regarded by all the Natives of theſe provinces, have contributed in an eminent degree to the preſervation of tranquillity. General Smith will direct his march to-morrow in that direction which affords the greateſt probability of coming up with the enemy. If the enemy ſhould recroſs the Ganges, General Smith will follow him, and if he ſhould attempt to continue on this bank of the Ganges, General Smith will continue to purſue him cloſely, and ſince he has quitted his place of refuge under the hills, will be enabled to prevent his doing any miſchief.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) *C. T. Metcalfe*,
A. G. G. O.

Camp, near Sherghur, February 23, 1805,
Half paſt Nine P. M.

Part III. of Appendix to NOTES relative to late Transactions in the Marhatta Empire: 1805.

To Captain J. Armſtrong, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I AM directed by Major General Smith to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, that this detachment has halted here this day. From every information which has been obtained, General Smith has reaſon to believe, that no man of any rank or character has joined the freebooter, Meer Khan. That predatory chief, whoſe views were, in all probability, directed to objects more important than the deſire of plunder, has taken refuge in the ſwampy interſected country under the hills, from whence it will be difficult, in General Smith's opinion, to expel him, without the aſſiſtance of an infantry force. General Smith however, does not apprehend that Meer Khan can do much injury beyond the boundary of his place of refuge. General Smith is prepared to purſue him, whenever he ſhall quit the difficult country to which he is at preſent indebted for his opportunity of plunder. General Smith is alſo prepared to prevent any attempt of Meer Khan, upon Pillipeet, Bareilly, or Moradabad, to check any ſpirit of diſaffection among the needy ſoldiers of fortune, with which theſe provinces abound, and to hunt the inſolent invader, whenever he may venture to ſhew himſelf out of his lurking place.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) *C. T. Metcalfe*, A. G. G. O.

Camp, near Sherghur, February 23, 1805,
Half paſt Ten P. M.

To Captain J. Armſtrong, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I AM directed by Major General Smith to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, the arrival of the detachment under his command at this place, on this day, and his intention of marching in purſuit of Meer Khan to-morrow morning.

It is reported to be the intention of Meer Khan to recroſs the Ganges; he was by the lateſt accounts at Rehur.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) *C. T. Metcalfe*, A. G. G. O.

Camp, at Milik, midway between Bareilly and
Moradabad, February 25, 1805, Ten P. M.

To Captain J. Armſtrong, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I AM directed by Major General Smith to communicate to you, for the information of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, the intelligence of the arrival of this detachment here on its march in purſuit of Meer Khan. That chief was by our lateſt intelligence at Sherkat, and was continuing to proceed towards the Ganges. There is every reaſon to believe, that he will recroſs that river. The natives of theſe provinces have given him no ſupport. Major General Smith has had communication with ſeveral native gentlemen of the higheſt rank and birth among the Rohilla chiefs, and has on every occaſion met with the higheſt demonſtrations of reſpect and attachment to the Britiſh Government. A confidence in the ſtability of the Britiſh power, and in the acknowledged ſuperiority of the Britiſh arms is the prevailing ſentiment; and Meer Khan is univerſally regarded as an adventurer and freebooter. General Smith has conſtantly endeavoured to confirm the attachment of the natives by marks of attention and kindneſs. Naſuroolla Khan, the regent at Rampoor, has, both in his correſpondence and in his conduct, manifeſted the reſpect due to the Britiſh character

character, and a great regard for the intereſts of the Britiſh Government, founded, doubtleſs, on a ſenſe of his own. Appendix D. *Calcutta Gazettes.*

Meer Khan, by intelligence this inſtant received, has marched to a place within eight coſs of Nujebabad.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) *C. T. Metcalfe,*
A. G. G. O.

Camp, at Guniſghat, on the Koſeenuddee, three coſs fromRampoor, ſeven coſs from Moradabad, February 26, 1805, Nine P. M.

To Captain J. Armſtrong, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, by direction of General Smith, for the information of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, that Meer Khan, by our lateſt intelligence, continued his courſe towards the fords in the higher parts of the Ganges, and that there is every probability, if he has purſued his reported intention, that he has, before this period, recroſſed the river. The climate has been very favorable for our operations; and our men are in excellent health, and our cattle in good order. The lateſt diſpatches which General Smith has received from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, are under date the 22d inſtant. The movements of Meer Khan, if he croſſes the Ganges, will probably be very rapid; this detachment will not ceaſe to urge his flight; if he ſhould be induced by any circumſtances to attempt to remain in Rohilcund, there is no reaſon to apprehend that he will be able to do any great miſchief; Major General Smith will be able to counteract his deſigns, and will endeavour to force him to action. He will not be able to evade the purſuit of this detachment, except by a conſtant, precipitate, and diſgraceful flight, or by lurking in the ſwampy, woody, and unwholeſome country under the hills.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) *C. T. Metcalfe,*
A. G. G. O.

Camp, in the vicinity of Moradabad,
February 27, 1805.

P. S. Colonel Grueber, with his detachment, marched from this place this morning, by order of General Smith, towards Bareilly. Colonel Burn, with his detachment, is on the weſtern bank of the Ganges.

Extract of a private Letter from Major General Smith to the Right honourable Lord Lake, tranſmitted in a private Letter from Lieutenant Colonel the honourable G. A. F. Lake to Captain Armſtrong, under date the 25th February.

Camp at Millic, February 25, 1805.

By the laſt information I have of Meer Khan, he is continuing his route to the northward, and was at Rehur yeſterday; he ſeems to have given up all hopes of ſucceeding in his project of raiſing the Rohillas, as his line of conduct has changed, and from endeavouring to conciliate the minds of the Natives, he has now become an open plunderer. My principal object has been, to keep him from the lower parts of this province, and to convince the upper claſſes of the country of the folly of his attempt, by ſhewing them he is here but as a fugitive, and dare never ſhew his head.

His intention is ſaid to be to go towards Hurdwar; before he croſſes I ſhall continue to follow him, and have abundance of ſupplies provided in the upper part

of the Doab. He has gained nothing by his trip into this part of the country; they were diſpoſed to think well of him as a ſoldier before, but now deſpiſe him. I firmly believe this country to be better diſpoſed to us than any part of India I have been in, and think it will be our own fault if it is not kept ſo. Colonel Grueber is arrived in this neighbourhood.

(Signed) *J. Smith*, M. G.

A true Copy. (Signed) *G. A. F. Lake*,
Military Secretary.

To Captain J. Armſtrong, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I AM directed by Major General Smith to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, that the diviſion of the army under his command came up this day with the army of Meer Khan at Ufzulghur. The baggage of this detachment was ordered to remain at Sherkat, under the protection of the rear guard, and of the third regiment of Native cavalry; and General Smith, with the three regiments of His Majeſty's light dragoons, and the 1ſt and 6th Native cavalry, and the horſe artillery, and Mr. Skinner's irregular horſe, moved on to the ſpot where the enemy were reported to be encamped, and arrived there after a march of twelve coſs, at two P. M. The enemy had a large force of cavalry, and a ſmall body of infantry; after a ſhort action, the cavalry went off in every direction; the infantry ſeeing themſelves without the means of eſcape, advanced with a deſperate reſolution, were charged by a ſquadron of his Majeſty's 8th, and a ſquadron of his Majeſty's 27th light dragoons, diſperſed, and completely deſtroyed. The enemy appear not to have had notice of our approach until ten o'clock A. M. at which time they commenced to ſend off their baggage, and appear to have remained with their principal force, in order to cover its retreat and to engage our attention. Several ſtands of the enemy's colours, which have not yet been numbered, both of their cavalry and infantry have been taken; the enemy were purſued beyond the town of Ufzulghur, and fled towards the hills. I am ſorry to add, that we have ſuſtained ſome loſs, and that ſeveral officers have been wounded.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) *C. T. Metcalfe*, A. G. G. O.

Camp, between Sherkat and Ufzulgurh,
March 2, 1805, Seven P. M.

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council.

J. Lumſden,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, March 21, 1805.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, were received laſt night by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, from his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief.

To his Excellency the Moſt noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the ſatisfaction to tranſmit, for your Lordſhip's information, copy of a diſpatch from Major General Smith, announcing his complete ſucceſs in an attack on Meer Khan's force, near the town of Ufzulghur, on the 2d inſtant.

The

The indefatigable perſeverance of Major General Smith, in his purſuit of the enemy ſince he firſt croſſed the Jumna, entitles that officer to my beſt thanks and approbation, and his mode of conducting the attack on the 2d inſtant, under circumſtances of peculiar difficulty, and after a very long march, muſt ever reflect on him the higheſt credit.

The cavalry appear on this ſervice to have maintained, in an eminent degree, that high character for intrepidity and diſcipline which they have ſo ſucceſsfully diſplayed on every former occaſion, and the conduct of both officers and men has been repreſented to me, by Major General Smith, as highly meritorious.

Your Lordſhip will perceive, with much ſatisfaction, that our loſs on this occaſion has not been heavy, and that the wounded officers are likely to do well.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful, humble Servant,

(Signed) *Lake.*

Head Quarters,
Camp, before Bhurtpore, March 9, 1805.

To his Excellency General Lake, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on our march yeſterday morning, in purſuit of Meer Khan, I received intelligence that he, with his whole force, was encamped at Ufzulghur. I left the baggage of the detachment at Sherkot, with the rear guard and the 3d regiment Native cavalry, with its galloper guns, under the command of Major Doveton, for its protection, and with the remainder of the force under my command moved on to Ufzulghur.

After a march of fourteen coſs we came in ſight of the enemy at two P. M. They were drawn up in order of battle, and prepared to receive us.

The detachment having forded a river in the face of the enemy, were formed into two lines. The advanced guard, under the command of Captain Philpot, was intended for the protection of the right, and the irregular horſe under Mr. Skinner, for the protection of the left flanks.

As our army advanced, the enemy advanced alſo. Two bodies of cavalry, one led by Meer Khan, and the other by Shuhamut Khan, attempted to penetrate our flanks, but were repulſed with loſs. A body of Alee-Gholes moved on in a very daring manner upon our line; they were charged by a ſquadron of His Majeſty's 8th light dragoons, and a ſquadron of His Majeſty's 27th light dragoons, and were completely deſtroyed.

After the deſtruction of the infantry, the cavalry of the enemy fled in every direction. They were purſued beyond the town of Ufzulghur. The enemy's baggage had been ſent off in the morning, when firſt they received intelligence of our approach; their flight was therefore unincumbered, and the fatigue which our horſes had ſuſtained, the late hour of the day, and the nature of the country, prevented a farther purſuit.

Above thirty of the enemy's colours fell into our hands; among the number are two golden ſtandards, which were carried by the Yekus, a body of choſen men attached to the perſon of Meer Khan.

Three of Meer Khan's principal Sirdars, Mohumed Saueed Khan, Jumſher Khan, and Moortuza Khan, were killed; his brother Shuhamut Khan, and Ruhmut Khan, one of his principal Sirdars, are ſtated to have been wounded; Gholam Ulee Khan, a principal Sirdar, was wounded, and is now in our camp; Meer Khan himſelf eſcaped, but the beſt and braveſt of his troops ſuffered.

I feel infinitely indebted to the whole of officers and men under my command, for their gallant, ſteady, and praiſe-worthy conduct. I have the honour to encloſe a Return of our loſs. The wounds received by the officers, are, I am ſorry to ſay, ſevere, but I truſt not dangerous.

I ſhall continue to purſue the enemy in whatever direction they may proceed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's moſt obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) *John Smith*, Maj. Genl.

Camp, ſix miles from Ufzulghur,
March 3, 1805.

Return

Part III. of *Appendix to* NOTES *relative to late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire:* 1805.

Return of Caſualties in the Action near Ufzulghur, on the 2d March 1805.

REGIMENTS.		Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Serjeants.	Trumpeters.	Rank and File.	Horſes. Killed.	Horſes. Wounded.	Horſes. Miſſing.	Officers Horſes Wounded.
His Majeſty's 8th Light Dragoons	Killed	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	Wounded	-	-	-	-	-	4				
	Miſſing										
Horſes		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4		
His Majeſty's 27th Light Dragoons	Killed	-	-	-	-	-	2				
	Wounded	-	1	1	3	1	7				
	Miſſing										
Horſes		-	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	2	2
His Majeſty's 29th Light Dragoons	Killed	-	-	-	-	-	2				
	Wounded	1	1	-	2	-	14				
	Miſſing										
Horſes		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	1
1ſt Regiment Native Cavalry	Killed	-	-	-	-	-	1				
	Wounded	-	-	-	-	-	1				
	Miſſing										
Horſes		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total	Killed	-	-	-	-	-	5				
	Wounded	1	2	1	5	1	26				
	Miſſing										
Horſes	Killed										
	Wounded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20		
	Miſſing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Officers Horſes Wounded		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

Officers Wounded:—Major Carden, 29th Light Dragoons, Captain Burke, ditto; Captain Gore, 27th Light Dragoons, Lieut. and Adjutant Bunce, ditto.

(Signed) *T. Martin*, Major of Brigade.

(Signed) *J. Gerard*, Adjutant General.

Return of Caſualties in Captain Skinner's Corps of Independent Cavalry, on the 2d March, at Ufzulghur.

	Ruſſaldars	Privates.	Horſes.
Killed	-	4	—
Wounded	1	7	9
Miſſing	-	-	4
Total	1	11	13

(Signed) *T. Martin*, Major of Brigade.

(Signed) *J. Gerard*, Adjutant General.

To Lieutenant Colonel Gerard, Adjutant General.

Camp, Currawal, February 27, 1805.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that I marched from Rampoora on the 22d inſtant, and on the ſame evening, arrived before Bommon Gong, a mud fort, with very high ramparts,

ramparts, and a ditch, the gates built up, and remarkably well defended, the garriſon conſiſted of three hundred men. Appendix D.

One hundred and ſixty Sepoys, with two 6-pounders and two howitzers, compoſed our little detachment; but I found the guns would make no impreſſion, nor the howitzers compel them to ſurrender. On the 24th arrived two 12-pounders, and by the evening the breach appeared practicable, and I now marched the ſtorming party to the ditch. I preferred delaying the aſſault till the morning; however, in the courſe of the night, the garriſon got off by lowering themſelves down by a rope, it then appeared the breach was practicable, though rather difficult. *Calcutta Gazette.*

On the 25th inſtant, the detachment marched to Currawal, a large walled town, with a number of baſtions, four ſmall guns, eleven hundred men, and numerous inhabitants.

A battery of two 12-pounders and a 6-pounder was ſoon erected, within three hundred yards of the walls, by filling up one empty tumbril, and ammunition boxes with earth, and finiſhing the reſt with bags of grain; the two howitzers and a 6-pounder were then planted in a different direction.

I was under the neceſſity of waiting till one o'clock of the next day for ammunition and one hundred and fifty Sepoys, when we began an excellent fire, and by ſix o'clock, the breach was perfect; not a moment was loſt in proceeding to the ſtorm, and as we entered into the breach, the garriſon retired by the Indra Ghur gate.

I feel much pleaſure in acknowledging how much I was obliged to Lieutenant Grant, of the 3d regiment of the Bombay army, who led the ſtorming party at Currawal, and to Lieutenant Alder, who came forward as a Volunteer. Lieutenant Purvis gave me every aſſiſtance as a ſtaff officer; and for Lieutenant Nicholſon's ſervices on this occaſion I am alſo greatly obliged.

The Europeans behaved with their uſual bravery, and the Sepoys with equal courage.

I ſhould be proud if his Excellency General Lake would notice corporals Croſs and Hiſlop; they are ſoldiers who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves more than once, and there are not two braver or better men in the 2d company 2d battalion of artillery.

The following is a liſt of the wounded at both places:—1 ſerjeant, badly; 2 gunners; 2 Golandauze, one badly; 3 Claſhies, one badly; 4 Sepoys.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *C. Hutchinſon.*
Captain commanding.

A true Copy.
(Signed) *G. A. F. Lake,*
Military Secretary.

Publiſhed by command of his Excellency
The Moſt noble the Governor General in Council.

J. Lumſden,
Chief Sec. to the Gov^t.

26.

PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

REVISION AND REFORM, 1805.

Ordered to be printed 14th July 1806;
and to be reprinted 26th January 1807.

LIST OF PAPERS presented to the Honourable the Houſe of Commons, in purſuance of their Orders of 21ſt April 1806.

No. 1.

Copy General Letter, with Incloſures, from the Governor General in Council in the Public Department, to the Court of Directors, dated 4 June 1805; *relative to the* Reviſion of Eſtabliſhments, *and other Meaſures of* Reform, *adopted previouſly to Marquis Welleſley's departure from India in Auguſt* 1805 - - - - - p. 5.

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—	to the reſpective Secretaries in the Secret, Political, and Foreign—Revenue and Judicial—Military Departments, and to the Accountant General, the Civil Auditor, and the Sub-Treaſurer - - - -	— 24th - — -	ibid
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Secy

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India-Board-Office,
14th July 1806.

Marked

No. 1.

Copy—General Letter, with Enclosures, from the GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council in the Public Department to the COURT of DIRECTORS, dated 4th June 1805, relative to the Revision of Establishments and other Measures of Reform adopted previously to Marquis WELLESLEY'S Departure from India in August 1805.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

To the Honourable the COURT of DIRECTORS for Affairs of the HONOURABLE the UNITED COMPANY of MERCHANTS of ENGLAND trading to the EAST INDIES.

Honourable Sirs,

THE restoration of tranquillity in Hindostan, and the more settled aspect of affairs throughout India, have enabled the Governor General in Council (as already notified to the Secret Committee of your Honourable Court in his Dispatch dated the 23d of March last, and transmitted by the Bengal) to commence a Revision of all the public Establishments of the Honourable Company in India, with a view to embrace of final arrangement of the Permanent Charges of the Government upon the present extended scale of our Possessions, Dependencies, and Alliances. Sic orig.

2. The important events which have occurred since the year 1798 have necessarily affected every branch of the Establishments at different periods of time. Whenever the state of affairs has appeared to admit of the effectual application of just principles of revision to the general scale of the Establishments, the Governor in Council has occasionally endeavoured to reduce them within the most confined limits compatible with the efficiency of the Public Service. And at the conclusion of Peace with France in the year 1802 the General Charges of the Government in India, especially in the Military Branch, were considerably reduced, and were continued upon a reduced scale until the occurrence of war with the Marhattah confederates.

3. In the Political Branch additional Charges have been incurred in con-

conſequence of important and ſucceſſive changes which have taken place in our relations with the ſeveral Native Powers, and of the entire alteration of the Political State of India, which was occaſioned by the aggreſſion of Tippoo Sultaun, and by the ſubſequent fall of the hoſtile Power of Myſore. Nor has it been practicable, before the preſent time, to reviſe the condition of our various dependencies and alliances, with a view to a permanent ſyſtem of regulation. The fluctuation of parties, and the revolutions of Affairs at the Courts of all the principal Native States, have occaſioned an increaſe in the expenſes of the Preſidencies; but the preſent appearances of the ſtate of thoſe Courts afford a proſpect of a more fixed and regular courſe of affairs.

4. The recent acquiſition and imperfect ſettlement of ſeveral of the Company's Provinces neceſſarily produced a more irregular and heavier expenſe in every Department than the ordinary charges of thoſe Provinces which had been ſettled and reduced to order and good government for a longer period of time. And it appeared to be reaſonable to expect that a Reviſion of the Eſtabliſhment of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces might, at a proper moment, afford the means of effecting a reduction in their reſpective charges, although thoſe charges had originally been fixed with every practicable attention to economy.

5. Adverting to all theſe conſiderations, upon the apparent approach of tranquillity in Hindoſtan, the Governor General in Council deemed the opportunity to be favourable to the deſirable object of a General Reviſion of the Eſtabliſhments, and accordingly in the months of March, April, and May laſt iſſued the Orders, of which the annexed are copies.

6. The extent to which the Public Charge may be reduced by the operation of thoſe Orders cannot now be determined. The Governor General in Council, however, conſiders it to be proper to apprize your Honourable Court of the meaſures which have been adopted for this purpoſe, reſerving for the ſubject of a future Diſpatch a ſtatement in detail of the amount of the reductions which ſhall be found to be practicable.

7. The abſence of the regular troops under this Preſidency from their uſual ſtations in the upper provinces during the late war with Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, and in the proſecution of the military operations which became neceſſary in conſequence of the hoſtile aggreſſion of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, compelled his Excellency the Commander in Chief to authorize the Civil Officers of Government employed in the adminiſtration of juſtice and in the collection of the Revenues of the Provinces ceded to the Honourable Company by the Nabob Vizier, and of thoſe conquered from the enemy, to entertain at different periods of time, and at a conſiderable expenſe, ſome extraordinary eſtabliſhments of Nudjeebs, Sowaurs, and Burkundoſſes, for the maintenance of internal tranquillity.

8. The retreat of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar from the frontier of the Britiſh territories and of the territories of our Allies, and the reduction of the power and reſources of that freebooter, will now enable the Commander in Chief to make ſuch a diſtribution of the military force under his Excellency's Orders as ſhall be calculated to afford ſecurity to our poſſeſſions, and at the ſame time to maintain on the frontier, in a ſtate of equipment for the field, a force of ſufficient ſtrength for the performance of any ſervice which may eventually be required.

9. Under theſe circumſtances it may be expected that internal tranquillity will be perfectly maintained by the preſence of a regular military force, and in that event the provincial battalions in the Ceded Provinces will be competent to furniſh occaſional aſſiſtance in the Collection of the

Revenues,

Revenues, and to the performance of all the other duties for which they were originally eſtabliſhed. The Right Honourable the Commander in Chief has accordingly been requeſted to order the diſcharge of all extra eſtabliſhments in the ceded and conquered provinces, at as early a period of time as may be practicable.

10. The Governor General in Council has alſo ſignified to the Commander in Chief his perſuaſion that the provincial battalions already raiſed in the ceded provinces, if employed only for the purpoſe of guarding the public treaſuries and jail, and of furniſhing occaſional aſſiſtance to the Tehſeeldars, of eſcorts to the Civil Officers, according to the original intention, will be found to be of ſufficient ſtrength to perform all the duties which may be required from troops of this deſcription in the conquered provinces and in Bundelcund, as well as in the diſtricts for which they were originally raiſed. The Commander in Chief has accordingly been requeſted to order the eſtabliſhment of guards which may be required by the civil officers of Government in the conquered provinces and in Bundelcund to be furniſhed by detachments from the provincial battalions in the adjoining diſtricts of the provinces ceded to the Company by the Nabob Vizier; and the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut have been directed to propoſe the eſtabliſhments which will be required in the conquered provinces for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and for the maintenance of an efficient Police, with reference to the contingency, that our newly-acquired territories will be protected by a regular military force from invaſion by a foreign enemy, and from internal commotion.

11. The Board of Revenue has alſo been directed to regulate the eſtabliſhments to be maintained for the Collection of the Revenues of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces on the ſame principle.

12. Your Honourable Court is apprized, that in the courſe of the late war with the Marhatta confederates, Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, ſeveral corps of cavalry and of infantry deſerted from the ſervice of the enemy and entered the ſervice of the Company. The ſervices rendered to the Britiſh Government by thoſe irregular corps have been extremely uſeful, but the expenſe of their maintenance has occaſioned a conſiderable preſſure on the Public Finances, from which it is deſirable they ſhould be relieved at the earlieſt period of time which may be practicable. An arrangement for this purpoſe has accordingly been ſuggeſted to the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, and the Governor General in Council entertains a confident expectation that the Honourable Company will ſoon be entirely relieved from the expenſe. The details of the propoſed arrangement, which will alſo provide for the future maintenance of the European officers formerly in the pay of the confederates, who relinquiſhed the Marhattah ſervice under the Proclamations of the Governor General in Council of the 29th of Auguſt and 16th of September 1803, will hereafter be ſtated to the Secret Committee of your Honourable Court from the Political Department.

13. The operation of theſe meaſures will reduce the expenſe of all the Eſtabliſhments in the Ceded and in the Conquered Provinces to the loweſt ſcale compatible with the Public Service, and it may be confidently expected, when they ſhall be carried into complete execution, and when a ſettlement ſhall be formed of our newly-acquired territories (for which the Orders have already been iſſued), that they will yield a large Surplus Revenue to the Company, after proviſions ſhall have been made for every charge upon the Collections for the neceſſary increaſe of our regular Military Eſtabliſhments, and for the pecuniary obligations contracted by the Britiſh Government under the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum, including the

expenſe of a ſuitable proviſion for his Majeſty Shah Allum, and for the Royal Houſehold at Delhi.

14. The attention of the Governor General in Council has likewiſe been directed to the accompliſhment of every practicable reduction in every other department of the ſervice.

15. The neceſſary arrangements have been made for withdrawing the Settlement of Balambangan under the Orders of your Honourable Court, communicated in a late Letter to the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Fort-St.-George.

16. The eſtabliſhment of Fort Marlborough has been placed under the immediate control of the Board of Trade at Fort-William; the Commiſſion granted to Mr. Ewer has been annulled; and Mr. Thomas Parr, a civil ſervant of the Company under this Preſidency, of approved integrity and talents, has been appointed to the office of Reſident at Fort Marlborough, and to the general charge of the Affairs of the Company on the Iſland of Sumatra. Under this arrangement the Charge of that Settlement will be reduced to the loweſt ſcale compatible with the maintenance of any eſtabliſhment for Commercial Purpoſes at Fort Marlborough.

17. On the 4th of April laſt the Lieutenant Governor of Prince of Wales Iſland was required to make every practicable reduction in the charge of that Settlement, and on no account to incur any extraordinary expenſe, except in caſe of unavoidable neceſſity, without the expreſs ſanction of the Governor General in Council. The future charge of the Settlement of Prince of Wales Iſland muſt of courſe be regulated with reference to the arrangement under the conſideration of your Honourable Court, adverted to in a Letter from your Secretary, dated the 3d December 1804.

18. A conſiderable reduction of the Public Expenditure will be effected by the operation of the Orders recently paſſed by the Governor General in Council, on a Reviſion of the Charges incurred in the maintenance of the ſeveral Reſidencies eſtabliſhed for Political Purpoſes at the Courts of the Native Powers of India, and at the Portugueze Settlement at Goa.

19. The Reſident at Jynegur has been reduced, and the duties of that office have been annexed to the ſituation of Reſident at Delhi.

20. The Reſidency at Goa has alſo been reduced, and the duties of that office will in future be performed by the officer commanding the Britiſh troops at Goa, to whom a perſonal allowance of Two Thouſand Rupees per menſem has been granted, in addition to his military pay and allowances, in conſideration of the additional trouble and reſponſibility impoſed on him by this arrangement. The Reſident at Goa received a monthly ſalary of Three Thouſand Rupees.

21. The perſonal allowances received by all the remaining Reſidents at foreign Courts, under the immediate authority of this Government, with the exception of the Reſident at Lucknow, were eſtabliſhed at their preſent ſtandard nearly thirty years ago, and will admit of no reduction. The Reſidents, however, at the Courts of Poona, Hyderabad, Naugpore, Myſore, Delhi, and at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindia, have been required on no account to permit their charge for table-allowance, camp-equipage, and attendants, to exceed the monthly ſum of Rupees Five Thouſand One Hundred and Ninety-three, the average amount of the charge on this account made by the Reſidents at Poona and at Hyderabad for ſeveral years immediately preceding the year 1798.

22. The ſalary of the Reſident at Lucknow having been fixed in the year 1787 at Seven Thouſand Rupees per menſem, including the expenſe

of

of table, camp-equipage, and attendants, this arrangement required no alteration.

23. In conformity with the late Orders of your Honourable Court the ſalaries of the Officers holding the ſituation of Secretaries to the Foreign Reſidencies have been reduced to the ſum of Seven hundred and Fifty Rupees per menſem, and their future deſignation is to be that of Firſt Aſſiſtant to the Reſident.

24. The Governor General in Council, however, deems it to be his duty to recommend the principle of this reduction to the further conſideration of your Honourable Court. The office of Secretary to the Reſidency was created, and the ſalary fixed at the amount of 1,500 Rs per month, with a view to eſtabliſh ſuch a regular gradation of allowances in the Political Department as might induce a due proportion of the Civil Servants of the Honourable Company to direct their attention to that department, for the duties of which no perſon can be properly qualified who ſhall not have applied with regularity and for a conſiderable period of time to the buſineſs of the department. Without ſome intermediate ſituation between the Reſident and Aſſiſtant, of which the emoluments ſhall be fixed at an amount equal to that which might be received by a Civil Servant of ſimilar rank in the other departments of the Service, the Honourable Company cannot expect to ſecure in this branch a regular ſucceſſion of civil ſervants properly qualified to diſcharge the duties of the ſeveral Political Reſidencies.

25. All the Reſidents at foreign Courts have been enjoined to regulate their diſburſements, on account of preſents and ſecret intelligence, on principles of ſtrict economy, and on no account to permit the Charge for Preſents to exceed the value of the Preſents which may be made to the Company. They have been further required to incur no expenſes of a contingent nature without the previous ſanction of the Governor General in Council, except in caſes of unavoidable neceſſity; and when ſuch caſes ſhall occur to report without delay to Government the amount of the charge and the grounds on which it may have been made.

26. Under theſe Orders it is to be expected that the expenſes of all the foreign Reſidencies will be conſiderably diminiſhed. The accounts of each Reſidency will in future be ſubmitted for reviſion to the Governor General in Council once in every month, with a Report from the Civil Auditor at Fort-William; and every charge of a contingent nature will be brought under the ſpecial obſervation of Government.

27. The Reſidencies at Travancore and at Barodee are under the immediate authority of the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Fort-St.-George, and of the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay. Neither the duties of theſe Reſidencies, nor of that now ſubſiſting at Goa, can be deemed of equal magnitude or importance to the general functions of the foreign Reſidents with the principal Native Powers. With the view of effecting, if practicable, a reduction of the charge of thoſe Reſidencies, the expediency of intruſting the diſcharge of the duties of the office of Reſidents to the officer commanding the ſubſidiary forces in Travancore and in Guzerat, with a ſeparate allowance as at Goa, has been ſuggeſted for the conſideration of the Governments of Fort St. George and of Bombay.

28. The Governments of Fort-St.-George and Bombay have likewiſe been requeſted to tranſmit to Fort-William a detailed ſtatement of the expenſe of each Reſidency in the laſt year, to enable the Governor General in Council to propoſe ſuch reduction in the eſtabliſhed and contingent

charges of the Reſidencies as he ſhall conſider to be compatible with the Public Service.

29. The private Secretary to his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General has been directed to ſtate, for the conſideration and orders of Government, ſuch reductions as may without inconvenience be made in the eſtabliſhments under his immediate charge; and ſimilar orders have been iſſued to all the civil officers of Government in charge of public offices at the Preſidency, and to the Superintendent of Chandernagore, and the Commiſſioner at Chinſura.

30. In the Department of the Secretaries to the Government a conſiderable reduction of expenſe will be made by the propoſed abolition of the office of Secretary in the Department of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, and by the annexation of the duties of that office to the offices of the Secretaries in the Public, and in the Revenue, and Judicial Departments. This arrangement will be carried into immediate effect. It has been unavoidably delayed by the ſtate of the provinces, and the urgency of buſineſs in the Secretary's office during the war.

31. Reductions have been made in the expenſe of the Eſtabliſhments of the College of Fort-William, according to the Orders of your Honourable Court. Thoſe reductions will be ſtated to your Honourable Court in a ſeparate Diſpatch.

32. The charge incurred on account of the Botanical Garden at Fort William has been reduced to the monthly ſum of Three Thouſand Rupees, including the ſalary of the Superintendent, and the Eſtabliſhment maintained for botanical purpoſes at Prince of Wales Iſland, has been reduced at the recommendation of Doctor Roxburgh. The Lieutenant Governor has been directed to diſpoſe of all the Plantations on the Iſland, the property of Government, by public Sale.

33. In addition to the orders addreſſed to the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut (as ſtated in a preceding paragraph of this Letter), directing thoſe Courts to propoſe the neceſſary permanent Eſtabliſhment for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and for the duties of the Police in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, the Courts have been required to commence an immediate Reviſion of all the Judicial and Police Eſtabliſhments in the lower provinces, including Benares; the reſult of their inquiries will be ſubmitted to your Honourable Court by a future opportunity; but, it is apprehended, that no material ſaving can be expected in this branch of the Public Expenditure, which was very lately reviſed and ſettled on the moſt economical principles which could be adopted without injury to the Public Service.

34. This obſervation is equally applicable to the Eſtabliſhments maintained for the Collection of the Revenues in the lower provinces. A report has been received from the Board of Revenue that no reduction of thoſe Eſtabliſhments can be effected without material public inconvenience.

35. The Eſtabliſhments in the Department of the General Poſt Office were lately reviſed, and fixed at the loweſt ſcale compatible with the regular and expeditious conveyance of the Public Mails. A ſtatement has been required from the Poſtmaſter General of the amount of the reduction of expenſe ariſing from the late arrangements in the Poſt Office.

36. The preſent Eſtabliſhments under the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort-William, and under His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, will admit of no Reduction.

37. Orders have been iſſued to the Board of Trade at Fort-William, to propoſe for the conſideration and orders of Government, ſuch permanent or temporary reductions in the ſeveral Eſtabliſhments in the Commercial Depart-

Department, as ſhall, in their judgment, be practicable; adverting to the probable contingency, that the Inveſtments to be provided in Bengal, in the preſent year, will not exceed the Sum of Eighty Lacks of Sa Rupees, and that it will not be inferior in value to Sixty Lacks of Rupees.

38. The Commercial Reſidency at Goruckpore has been reduced, and the Public Inveſtments which may in future be required from that Aurung, is to be provided under the Agency of the Commercial Reſident at Benares.

39. A reduction of expenſe to the extent of Sixteen Hundred Rupees per Menſem will ariſe from the operation of an arrangement, now in progreſs, for the future diſcharge of the duties annexed to the Offices of Reporter General of External Commerce, Superintendent of the Cloth Inveſtment, and Examiner and Appraiſer of Goods at the Cuſtom Houſe. The details of this arrangement will be ſubmitted to your Honourable Court from the Commercial Department.

40. The Board of Trade has been directed to reviſe all the Eſtabliſhments under their authority in the Departments of Salt, Opium, and Cuſtoms, and to report, for the Conſideration and Orders of Government, whether theſe Eſtabliſhments will admit of any reduction, and to what extent.

41. Orders have alſo been iſſued to the Marine Board to undertake a Reviſion of all the Eſtabliſhments in the Marine Departments, and to report ſuch retrenchment as may, in their judgment, be practicable; ſtating at the ſame time their opinion, whether the ſervices of the gun-veſſels at preſent employed under the immediate Orders of this Government may not now be diſpenſed with in the preſent commanding ſtate of the ſtrength of His Majeſty's Squadron in the Indian Seas, and under the very able and judicious diſtribution of the Naval Force which has been made by Sir E. Pellew, for the protection of our Trade and Poſſeſſions in India.

42. The ſame conſiderations have induced the Governor General in Council to propoſe to Sir Edward Pellew the transfer of the Bombay Frigate and the Mornington Cruiſer to the ſervice of His Majeſty. From defects in the Honourable Company's Marine Eſtabliſhment at Bombay, which are irremediable under its preſent conſtitution, it may be doubted whether ſhips of this ſize can be ever expected to render ſervices adequate to the very heavy expenſe attendant on the maintenance of them. The ſhip employed as a cruiſer at Prince of Wales's Iſland has alſo been directed to be diſcharged.

43. When the arrangements now in progreſs at this Preſidency for the reduction of the Public Charge in every Department of the Service ſhall have been completed, the Governor General in Council will ſubmit to your Honourable Court a detailed Statement of the annual ſum in which the Public Expenditure may be diminiſhed by their operation. The aggregate amount of the reduction of charges will certainly prove conſiderable.

44. The Right honourable the Governor in Council of Fort-Saint-George, and the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay, have been directed by the Governor General in Council (as already notified in the Diſpatch from his Excellency in Council to the Secret Committee of your Honourable Court, dated the 23d March laſt, and tranſmitted by the Bengal) to commence an immediate Reviſion of all the Public Eſtabliſhments at thoſe Preſidencies, with a view to the reduction of every charge which may not be abſolutely and indiſpenſably neceſſary.

45. The Charge incurred for the Collection of the Land Revenue under the Preſidency of Fort-Saint-George appearing to bear a much higher

 proportion

proportion to the aggregate amount of the Revenue than the Charge of the Collections in Bengal bears to the amount of the Land Revenue in theſe Provinces, the attention of the Government of Fort-Saint-George has been particularly directed to the examination of the cauſes to which this difference is to be aſcribed; and it has been ſuggeſted to the Right honourable the Governor in Council, that this branch of the Public Expenditure may probably admit of conſiderable Reduction.

We have the honour to be,

Honourable Sirs,

Your moſt faithful humble Servants,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.
G. H. BARLOW.
G. UDNY.

Fort-William,
4th June 1805.

Enclosure, No. 1.

To the COMMITTEE of EMBARKATION.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by his Excellency the Most noble the Governor General in Council to acquaint you, that his Excellency in Council has been pleased to determine, that the Settlement established at Balambangan shall immediately be withdrawn.

2. The troops and stores now at that Island are to be conveyed to the Presidencies to which they belong; you are accordingly desired to report, for the consideration and orders of Government, the arrangement which shall appear to you to be most advisable for the purpose of withdrawing the public establishments from Balambangan at the earliest period of time which may be practicable, and with the greatest degree of economy which may be consistent with the requisite attention to the health and accommodation of the men.

3. The Marine Board has been instructed to adopt the necessary measures for supplying the quantity of Tonnage which you may deem requisite for the purposes above specified, and you will apply to that Board accordingly.

4. The latest Returns of the troops and stores at Balambangan which have been received at Fort-William, are herewith transmitted for your information. The Returns being original documents of this office you will be pleased to return them with your Report.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Fort-William, (Signed) *J. Lumsden.*
the 11th March 1805. Chief Secy to the Govt.

To GEORGE UDNY, Esq. President and Members of the Marine Board.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by his Excellency the Most noble the Governor General in Council, to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a Letter to the Committee of Embarkation, and to desire, that upon the application of the Committee you will adopt the necessary measures for supplying the quantity of Tonnage which they may deem requisite for the purpose of withdrawing the troops and stores from the Island of Balambangan, and for conveying them to the Presidencies to which they belong.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

Fort-William, (Signed) *John Lumsden,*
the 11th March 1805. Chief Secy to Govt.

To H. T. COLEBROOKE, and J. H. HARINGTON, Esquires, Judges, and JOHN FOMBELLE, Esquire, officiating as Judge of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by his Excellency the Most noble the Governor General in Council, to desire that you will enter on an immediate revision of the Judicial and Police Establishments in the Provinces ceded to the Honourable Company by the Nabob Vizier, and that you will report at as early a period of time as may be practicable, whether any reductions can, in your judgment, be effected in the Expence of those establishments.

2. I am further directed to desire that you will give your immediate attention to the subject of the Judicial and Police Establishments which may be required in the Provinces conquered from the enemy during the late war, including the Provinces of Bundlecund and Cuttack, and that you will report your sentiments on this subject, as soon as you shall have obtained the information necessary to enable you to form a correct opinion on the question.

3. The Commissioners for the Affairs of Cuttack have been directed to correspond with you on the subject of Judicial and Police Establishments in that Province, and to communicate to you all information which, from their knowledge of the local circumstances of the country, they may be enabled to furnish, of a nature calculated

to aſſiſt your judgment in the formation of a permanent arrangement for thoſe eſtabliſhments.

4. The Commiſſioners in Cuttack have alſo been required to report the progreſs they have made in preparing the drafts of the local laws connected with the Adminiſtration of Civil Juſtice in the Province of Cuttack, that theſe laws may be incorporated with the general code, and that the Juriſdiction of the Provincial Court of Appeal, and of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, may as ſoon as poſſible be extended to that province.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Fort-William, the 14th March 1805. (Signed) *John Lumſden*, Chief Secy to the Govt.

To Thomas Graham, Eſquire, acting Preſident, and Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council, to deſire that you will immediately conſider whether any reductions can be made in the eſtabliſhments at preſent maintained for the collection of the Revenues in the Provinces of Bengal, Bahar, Oriſſa, and Benares, and that you will report your opinion on this ſubject at as early a period of time as may be practicable, for the conſideration and Orders of his Excellency in Council.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Council-Chamber, the 14th March 1805. (Signed) *John Lumſden*, Chief Secy to the Govt.

To Thomas Graham, Eſq. acting Preſident, and Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

Depts Ceded and Conqd Provs.

1. I am directed by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council to acquaint you, that it is the deſire of his Excellency in Council that the eſtabliſhments entertained for the Collection of the Revenues of the Provinces ceded to the Honourable Company by his Excellency the Nawaub Vizier, and of the territories conquered from the enemy during the late war with Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, including that part of the province of Bundlecund ceded to the Britiſh Company by his Highneſs the Peiſhwah, ſhould be immediately reduced to the loweſt ſcale which may be practicable, conſiſtently with the eſſential object of ſecuring the due realization of the reſources of thoſe valuable poſſeſſions.

2. To enable his Excellency in Council to determine the extent of the eſtabliſhments which may be required for this purpoſe I have received his Excellency's commands to communicate to you the following Orders:

1ſt.—You are directed to enter on an immediate reviſion of the eſtabliſhments of the Collectors of the Ceded Provinces, and to report what reductions can be made in theſe eſtabliſhments, or in any charge connected with the Collection of the Revenue of thoſe Provinces.

2ndly.—You will obtain from the Collectors of the conquered provinces and of Bundlecund, a ſtatement of the eſtabliſhments now maintained, and of all expences incurred on account of the Collection of the Revenue in thoſe provinces, and you will report as ſoon as poſſible your opinion with regard to the eſtabliſhments which you may conſider to be neceſſary for the future Collection of the Revenue of thoſe provinces.

3. The Commiſſioners for the affairs of Cuttack have been directed to tranſmit to you with the leaſt practicable delay a ſtatement of the eſtabliſhments maintained, and of all expenſes incurred on account of the Collection of the Revenue of that Province, and at the ſame time to ſtate to you their opinion with reſpect to the eſtabliſhments which may appear to be neceſſary for the future Collection of the Revenue.

4. The

4. The Collectors of the Revenue in Cuttack have alſo been directed to tranſmit to you for your information copies of all Letters on the ſubject of the Revenues which they may addreſs to the Commiſſioners at Cuttack; and the Commiſſioners have been inſtructed to forward to you copies of all their Letters and Orders to the Collectors.

5. With the view of affording you the fulleſt information on the ſubject of the Revenues of Cuttack, the Commiſſioners have alſo been deſired to tranſmit to you copies of all their paſt proceedings and correſpondence regarding the Revenues.

6. The Governor General in Council having determined that the Collection of the Revenues of Cuttack ſhall as ſoon as may be practicable be placed under your ſuperintendence and control, in the ſame manner as the Collections of Revenue in the other Provinces, the Commiſſioners have been directed to make the neceſſary preparatory arrangements for this purpoſe, and to report at what period of time they would recommend that the tranſfer ſhould take place.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Council-Chamber, the 14th March 1805. (Signed) *John Lumſden*, Chief Secy to the Govern.

To Peter Speke, Eſquire, acting Preſident, and Members of the Board of Trade,

Gentlemen,

1. I am directed by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Letters of the undermentioned dates.

21ſt February 1805—Copy of a Letter from the Commercial Reſident at Bareilly, on the ſubject of the diſpoſal of the Salt under his charge.

2d. The Governor General in Council conſiders it to be probable that the neceſſary inquiries preparatory to the eſtabliſhments of permanent Chokies on the banks of the Jumna for the Collection of the Duty on the Importation and Exportation of Salt, and of all other branches of the Cuſtoms, may now be made with advantage by the officers recently appointed to the charge of the Cuſtoms in the ceded and conquered Provinces—you are accordingly deſired to conſider this ſubject, and to report the arrangement you would propoſe for the eſtabliſhment of the Chokies, at as early a period of time as may be practicable. In the mean time the Duty on the Importation and Exportation of Salt is to be collected at the eſtabliſhed Cuſtom-houſe Chokies on the borders of the Ceded Provinces.

28th February — With Statement of retail Prices of Salt in January 1805.

3d. This Letter requires no orders.

28th February 1805—On the ſubject of the tranſfer by the late Superintendent of the Salt in Store, to the Commercial Reſident, &c. &c.

4th. Requires no orders.

I have, &c. &c.

Fort William, the 14th March 1805. (Signed) *J. Lumſden*, Chief Secy to the Govt.

To Peter Speke, Eſquire, acting Preſident, and Members of the Board of Trade.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council to deſire that you will enter on an immediate reviſion of the commercial eſtabliſhments, and of the eſtabliſhments of the collection of the Cuſtoms in the Provinces ceded to the Honourable Company by his Excellency the Nabob Vizier, and in the Provinces conquered from the enemy during the late war with Dowlut Rao Scindia, and that you will report for the conſideration of his Excellency in Council whether any of the commercial Reſidencies in thoſe Provinces may be conveniently withdrawn, or whether any reductions can be made in the Charges of the Commercial Department.

I am further directed to acquaint you, that the Commiſſioners for the affairs of Cuttack have been inſtructed to correſpond with you on the ſubject of the commercial eſtabliſhments in that Province, and to furniſh ſuch information as their

local

local knowledge may enable them to give, with reſpect to the eſtabliſhments which may be required for the proviſion of Salt, for the proviſion of Inveſtment, and for the Collection of the Cuſtoms in Cuttack. On the receipt of ſufficient information to enable you to form an accurate judgment of the eſtabliſhments which may be abſolutely neceſſary, you will report your ſentiments on this ſubject for the conſideration and orders of Government.

I have, &c. &c.

Fort-William, the 14th March 1805. (Signed) *J. Lumſden*, Chief Secy to the Govt.

To Colonel GEORGE HARCOURT and JOHN MELVILLE, Eſqrs. Commiſſioners for the Affairs of Cuttack.

Gentlemen,

THE Board of Trade at Fort-William having been inſtructed to aſcertain and report what eſtabliſhments will be permanently required in the Commercial Department, and for the Collection of the Cuſtoms of Cuttack, as well as for the manufacture of Salt in that Province, I am directed by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council to deſire that you will correſpond with the Board on theſe ſubjects, and that you will communicate to them ſuch information as your local knowledge may enable you to give, on the ſeveral queſtions referred to their conſideration.

I have, &c. &c.

Fort-William, the 14th March 1805. (Signed) *J. Lumſden*, Chief Secy to the Govt.

To Colonel GEORGE HARCOURT and JOHN MELVILLE, Eſqrs. Commiſſioners for the Affairs of the Province of Cuttack.

Gentlemen,

THE Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut having been inſtructed to propoſe for the conſideration and orders of the Governor General in Council ſuch judicial and public eſtabliſhments for the Province of Cuttack as ſhall appear to them, after making the requiſite inquiries, to be neceſſary for the duties of that Territory, I am directed by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council to deſire that you will correſpond with the Courts on theſe ſubjects, and that you will communicate to them all the information which from your knowledge of the local Circumſtances of the country you may be enabled to furniſh, of a nature calculated to aſſiſt their judgment in the formation of a permanent arrangement for thoſe eſtabliſhments.

I am further directed to deſire that you will ſtate for the information of his Excellency in Council the progreſs you may have made in preparing the drafts of the local laws connected with the Adminiſtration of Civil Juſtice in Cuttack, as it is the intention of Government that theſe laws ſhall forthwith be incorporated with the general code, and that the Juriſdiction of the Provincial Court of Appeal, and of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, ſhall be extended to Cuttack at as early a period of time as may be practicable.

Fort-William, the 14th March 1805. I have, &c.&c. &c. (Signed) *J. Lumſden*, Chief Secy to Govt.

To Colonel GEO. HARCOURT and JOHN MELVILLE, Eſqrs. the Commiſſioners for the Affairs of Cuttack.

Gentlemen,

THE Board of Revenue at Fort William having been inſtructed to propoſe a permanent eſtabliſhment for the Collection of the Revenues of Cuttack, I am directed by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council to deſire that you

you will correſpond with the Board on this ſubject, and that you will tranſmit to them, as ſoon as may be practicable, a ſtatement of the eſtabliſhments now maintained, and of all expences incurred, on account of the Collection of the Revenue in the Province of Cuttack, with your opinion of the eſtabliſhments which it will be neceſſary to maintain hereafter for this Purpoſe.

The Governor General in Council has it in contemplation to transfer to the Board of Revenue, as ſoon as may be practicable, the Superintendence of the Revenues of Cuttack. In the mean time his Excellency in Council conſiders it to be deſirable that the Board ſhould be furniſhed with the fulleſt information which can be obtained on all matters connected with the Revenues of that Province.

You are accordingly directed to inſtruct the Collectors of the Revenue in Cuttack to tranſmit, for the information of the Board of Revenue, copies of all their addreſſes to the Board of Commiſſioners on the ſubject of Revenues, and you will likewiſe forward to that Board Copies of all letters and orders which you may addreſs to the Collectors.

His Excellency in Council further deſires that you will furniſh the Board of Revenue with copies of all your paſt proceedings and correſpondence regarding the Revenues of Cuttack; theſe documents will enable the Board of Revenue to enter without embarraſſment on the charge of the Revenues of the Province of Cuttack, when the Governor General in Council ſhall conſider it to be proper to place the Revenues under their ſuperintendence.

In the mean time his Excellency in Council deſires that you will immediately adopt the neceſſary preparatory arrangements for the transfer, and that you will report at what period of time you would recommend the propoſed arrangement ſhould take place.

I have, &c.

Fort-William, the 14th March 1805. (Signed) *J. Lumſden*, Chief Secy to the Govt.

To Mr. William Roxburgh, jun. in charge of the Botanical Garden.

Sir,

The Governor General in Council has been informed that it was in the contemplation of Doctor Roxburgh, previouſly to his departure for Europe, to ſuggeſt for the conſideration of Government the abolition of the eſtabliſhment for Botanical Purpoſes, at preſent maintained at Prince of Wales's Iſland, as it appeared to him to be extremely doubtful whether the advantages expected from the cultivation of the Spice Plant at that Iſland would ever be obtained. Pub. Dept.

2. His Excellency in Council deſires that you will communicate your ſentiments on this queſtion for his conſideration and orders, and that you will ſuggeſt an arrangement for the eventual diſpoſal of the Spice and other Plants, the property of the Honourable Company at Prince of Wales's Iſland, if it ſhould be your opinion that the cultivation of them on account of Government ought to be abandoned.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Fort-William, the 11th April 1805. (Signed) *J. Lumſden*, Chief Secy to the Govt.

To Mr. William Roxburgh, jun. in charge of the Botanical Garden.

Sir,

I am directed by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council to acquaint you, that the expence now incurred on account of the Botanical Garden is conſidered to be extremely high, and that it is the intention of his Excellency in Council that it ſhall be immediately reduced. Pub. Dept.

You are accordingly deſired to reviſe the preſent eſtabliſhments of the Botanical Garden, and to ſuggeſt an arrangement for the reduction of the whole expence of

this

this Inſtitution, including the ſalary of the Superintendent, and all contingencies of every deſcription, within the monthly ſum of Three Thouſand Sicca Rupees.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble Servant,

Fort-William, the 11th of April 1805. (Signed) *J. Lumſden*, Chief Secy to the Govt.

To his Excellency the Right honourable Gerard Lord Lake, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. The Judicial Officers and the Collectors of Revenue in the conquered provinces being now eſtabliſhed at their ſeveral ſtations, it becomes neceſſary, with a view to the introduction of the regulations for the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and for the ſettlement of the Revenue, that theſe Officers ſhould be directed to correſpond immediately with the eſtabliſhed Authorities at the Preſidency, in the ſame manner as is obſerved by the Civil Officers in the provinces ceded to the Britiſh Government by the Nabob Vizier.

2. The Governor General in Council accordingly requeſts that your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to direct the Civil Officers in the conquered provinces, to addreſs their future correſpondence to the public Authorities at the Preſidency, agreeably to the eſtabliſhed rules of the ſervice, confining their correſpondence with your Excellency to caſes of particular emergency, which will not admit of a reference to Fort-William.

3. All the Officers of Government in the conquered provinces will be directed to continue to obey all orders they may receive from your Excellency on queſtions connected with military operations, or with the defence of the country againſt external or internal enemies.

We have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble Servants,

Fort-William, the 23d May 1805. (Signed) *Welleſley.* *G. H. Barlow.* *G. Udny.*

To the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Gentlemen,

In continuation of the Orders communicated to you in my Letter, dated 14th of March 1805, I am directed by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council, to deſire that you will propoſe ſuch eſtabliſhments as you ſhall conſider to be neceſſary to enable the ſeveral * *Judges and Magiſtrates* in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, and in Bundlecund and Cuttack, to perform the duties of their reſpective Offices with reference to the determination of his Excellency in Council, that all military aid which may be required for the maintenance of the authority of Government and the preſervation of internal tranquillity, as well as for defence againſt external enemies, is to be furniſhed by the regular corps of the army, or by the eſtabliſhed provincial battalions.

* Collectors of Revenue, Commercial Reſidents.

2. I am further directed to deſire that you will ſubmit to the Governor General in Council, your ſentiments with reſpect to the eſtabliſhments to be maintained * *in each diſtrict*, as ſoon as you ſhall be in poſſeſſion of the information required to enable you to form a correct opinion on the ſubject, without delaying the tranſmiſſion of your report until you ſhall have completed your inquiries reſpecting the eſtabliſhments required † *in all the diſtricts* now under reviſion.

* The Board of Trade at each Factory.

† At all the Factories.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient Servant,

Council-Chamber, the 24th May 1805. (Signed) *John Lumſden*, Chief Secy to Govt.

The ſame, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Boards of Revenue and Trade.

(Copy.)

To W. B. Bayley, Eſquire, acting Regiſter of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and Nizamut Adawlut.

Sir,

You are deſired to acquaint the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, that his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council requeſts that they will enter upon an examination of the eſtabliſhments of the provincial Courts of Appeal and Courts of Circuit, and of the Zillah and City Magiſtrates, and of the eſtabliſhments maintained for the ſupport of the Peace in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, Oriſſa, and Benares, and that they will ſtate to Government any retrenchments which they conceive can be effected in the expenſe of thoſe eſtabliſhments, without injury to the Public Service. Judicial Department.

The Courts are deſired to ſubmit the reports as faſt as they may be received from each ſtation, accompanied with ſuch remarks and propoſitions as they may have to offer, in conformity to the foregoing Orders on the ſubject, to Government.

I am, &c.

Council-Chamber, the 24th May 1805.

(Signed) *G. Dowdeſwell*, Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

To George Udny, Eſquire, Preſident, and Members of the Marine Board.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council to deſire that you will report, for the conſideration and orders of his Excellency in Council, your opinion, whether the eſtabliſhments of Gun-Veſſels maintained at this Preſidency may be reduced.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient Servant,

Council-Chamber, the 24th May 1805.

(Signed) *John Lumſden*, Chief Secy to Govt.

To George Udny, Eſquire, Preſident, and Members of the Board of Trade.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council to deſire that you will immediately reviſe all the eſtabliſhments in the Commercial Department, and that you will report, at as early a period of time as may be practicable, your ſentiments with reſpect to the temporary or permanent reductions which may be made in the eſtabliſhment of each Factory, with reference to the probable contingency that the Inveſtment to be provided in the preſent year will not exceed in value the ſum of Sixty, or eventually of Eighty Lacks of Rupees.

I am further directed to deſire that you will reviſe all the eſtabliſhments under your authority at the Preſidency, and in the Departments of Salt, Opium, and Cuſtoms, and that you will report whether they will in your judgment admit of any reductions, and to what extent.

You will ſubmit for the conſideration and orders of Government your ſentiments with reſpect to the practicable reductions in each particular Office, as ſoon as you ſhall be in poſſeſſion of the neceſſary information to enable you to form a correct opinion on the ſubject, without delaying your reference until you are enabled to make a general report on the ſubject of the eſtabliſhments in each Department.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient Servant,

Council-Chamber, the 24th May 1805.

(Signed) *John Lumſden*, Chief Secy to Govt.

To the Mint Committee.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council to deſire that you will examine the eſtabliſhments of the Mint and Aſſay-Office, and that you will report whether any reduction of the expenſe of thoſe eſtabliſhments can in your judgment be effected without injury to the Public Service.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient Servant,

Council-Chamber,
the 24th May 1805.

(Signed) *John Lumſden*,
Chief Secy to Govt.

To THOMAS BROWN, Eſq. Secretary to the Government, Public Department.

Sir,

I AM directed by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council to deſire that you will immediately reviſe the eſtabliſhment of the office under your charge, and that you will ſtate to me for the conſideration and orders of his Excellency in Council whether any and what reductions may in your judgment be made in the expenſe of the eſtabliſhment without injury to the Public Service.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient Servant,

Council-Chamber,
the 24th May 1805.

(Signed) *J. Lumſden*,
Chief Secy to Govt.

The ſame to N. B. Edmonſtone, Eſq. Secretary to Government in the Secret, Political, and Foreign Departments, and Perſian Secretary to Government.
To George Dowdeſwell, Eſq. Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Judicial Departments.
To Captain Hook, Secretary to Government in the Military Department.
To S. Davies, Eſq. Accountant General.
To William Egerton, Eſq. Civil Auditor.
To. M. Campbell, Eſq. Sub-Treaſurer.

To Major M. SHAWE, private Secretary to his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General.

Sir,

I AM directed by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council to deſire that you will reviſe the public eſtabliſhments under your charge, and that you will ſtate for the information of his Excellency in Council the reductions already effected in thoſe eſtabliſhments under the orders of the Governor General.

2. I am likewiſe directed to deſire that you will report whether in your judgment they can be further reduced without public inconvenience, and to what extent.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient Servant,

Council-Chamber,
the 24th May 1805.

(Signed) *J. Lumſden*,
Chief Secy to Govt.

To RICHARD C. BIRCH, Eſq. Superintendent of Chandernagore.

Sir,

I AM directed by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council to deſire that you will immediately reviſe the public eſtabliſhments under your charge at Chandernagore, and that you will report for the conſideration and orders of his Excellency in Council whether any reduction can be effected in the charge of

thoſe

thoſe eſtabliſhments or in the Public Expenſes at Chandernagore without inconvenience to the Public Service.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient Servant,

Council-Chamber, (Signed) *John Lumſden*,
the 24th May 1805. Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

The ſame *(mutatis mutandis)* to d°, d°, Commiſſioner at Chinſura.

To Richard C. Birch, Eſq. Poſt-Maſter General.

Sir,

I am directed to deſire that you will ſtate, at as early a period of time as may be practicable, for the information of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council, the amount of the reduction in the Charges of the Department of the General Poſt Office, ariſing from the arrangements lately adopted in that Department on the recommendation of the Poſt Office Committee.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient Servant,

Council-Chamber, (Signed) *John Lumſden*,
the 24th May 1805. Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

Encloſure, No. 2.

To the Right honourable Lord Wm Cavendish Bentinck,
Governor in Council of Fort-Saint-George.

My Lord,

The general ſituation and circumſtances of the Britiſh Empire in India, with all its extenſive relations, appearing to the Governor General in Council to approach to a ſettled ſtate of order and tranquillity, and the nature and extent of the ſeveral Public Eſtabliſhments requiſite for the good government and ſecurity of our Territories, having been nearly aſcertained by experience and by the actual ſtate of affairs, the Governor General in Council has the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip in Council that he is engaged in the reviſion of the Civil and Military Eſtabliſhments of the Preſidency of Fort-William, with the view of effecting every practicable reduction in the expenſe of thoſe eſtabliſhments, and of permanently fixing them on the loweſt ſcale which may be conſiſtent with the Public Security and Intereſts.

2. The Governor General in Council deſires that your Lordſhip in Council will be pleaſed to enter upon a reviſion of the Civil and Military Eſtabliſhments of the Preſidency of Fort-Saint-George for ſimilar purpoſes.

3. It is not the intention of the Governor General in Council that this reviſion ſhould affect the execution of his Inſtructions to your Lordſhip in Council for introducing throughout the territories under your Lordſhip's immediate Authority, the ſyſtem of internal Government eſtabliſhed in Bengal, nor the late augmentation of the number of regular Regiments on the Eſtabliſhment of Fort-Saint-George.

4. With regard to the ſeven extra Battalions which your Lordſhip in Council was directed to raiſe, your Lordſhip in Council is apprized that thoſe Corps were formed upon their preſent eſtabliſhment with reference to their eventual reduction.

5. Adverting to the preſent ſtate of affairs in India, his Excellency in Council does not conſider it to be neceſſary to maintain the extra battalions. Your Lordſhip in Council has accordingly the ſanction of the Governor General in Council to reduce thoſe corps, unleſs circumſtances, of which this Government is not at preſent apprized, ſhould induce your Lordſhip in Council to conſider the continuance of thoſe corps to be indiſpenſably neceſſary, in which caſe your Lordſhip in Council will be pleaſed to ſtate thoſe circumſtances.

6. The native officers and men of the reduced corps may be drafted into the regular regiments to ſupply vacancies, or be attached to thoſe regiments (in the event of their having been completed) as ſupernumeraries, until vacancies occur, or be otherwiſe diſpoſed of as your Lordſhip in Council may judge to be advisable.

7. The Governor General in Council is not aware that any of the troops of the Rajah of Myſore are at preſent employed at the expenſe of the Company. If any of

the Rajah's troops ſhould be ſo employed, your Lordſhip in Council will be pleaſed to order their ſervices to be diſpenſed with at as early a period of time as may be practicable. His Excellency in Council deſires that your Lordſhip in Council will not authorize the employment of any of the troops of the Rajah of Myſore at the expenſe of the Company, without the ſanction of the Governor General in Council, unleſs the occurrence of any circumſtances of emergency ſhould appear to your Lordſhip in Council to render the aid of any proportion of the Rajah's troops to be indiſpenſably neceſſary, and the ſecurity of the Public Intereſts ſhould not admit of your awaiting that ſanction.

8. Among the reductions of Military Expenſe which may occur to your Lordſhip in Council, his Excellency in Council ſuggeſts for your conſideration, whether the number of inferior military commands of Garriſons and ſubordinate ſtations might not be diminiſhed, and whether the extra allowances attached to ſuch of theſe commands as it may be judged proper to continue, might not in many caſes be reduced.

9. The expenſes of the native eſtabliſhments, and other charges attendant on the collection of the Public Revenue at Fort-St.-George, conſiderably exceed the Charges incurred on the ſame accounts in the collection of the Revenues in Bengal. It will be an object for the conſideration of your Lordſhip in Council, whether theſe Charges will not admit of reduction.

10. Your Lordſhip in Council is already apprized that the Governor General in Council has determined to withdraw the Settlement of Balambangan, and that the meaſures for carrying that determination into effect are now in progreſs at this Preſidency. His Excellency in Council has alſo directed the Settlement of Fort Marlborough to be reduced to the ſcale of a Commercial Reſidency; and he has likewiſe ordered the charges of the Settlement of Prince of Wales Iſland to be reſtricted to the loweſt ſtandard which may be practicable. With regard to the remaining ſubordinate Settlement of Malacca, the eſtabliſhments at which were originally regulated by the Government of Fort-St.-George, his Excellency in Council requeſts that your Lordſhip in Council will be pleaſed to make every practicable reduction in the expenſes of Malacca, as far as the regulation of thoſe expenſes may depend on the Orders of your Lordſhip in Council.

11. The Governor General in Council is aware that ſome of the reductions to which he has directed your Lordſhip's attention, as others which may occur to your Lordſhip in Council, may in their immediate effects be productive of ſome inconvenience to the Public Service and to individuals. But no conſideration, not involving danger to the Country, or injury to its permanent intereſts, ought to prevent the adoption of any arrangements calculated to afford early and effectual relief to the finances of your Lordſhip's Government. The Governor General in Council therefore confidently relies that your Lordſhip in Council will proſecute the reviſion of the Civil and Military Eſtabliſhments and Charges of Fort-St.-George, on the principles preſcribed, with your Lordſhip's known zeal and public ſpirit.

We have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble Servants,

Fort-William,
the 4th April 1805.

(Signed) *Welleſley,*
G. H. Barlow,
G. Udny.

To the Honourable JONATHAN DUNCAN, Eſqr. Governor in Council of Bombay.

Honourable Sir,

THE general ſituation and circumſtances of the Britiſh Empire in India, with all its extenſive relations, appearing to the Governor General in Council to approach to a ſettled ſtate of order and tranquillity, and the nature and extent of the ſeveral public eſtabliſhments requiſite for the good government and ſecurity of our Territories, having been nearly aſcertained by experience, and by the actual ſtate of affairs, the Governor General in Council has the honour to inform you that he is engaged in the reviſion of the Civil and Military Eſtabliſhments of the Preſidency of Fort-William, with the view of effecting every practicable reduction in the expenſe of thoſe eſtabliſhments, and of permanently fixing them on the loweſt ſcale which may be conſiſtent with the public ſecurity and intereſt.

2. The

2. The Governor General in Council deſires that the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay will be pleaſed to enter upon a reviſion of the Civil and Military Eſtabliſhments of that Preſidency for ſimilar purpoſes.

3. The Governor General in Council is aware that ſome of the reductions which may occur to you under this Order may in their immediate effects be productive of ſome inconvenience to the Public Service and to individuals; but no conſideration, not involving danger to the Country, or injury to its permanent intereſts, ought to prevent the adoption of any arrangements calculated to afford early and effectual relief to the Finances of your Government. The Governor General in Council therefore confidently relies that you will proſecute the reviſion of the Civil and Military Eſtabliſhments, and Charges of Bombay, on the principles preſcribed, with your known zeal and public ſpirit.

We have the honour to be,

Honourable Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servants,

Fort-William,
the 4th April 1805.

(Signed) *Welleſley,*
G. H. Barlow,
G. Udny.

To the Honourable JONATHAN DUNCAN, Eſqr. Governor in Council of Bombay.

Honourable Sir.

You have been apprized of the earneſt deſire of the Governor General in Council that the Charges in every branch of the Adminiſtration in India ſhould be reduced, at as early a period of time as may be practicable, to the loweſt ſcale which may be compatible with the efficiency of the Public Service.

2. In reviewing this queſtion his Excellency in Council has adverted to the heavy expence lately incurred on account of the Guicawar Cavalry, and to the inadequate ſervices rendered to the Britiſh Government by this deſcription of troops, who cannot from their conſtitution be expected to afford any efficient aid to the Britiſh forces.

3. The Governor General in Council accordingly conſiders it to be proper to direct that the Guicawar Cavalry ſhall not in future be employed, at the expenſe of the Honourable Company, with any detachments of Britiſh troops ſerving beyond the frontier of Guzzerat, unleſs, in any caſe of emergency, the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay ſhall deem their ſervices to be indiſpenſably neceſſary.

4. If the aid of the Guzzerat cavalry ſhould at any time be required within the limits of the Province of Guzzerat they will of courſe be employed at the expenſe of Anund Rao Guicowar, for the defence of his own Territories.

We have the honour to be,

Honourable Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servants,

Fort-William
the 11th April 1805.

(Signed *Welleſley.*
G. H. Barlow,
G. Udny.

Encloſure, No. 3.

EXTRACT from the PROCEEDINGS of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council in the Political Department, under date the 23d of May 1805.

1. THE preſent conſtitution of the ſeveral Reſidencies eſtabliſhed under the Authority of this Government at the Courts of the Native Princes in India, and the expences incurred at thoſe Reſidencies, having come under the reviſion of the Governor General in Council, his Excellency in Council records the following Obſervations and Orders.

2. The

2. The Reſidencies now eſtabliſhed under the immediate authority of this Government are as follow:

At the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindia.	At Myſore.
At Poonah.	At Jeypore.
At Hyderabad.	At Naugpore, and
At Lucknow.	At Goa.
At Delhi.	

The Reſidency at Travancore continues under the controul of the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Fort-St.-George, and the Reſidency at Baroda, in the territories of Anund Sing Guicowar, remains under the immediate authority and controul of the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay.

3. With the exception of the Diſburſements of the Reſidencies at Poona, Hyderabad, Lucknow, and at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindia, no part of the Charge incurred on account of the Reſidencies at foreign Courts has yet been introduced into the Book of Civil Eſtabliſhments annually prepared by the Civil Auditor.

4. With the view of enabling the Governor General in Council to impoſe an effectual check upon all the Diſburſements, whether fixed or contingent, incurred by the Reſidents at Foreign Courts, his Excellency in Council conſiders it to be proper to direct that thoſe accounts ſhall hereafter be prepared according to forms to be furniſhed by the Civil Auditor, and that they ſhall be tranſmitted to the Civil Auditor immediately on their arrival at Fort-William, that they may be ſubmitted to Government, with a monthly report from that officer on the contingent charges at each Reſidency, correſponding in form with his reports on the contingent charges in every other Department of the Public Service.

The Governor General in Council now paſſes the following ſpecial Orders with reſpect to the eſtabliſhed and contingent Charges of each Reſidency.

Reſidency at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindia:

On the 5th of March 1798 the Allowances of the Reſident at this Court were fixed as follow:

Perſonal Allowance, per month - -	S[a] R[s]	2,859	3	3
Table, attendants, and camp-equipage - -		5,193	9	7
Total per menſem - -	S[a] R[s]	8,052	12	10

The perſonal Allowance granted to the Reſident under theſe Orders will admit of no reduction. The ſituation of Reſident being now vacant, Mr. Jenkins, who now officiates as Reſident, can only be permitted to draw ſuch part of this allowance as he is competent by law to receive. The amount of the Allowance granted to the Reſident for a table, attendants, and camp-equipage, was fixed with reference to the average expenſe actually charged to Government, on account of their diſburſements of the ſame deſcription, by the Reſidents at Poona and Hyderabad.

The Governor General in Council directs that the future expenſes of the Reſident with Dowlut Rao Scindia for his table, attendants, and camp-equipage, ſhall be charged in a monthly contingent Bill, but that they ſhall on no account be permitted to exceed the average ſum of S[a] R[s] 5,193 9 7 per menſem.

The Honourable the Court of Directors having been pleaſed to determine that the Public Officers now holding the ſituation of Secretaries to the Reſidencies at Foreign Courts ſhall in future be deſignated Aſſiſtants to the Reſidents, and that the ſalary to be drawn in future by the Aſſiſtants to the Reſidents at Foreign Courts ſhall be fixed at the ſum of S[a] R[s] 750 per menſem, the Governor General in Council directs that theſe Orders ſhall be carried into effect from and after the 1ſt of July next enſuing.

The expenſe to be incurred on account of preſents and ſecret intelligence muſt neceſſarily depend in ſome meaſure on the diſcretion of the Reſident. The Governor General in Council, however, enjoins the Reſident to be careful that this branch of the public expenditure ſhall be regulated in future with the ſtricteſt economy, and that the expenſe of Preſents ſhall on no account exceed the value of the Preſents which may be received by the Reſident,

Reſidency at Poona:

The Obſervations and Orders of the Governor General in Council with reſpect to the perſonal Allowances of the Reſident at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and

to the expenſes to be incurred for preſents and ſecret intelligence at that Court, are equally applicable to this Reſidency.

On reference to the proceedings of the 5th of March 1798 it appears that the average amount of the expenſes of the Reſident at Poona, chargeable to the Company on account of his table, attendants, and camp-equipage, did not at that period of time exceed S[a] R[s] 5,193 9 7 per menſem.

The late accounts of the Reſidency ſhew that the average amount of thoſe charges has been conſiderably higher than the ſtandard of ſeveral years immediately preceding the year 1798; the Governor General in Council accordingly directs that the future expenſes of the Reſident at Poona for his table, attendants, and camp-equipage, ſhall on no account exceed the average monthly ſum of Sicca Rupees 5,193 9 7. The expenditure at this Reſidency for ſecret intelligence and preſents muſt be regulated on principles of ſtrict economy, and the expenſe of preſents muſt on no account exceed the value of the preſents which may be received by the Reſident.

His Excellency in Council is further pleaſed to direct that the Secretary to the Reſidency at Poona ſhall in future be termed, "firſt Aſſiſtant to the Reſident," and that his ſalary ſhall be fixed at the ſum of Sicca Rupees 750 per menſem.

Reſidency at Hyderabad:

The Obſervations and Orders of the Governor General in Council on the eſtabliſhed and contingent Charges of the Reſidency at Poona are equally applicable to this Reſidency.

Ordered, accordingly, That the Reſident at Hyderabad be directed to confine the average amount of his expenſes, chargeable to the Company on account of his table, attendants, and camp-equipage, within the monthly ſum of S[a] R[s] 5,193 9 7, and to be careful to regulate the expenſe to be incurred for preſents and ſecret intelligence, with ſtrict economy, confining the charge for preſents within the amount of the value of the preſents which may be received by him.

Ordered alſo, that the Secretary to the Reſidency at Hyderabad be in future deſignated "firſt Aſſiſtant to the Reſident," and that his ſalary be reduced to the ſum of S[a] R[s] 750 per menſem.

The Governor General in Council obſerves that the Civil Accounts of this Reſidency for the year 1803-4 include a Charge of R[s] 699 1 2 per menſem, on account of the extra expenſes of the military eſcort. His Excellency in Council directs, that unleſs this Charge ſhall be indiſpenſably neceſſary it ſhall immediately ceaſe. The Governor General further obſerves, that all Charges of this deſcription ought to be included in the Military Diſburſements of the officer commanding the eſcort, and to be ſubmitted for Audit to the Military Auditor-General.

Reſidency at Lucknow:

The Salary of the Reſident at Lucknow has been fixed ſince the year 1787 at the monthly ſum of Lucknow S[a] R[s] 7,000, or Calcutta S[a] R[s] 6,698 4 5, including the expenſe of table, attendants, and camp-equipage, and this arrangement appears to require no alteration.

Ordered, That the Secretary to the Reſidency at Lucknow be in future deſignated "Aſſiſtant to the Reſident," and that his ſalary be reduced to the Sum S[a] R[s] 750 per menſem.

Ordered alſo, That the Reſident be required to regulate his future expenſes for preſents and ſecret intelligence according to the ſtricteſt rules of economy, and to limit the charge on account of preſents to the value of the preſents which may be received by him.

Reſidency at Delhi:

Ordered, That the perſonal Allowance of the Reſident at Delhi be fixed at the ſum of S[a] R[s] 2,859 3 3 per menſem, and that the Reſident be permitted to charge in a contingent bill the actual expenſe which may be incurred by him for his table, attendants, and camp-equipage.

Ordered, That the Reſident be informed that the monthly expenſe to be incurred for his table, attendants, and camp-equipage, muſt on no account exceed the ſum of S[a] R[s] 5,193 9 7.

Ordered, That the Reſident be likewiſe directed to regulate his Diſburſements for preſents and ſecret intelligence according to the ſtricteſt principles of economy,

and to limit the expenſe of preſents within the amount of the value of preſents which may be received by him.

Ordered, That the ſalary of the Aſſiſtant to the Reſident at Delhi be fixed at the ſum of S^{a} R^{s} 750 per menſem.

Reſidency at Myſore:

The perſonal allowance received by the Reſident at Myſore, being the ſame as the Allowance received by the Reſidents at Poona, Hyderabad, &c. S^{a} R^{s} 2,859 3 3 per menſem, no reduction of this charge is neceſſary.

Ordered that the expenſes chargeable to the Company by the Reſident at Myſore, on account of his table, attendants, and camp-equipage, be reſtricted to the ſum of S^{a} R^{s} 5,193 9 7 per menſem, the ſum to which theſe charges are limited at other Reſidencies.

Ordered, That the future expenſes of the Reſident at Myſore, for preſents and ſecret intelligence, be regulated with the utmoſt economy, and that the expenſe for preſents ſhall on no account exceed the value of the preſents which may be received by the Reſident.

Ordered, That the Secretary to the Reſident at Myſore be in future deſignated "firſt Aſſiſtant," and that his Salary be fixed at S^{a} R^{s} 750 per month.

Reſidency at Naugpore:

Ordered, That the perſonal Allowance of the Reſident at the Court of Naugpore be fixed at the ſum of S^{a} R^{s} 2,859 3 3 per menſem, being the ſame Allowance as is drawn by the Reſidents at Poona, Hyderabad, &c.

The Governor General in Council, however, obſerves that the Honourable Mr. Elphinſtone, who now holds the Office of Reſident at Naugpore, was not entitled by law to draw a larger perſonal Allowance than S^{a} R^{s} 29,301 11 6 per Annum, until the 26th of February 1805.

Ordered accordingly, That Mr. Elphinſtone's perſonal Allowance be reſtricted to the ſum of S^{a} R^{s} 2,441 13 per month, until the 26th of February laſt, when he was qualified to receive the ſalary annexed to the Office of Reſident at Naugpore.

Ordered, That the expenſes chargeable to the Company by the Reſident at Naugpore, on account of his table, attendants, and camp equipage, be reſtricted to the ſum S^{a} R^{s} 5,193 9 7 per menſem, as at Poona, Hyderabad, and other Reſidencies.

Ordered, That the future expenſes of the Reſident at Naugpore, for preſents and ſecret intelligence, be regulated with the utmoſt economy, and that the expenſe for preſents ſhall on no account exceed the value of the preſents which may be received by the Reſident. The Governor General in Council obſerves, that no Secretary nor Aſſiſtant has been attached to this Reſidency.

Ordered, That the head Aſſiſtant to the Reſident, whenever ſuch appointment ſhall be made, be allowed a Salary of Sicca Rupees 750 per menſem.

The late accounts of the Reſidency at Naugpore containing a heavy Charge on account of charitable Allowances, Ordered, that this Charge be reduced at as early a period of time as may be practicable, and that no expenſe of the ſame deſcription be incurred in future without the expreſs ſanction of Government.

Reſidency at Jeypore:

The Governor General in Council directs that this Reſidency be reduced, and its duties annexed to the office of Reſident at Delhi, on the 1ſt of July.

Reſidency at Goa:

The Governor General in Council obſerves, that the duties of this office, while its continuance ſhall be neceſſary, may be performed by the officer in command of the Britiſh troops ſtationed at Goa.

Ordered accordingly, That the office of Reſident at Goa be aboliſhed on the 5th of July, and that a perſonal Allowance of S^{a} R^{s} 2000 per menſem be granted to the officer in command of the troops ſtationed at that ſettlement, in addition to Military Pay and Allowances, in conſideration of his performance of the duties now intruſted to the Reſident.

Ordered, That the commanding officer be required to regulate his contingent diſburſements on principles of ſtrict economy.

Reſidency at Travancore:

Ordered, That the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Fort-St.-George be informed, That the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the duties of this Reſidency may be performed with advantage by the officer commanding the ſubſidiary force, and that a perſonal Allowance of S[a] R[s] 2,000 per menſem, in addition to his Military pay and Allowances, would conſtitute a ſufficient remuneration for his ſervices.

Ordered alſo, That the Government of Fort-St.-George be requeſted to tranſmit to Fort-William a detailed account of the expenſes of the Reſidency at Travancore in the laſt year, to enable the Governor General in Council to regulate the contingent Charges of the Reſidency on the moſt economical principles.

Reſidency at Baroda:

Ordered, That the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay be informed that the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the duties of this Reſidency may be performed with advantage by the officer commanding the ſubſidiary force, and that a perſonal Allowance of S[a] R[s] 2,000 per menſem, in addition to his Military Pay and Allowances, will be a ſufficient remuneration for his ſervices.

Ordered alſo, That the Government of Bombay be requeſted to tranſmit to Fort-William a detailed account of the expenſes of the Reſidency at Baroda in the laſt year, to enable the Governor General in Council to regulate the contingent Charges of the Reſidency on the moſt economical principles.

Ordered, that the Reſidents at all the Foreign Courts, immediately ſubject to the authority of this Government, be enjoined not to incur any extra Charge of any deſcription without the previous ſanction of Government, excepting in caſes in which the charge may be unavoidable.

Ordered alſo, That whenever any ſuch Charge ſhall be incurred without the previous ſanction of Government, the Reſident ſhall ſtate, without delay, to the Governor General in Council, the amount of the Charge, and the grounds on which it may have been made.

A true extract,

J. Lumſden,
Chief Sec[y] to the Gov[t].

Encloſure, No. 4.

To R. T. FARQUHAR, Eſq. Lieutenant Governor of Prince of Wales's Iſland.

Sir,

I AM directed to acquaint you, that his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council has been pleaſed to determine, that the Honourable Company's Cruiſer, Les Freres Unis, attached to the Eſtabliſhment of Prince of Wales's Iſland, ſhall be ſold, and that the Commander, Officers, and Crew, ſhall be diſcharged from the Service of the Honourable Company. You are accordingly deſired to carry theſe orders into immediate execution. The cruiſer Amboyna has been diſpoſed of at this Preſidency. Pub. Dept

2. His Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew will be requeſted to employ one of His Majeſty's Sloops of War permanently, at the ſtation of Prince of Wales's Iſland, for the purpoſe of affording efficient protection to the Trade againſt the cruiſers of the enemy, and againſt the Pirates infeſting the ſtraits of Malacca and the adjacent Seas.

3. I am further directed to acquaint you, that the Civil Eſtabliſhments of the Iſland are to be introduced into the Book of Eſtabliſhments kept by the Civil Auditor of Fort-William, and that the Revenues are to be inſerted in the General Eſtimate of the Revenues of this Government. You will be furniſhed by the Accountant General with proper forms of accounts to be tranſmitted regularly to his Office, and your Diſburſements are to be ſubmitted monthly to the Governor General in Council through the Civil Auditor, according to a form which will be tranſmitted to you by that officer.

4. No extraordinary expenſes of any deſcription are to be incurred in future at Prince of Wales's Iſland without the previous ſanction of the Governor General in Council. His Excellency in Council entertains a confident perſuaſion that your perſonal

perſonal expenſes, chargeable to the Honourable Company, will be confined within the narroweſt limits which may be compatible with the nature of your official ſituation.

5. The accounts of the Settlement of Malacca are now rendered to the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Fort-St.-George, who has been requeſted to place the Officers of Government employed at that Settlement under your Orders, with the view of enabling this Government more effectually to regulate and controul the Revenues and Charges of Malacca, the Governor General in Council conſiders it to be proper to direct, that the Accounts of the Settlement of the Revenues of Malacca, as well as of the Charges of every deſcription incurred at that place, ſhall be regularly tranſmitted, through you, both to Fort-St.-George and to this Preſidency, and that they ſhall be accompanied by a ſtatement of your opinion with reſpect to the means beſt calculated to improve the Reſources of Malacca, and to reduce the expenſes of its maintenance to the loweſt ſtandard which may be compatible with the efficiency of the Public Service.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) *J. Lumſden*,
Chief Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

Fort-William,
the 4th April 1805.

To R. T. Farquhar, Eſqr. Lieutenant Governor of Prince of Wales's Iſland.

Sir,

Pub. Dept. The Governor General in Council having been informed that it was in the contemplation of Doctor Roxburgh, late ſuperintendant of the Botanical Garden at Fort-William, to propoſe the abolition of the eſtabliſhment maintained at the public expenſe for botanical purpoſes at Prince of Wales's Iſland, Mr. Roxburgh, Junior, now in charge of the Garden, has lately been required by command of his Excellency in Council to ſtate his ſentiments on this queſtion.

A copy of the Report of Mr. Roxburgh, Junior, on this ſubject, is annexed for your information; and I am directed to acquaint you that his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council has been pleaſed to determine that the cultivation of botanical plants of every deſcription at Prince of Wales's Iſland on account of Government ſhall immediately be abandoned, and that the eſtabliſhment maintained for this purpoſe ſhall ceaſe.

His Excellency in Council accordingly deſires that you will diſpoſe of all the Plantations, the property of Government, on the Iſland by public Sale as propoſed by Mr. Roxburgh, and that you will immediately diſcharge the eſtabliſhments attached to them.

You will likewiſe direct Mr. Chriſtopher Smith, now in charge of the Plantations at Prince of Wales's Iſland, to return by an early opportunity to Bengal.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) *J. Lumſden*,
Chief Sec^{y} to the Gov^{t}.

Fort William,
the 18th of April 1805.

N° 2.

Copy—General Letter from the GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council in the Public Department to the COURT of DIRECTORS, dated 5th June 1805, relative to the Reform of the Expenditure and Eſtabliſhments of the College of FORT-WILLIAM.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

To the Honourable the COURT of DIRECTORS for Affairs of the HONOURABLE the UNITED COMPANY of MERCHANTS of ENGLAND, Trading to the EAST INDIES.

Honourable Sirs,

1. THE Governor General in Council has now the honour to reply to the Orders of your Honourable Court, dated the 2d of September 1803, on the ſubject of the future eſtabliſhment of the College of Fort-William.

2. The Governor General in Council having reviſed the Letter addreſſed by the Governor General to the Chairman of your Honourable Court, under date the 5th Auguſt 1802, reſpectfully ſubmits to your Honourable Court his ſerious conviction that the progreſs of the Students in the preſcribed Studies of the College, and the general intereſts of the Public Service, would be better conſulted by maintaining one Inſtitution at Fort-William for the inſtruction of all the junior Servants of the Company in India, than by the eſtabliſhment of a ſeparate inſtitution for this purpoſe at each of the three Preſidencies. Your Honourable Court having been pleaſed, however, to determine that ſeparate eſtabliſhments ſhould be formed at Fort-William, at Fort-St.-George, and at Bombay, for the Inſtruction of your Servants in thoſe branches of knowledge which are neceſſary to qualify them for the diſcharge of their official functions, it became the duty of this Government to carry your Orders into immediate execution.

3. The Students belonging to the eſtabliſhments of Fort-St-George and Bombay were accordingly detached from the College of Fort-William after the Annual Diſputation of the year 1804, and the Governments of Madras and Bombay were directed not to order any of the junior Servants of the Company under thoſe Preſidencies to proceed to Bengal on their arrival from Europe. The teachers of the Tamul and Canara Languages were at the ſame time diſcharged from the College.

4. The eſtabliſhment of the College at Fort-William has lately been reviſed by the Governor General in Council, with reference to the limited

ſcale to which the Inſtitution has been reduced by the operation of the Orders of your Honourable Court.

5. Previouſly to the adoption of the arrangement which will be communicated in the ſequel of this Letter the expenſe of the College of Fort-William was as follows:

Eſtabliſhment of European Officers, Rs. 14,677 per Month, or per Annum	1,76,124
Ditto of Native Officers, Rs. 7,042 per Month, or per Annum	84,504
Rent of Buildings per Month, Rs. 1,280, or per Annum	15,360
Prizes to Students, per Annum	23,000
Expences of Printing, encouragement of Oriental Literature, &c. per Annum, average	40,000
Total per Annum, Rs.	£. 338,988

6. A detailed ſtatement of the foregoing eſtabliſhment is annexed to this Diſpatch. It does not include the ſalaries of the Students, which cannot be conſidered to be a charge on the Inſtitution. Under the former eſtabliſhed Rules of the Service, every Writer was entitled to receive 400 Rupees per menſem after a reſidence in India during the period of one year, and an allowance of 30 Rupees per month for a Moonſhee for the five years which conſtitute the term of his writerſhip.—The ſalary of each Student in the College, including houſe-rent, does not now exceed Rupees 370 per month. The amount of the difference between the allowances received by every Civil Servant for the three firſt years of his reſidence in India, previouſly and ſubſequently to the Inſtitution of the College, and alſo the amount of the Allowance of 30 Rupees per month for a Moonſhee during the fourth and fifth years of his writerſhip, (which was diſcontinued on the inſtitution of the College) ought to form deductions in calculating the extra expenſe incurred on account of the College.

7. Adverting to the recent Orders of your Honourable Court, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the duties at preſent committed to the Provoſt and Vice-Provoſt of the College may in future be performed by one officer only, with the deſignation of Provoſt of the College of Fort-William, and that the Salary of the Provoſt may be fixed at the ſum of Rupees 2,000 per month, including houſe-rent. In conſideration, however, of the highly-meritorious and uſeful ſervices rendered to the College by the preſent Provoſt and Vice-Provoſt, Mr. Brown and Mr. Buchannan, his Excellency in Council conſidered it to be proper to poſtpone the adoption of this arrangement until a vacancy ſhall occur in one of thoſe offices, provided that your Honourable Court ſhall be pleaſed to ſanction the continuance of the preſent allowances to the Provoſt and Vice-Provoſts until that time.

8. The offices of Teacher of modern European Languages, and of Lecturer in experimental Philoſophy in the College of Fort-William, have been aboliſhed.

9. The offices of Profeſſor of the Arabic and Perſian Languages are in future to be exerciſed by one perſon, with a ſalary of Rupees 1,500 per menſem, including houſe-rent, and the ſalary of the Profeſſor of the Hindooſtanee Language has been reduced to the ſum of Rupees 1,500 per Month, including houſe-rent.

10. The offices of Second Aſſiſtants to the Profeſſors of the Perſian and Hindooſtanee Languages have been aboliſhed. In future one Aſſiſtant only will be allowed in each Department, with a ſalary of 1,000 Rupees per month, including houſe-rent.

11. The

11. The offices of Secretary to the Council of the College and Librarian to the College have been united, and the perſon holding theſe ſituations will in future receive a ſalary of Rupees 400 per Month only.

12. The Rules contained in Section 17th of Regulation 9 of 1800, by which certain penſions were to be eventually granted to certain Officers of the College, will be reſcinded, unleſs it ſhall pleaſe your Honourable Court, in conſideration of the great importance of offering a ſufficient inducement to men of talents and learning to accept the principal ſituations in the College, to confirm the proviſions of that Regulation.

13. The eſtabliſhment of learned Natives, and of Moonſhees attached to the College of Fort-William, is now under the reviſion of the Council of the College. Your Honourable Court will hereafter be informed, whether any reduction of this Charge can be made without injury to the future ſucceſs of the Inſtitution. The Governor General in Council is inclined to believe that reductions may be effected in this branch of the eſtabliſhment.

14. The Council of the College has alſo been required to report, whether it may be practicable to relinquiſh one of the two houſes now rented for the uſe of the Colleges, or to reduce the monthly rent paid for them by Government.

15. The value of the prizes and medals of merit to be annually diſtributed amongſt thoſe Students who ſhall have made the greateſt proficiency in the preſcribed Studies of the College has been reduced from Rupees 23,000 to Rupees 19,000 per Annum.

16. The encouragement to be granted by the College to Oriental Literature, including all expenſes of the Preſs, ſubſcriptions for literary Works on the Part of Government, and rewards to Natives of India who may produce any literary Works of utility, will in future be reſtricted to the ſum of Rupees 40,000 per annum, the average annual Amount of the Charges incurred for theſe important purpoſes during the laſt four years.

17. To impoſe any greater limitation on the extent of this Fund would entirely defeat its great and beneficial objects. The charge cannot however be conſidered as a part of the expenſe of the College; your Government in India, with your ſanction, has been in the conſtant habit of affording its patronage to the authors of all Works of merit publiſhed in this country by ſubſcriptions on the part of the Company for a conſiderable number of copies of ſuch works; without ſuch aids the heavy charge of printing would have deprived the authors of the means of enabling the public to profit by their labours; and the Fund from which the ſubſcriptions were formerly made being now placed under the ſuperintendence of the Council of the College, whoſe duty it is to aſcertain the value of every Work before any encouragement is given to its author, the Government poſſeſſes ſufficient ſecurity that its bounty in this reſpect will not be miſapplied.

18. It may be expected that the future Rent of Buildings for the uſe of the College will be reduced to the ſum of 700 Rupees per Month, if, as is probable, one of the two houſes now rented by Government for this purpoſe can be relinquiſhed. Admitting, therefore, that no reduction can be effected in the expenſe of the Native Eſtabliſhment, the future permanent Charge of this Inſtitution will not exceed the annual ſum of Rupees 207,660, according to the annexed Statement.

19. Your Honourable Court will obſerve that this eſtimate neither includes a temporary charge of Rupees 2,867 per month, which muſt be carried to the account of the College until a vacancy ſhall occur in the offices of Provoſt or

	Rupees.
Provoſt per Month - -	2,000
Profeſſor of the Arabic and Perſian Languages - - -	1,500
Aſſiſtant to ditto - - -	1,000
Profeſſor of the Hindoſtanee Language - - - -	1,500
Aſſiſtant to ditto - - -	1,000
Teacher of the Bengaleſe and Shanſcrit Langnages - -	580
Secretary and Librarian - -	400
Total European Eſtabliſhment per Month, Rupees - -	7,980
Native Eſtabliſhment as at preſent - - - - - -	7,042
Rent of Building - - -	700
Prizes and Medals - - -	1,583
Total per Month -	17,305
or per Annum -	207,660

Vice-

Vice-Provoſt, or until your pleaſure reſpecting its continuance ſhall be known, nor the amount of the Fund for the encouragement of Oriental Literature, which is omitted for the reaſons aſſigned in the 17th paragraph of this Letter.

20. The ſituations of Profeſſor of the Hindoo Law, and of the Shanſcrit Language, and of Profeſſor of the Laws and Regulations of the Britiſh Government in India, are at preſent held by Mr. Colebrooke and Mr. Harington, whoſe official duties as Judges of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamſut Adawlut will not admit of their devoting to the College ſo large a portion of their time as is required for the inſtruction of the Students in theſe important branches of their education; it may therefore, at ſome future time, be neceſſary to eſtabliſh adequate ſalaries for thoſe offices, and to nominate proper perſons to diſcharge their functions, whoſe time may be entirely devoted to the College.

21. The eſtabliſhment of Profeſſors and Teachers at preſent attached to the College of Fort-William has been fixed on the loweſt ſcale conſiſtent with the improvement of the junior Servants of the Company in the acquiſition of thoſe languages of which the knowledge is indiſpenſably neceſſary to enable them to diſcharge the duties of the ſtations to which they may be appointed in any Department of the Public Service; and no perſon of learning and education would be found to undertake the office of Profeſſor or Teacher if the ſalaries allowed to the public Officers of the College, of every deſcription, were reduced below their preſent ſtandard. The Governor General in Council is ſatisfied that conſiderable benefit will be derived to the Service within the provinces immediately ſubject to this Preſidency from the Inſtitution on its preſent ſcale; and his Excellency in Council is therefore perſuaded that the propoſed eſtabliſhment will be confirmed by your Honourable Court. The Governor General in Council, however, deems it to be his duty to recommend to your Honourable Court a further conſideration of the utility of reviving one comprehenſive Inſtitution at this Preſidency for the education of all your junior Servants in India, in preference to the preſent reduced ſcale of the College of Fort-William.

We have the honour to be,

Honourable Sirs,

Your moſt faithful humble Servants,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.
G. H. BARLOW.
G. UDNY.

Fort-William,
5th June 1805.

ESTABLISHMENT of the COLLEGE of FORT-WILLIAM,

as it ſtood previous to its Reviſion.

EUROPEAN ESTABLISHMENT:	Allowances, including Houſe Rent.
1 Provoſt	2,500 — —
2 Vice-Provoſt	2,367 — —
3 Profeſſors of the Laws and Regulations of the Britiſh Government in India	
4 Profeſſor of the Hindoo Law, and of the Shanſcrit Language	
5 Profeſſor of the Greek and Latin Claſſics	
6 Profeſſor of the Arabic and Perſian Languages	1,750 — —
7 Profeſſor of the Hindooſtanee Language	1,650 — —
8 Firſt Aſſiſtant Profeſſor of the Perſian Language	1,080 — —
9 Second Aſſiſtant Profeſſor of the Perſian Language	880 — —
10 Firſt Aſſiſtant Profeſſor of the Hindooſtanee	1,080 — —
11 Second Aſſiſtant Profeſſor of the Hindooſtanee	880 — —
12 Teacher of the Bengalee and Shanſcrit Language	580 — —
13 Lecturer in Experimental Philoſophy	580 — —
14 Teacher of Modern Languages	580 — —
15 Secretary to the Council of the College	750 — —
Total European Eſtabliſhment, per month	14,677 — —
NATIVE ESTABLISHMENT:	
Perſian Department:	
Chief Moonſhee	200 — —
Second D°	100 — —
Two Moonſhees, at 80 Rupees each	160 — —
Two Moonſhees, at 60 Rupees each	120 — —
12 Moonſhees, at 40 Rupees each	480 — —
15 Certificate Moonſhees, at 30 Rupees each	450 — —
Hindooſtanee Department:	
Chief Moonſhee	200 — —
Second D°	100 — —
Two at 80 each	160 — —
Two at 60 each	120 — —
12 at 40 each	480 — —
26 Certificate D° at 30 R' each	780 — —
Tranſlators:	
One at	200 — —
One at	80 — —
One at	80 — —
One at	80 — —
Bengalee Department:	
Chief Mooonſhee	200 — —
Second D°	100 — —
Six Eſtabliſhed D° at 40 R'	240 — —
Six Certificate D° at 30 R'	180 — —
Carried over	4,510 — —

	Allowances, including Houſe Rent.
Native Eſtabliſhment, brought over	4,510 — —
Arabic Department:	
Four Moulavies, Writers, &c. - - - - -	900 — —
Shanſcrit Department:	
Mouiram Tarah, Head Pundit - - - - - -	200 — —
Two Pundits, at 40 R^{s} - - - - - -	80 — —
Two D^{o}, at 30 - - - - - - -	60 — —
Miſcellaneous:	
Pooſhto Pundit - - - - - - - -	40 — —
Bhakha, Moonſhee - - - - - - -	50 — —
Mahratta Pundit, Vidyanath - - - - - -	100 — —
D^{o}, Moonſhee - - - - - - - -	30 — —
Perſian Writing Maſter - - - - - - -	100 — —
Nagree D^{o} - - - - - - - - -	50 — —
Bengalee D^{o} - - - - - - - -	40 — —
Shanſcrit Copyiſt - - - - - - - -	16 — —
Perſian Library-keeper - - - - - - -	20 — —
Duſtories, Two, at 6 R^{s} - - - - -	12 — —
College Dewan, who pays the Native Eſtabliſhment - -	100 — —
WRITERS:	
One with Provoſt, at - - - - - - -	100 — —
One in Secretary's Office, at - - - - - -	32 — —
One in Do, at - - - - - - - -	30 — —
Two with Vice Provoſt, at 30 R^{s} each - - - -	60 — —
One D^{o}, who keeps the Catalogue of Books in Library - -	30 — —
One with Hindooſtanee Profeſſor, at - - - -	60 — —
One with Perſian Profeſſor, at - - - - -	60 — —
SERVANTS:	
Four Fraſſes, One at 6 and Three at 5 R^{s} - - - -	21 — —
Four Durwans, at 5 - - - - - - -	20 — —
Four Duſtories, at 6 - - - - - - -	24 — —
Three Mahtures, at 4 - - - - - - -	12 — —
Two Hircarrahs, at 5 - - - - - - -	10 — —
One Bheſty, at 5 - - - - - - - -	5 — —
CONTINGENT BILLS for Tranſcribers, Paper, Ink, &c.	
Perſian Department, an Average per month of - - -	70 — —
Arabic Department - - - - - - -	50 — —
Hindooſtanee Department - - - - - -	80 — —
Bengalee Department - - - - - - -	20 — —
Stationary from Government - - - - - -	50 — —
Total Native Eſtabliſhment - -	7,042 — —
BUILDINGS:	
College Examination and Lecture Rooms - - -	730 — —
College Library Rooms for new Publications and Secretary's Office - - - - - - - - - -	550 — —
Houſe annexed to College, occupied by Mr. Carey, to be given up.	— — —
Total College Buildings -	1,280 — —

PRIZES.

	Allowances, including House Rent.
PRIZES:	
Perſian, 1ſt - - - - - - - - -	1,500 — —
2d - - - - - - - - -	1,000 — —
3d - - - - - - - - -	500 — —
Hindooſtanee, 1ſt - - - - - - - - -	1,500 — —
2d - - - - - - - - -	1,000 — —
3d - - - - - - - - -	500 — —
Bengalee, 1ſt - - - - - - - - -	1,500 — —
2d - - - - - - - - -	1,000 — —
Arabic, 1ſt - - - - - - - - -	1,500 — —
2d - - - - - - - - -	1,000 — —
Eſſays, one each Term - - - - - - - -	4,000 — —
Writing in Perſian, 1ſt - - - - - - - -	1,000 — —
2nd - - - - - - - -	500 — —
Nagree, 1ſt - - - - - - - -	1,000 — —
2nd - - - - - - - -	500 — —
Bengalee, 1ſt - - - - - - - -	1,000 — —
2nd - - - - - - - -	500 — —
	19,500 — —
Medals annually, value of about - - - - - -	3,500 — —
Total Annual Prizes -	23,000 — —
LITERATURE:	
Encouragement granted by College to Oriental Literature, including Printing Expences of its own, Subſcriptions of Books, and premiums to Native Authors annually, on an average for the laſt four years - - - - - -	40,000 — —

ABSTRACT:

European Eſtabliſhment -	14,677 per M°,	is per Ann.	176,124
Native D° - - - - -	7,042 D° - -	D° -	84,504
Buildings - - - - - -	1,280 D° - -	D° -	15,360
Prizes (annually), about - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			23,000
Literature, D° - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			40,000
Total College Eſtabliſhment, per Ann. S[a] R[s] -			3,38,988

(Signed) *J. Lumſden,*
Chief Sec. to Gov[t].

26.

PAPERS

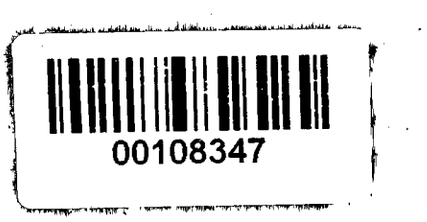
Relating to

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

REVISION AND REFORM.

Ordered to be printed 14th July 1806;
and to be reprinted 26th January 1807.

307
40.



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